



KAS INTERNATIONAL

INFORMATION FROM THE **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION DEPARTMENT**



DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT:
Young Palestinians from the Baader Youth Network came to Germany to study the political and economic system of the Federal Republic.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORDER:
In Seoul, the president of the German Bundestag, Prof. Dr. Norbert Lammert, opened a symposium on economic, political, and societal challenges in a globalised world.



MEDIA:
In July 2008, the German Press Agency (dpa) and the Asian News Network (ANN) decided to cooperate.



POLITICAL DIALOGUE:
In October, members of the Nigerian Plateau State parliament visited Germany.

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'PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS WORLDWIDE' THE THEME OF THE KAS DAY

On December 10, 2008, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights celebrated its 60th anniversary, reason enough for the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung to address itself to the subject of human rights in some detail. Defending and protecting human rights worldwide forms a key element of the Foundation's international cooperation and provided the general theme of this year's KAS Day.

60 years ago the chairperson of the UN Human Rights Commission, Eleanor Roosevelt, stepped before the General Assembly to present a document that was to become one of the most important to be promulgated after the Second World War: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the first globally valid catalogue of rights that were to become the birthright of every human being, regardless of colour, origin, or sex. A kind of 'global conscience' had been born: 'a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations' as the



From left: Prof. Dr. Bernhard Vogel with federal chancellor Dr. Angela Merkel and Alexander Milinkievich

preamble states, forming the foundation of a humanitarian international law. By joining the community of the United Nations, every state implicitly recognises the declaration and undertakes to shape its policies towards that ideal.

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EDITORIAL

DEAR READERS,



Once a year, we open the doors of our house to introduce to you the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, our activities at home and abroad, our fundamental values and goals. And each year, we dedicate this day – the KAS Day – to a theme that highlights one of the core issues of our work. This time, our motto was 'Protecting human rights worldwide!' On September 17, this year's KAS Day, we intended not only to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which, in our opinion, constitutes part of our mission, we also intended to highlight the importance of that document in our work. To a political foundation committed to the Christian image of man and to the idea of freedom,

democracy, and justice, defending and protecting human rights is more than an overarching task, it is an inherent element of our work as a foundation. To us, defending all over the world 'the right to have rights', as Hannah Arendt put it, constitutes an obligation that is not only ethical but also political.

'Those who are free have the duty to intercede for the freedom of those who are deprived of their freedom.' Taken from the basic programme of the CDU, this is the precept that guides our international commitment, for freedom still is anything but commonplace. Fewer than one in five states is regarded as 'free', and there are many countries where the freedom of opinion and the press is curtailed, and journalists and members of the opposition are imprisoned for their convictions. And although the UN convention against torture has by now been ratified by 145 states, there are almost 100 countries where humans are still being maltreated. Again and again, we find that the mere fact that a state has assumed obligations under international law does not necessarily mean that those obligations will be fulfilled. There is a long way to go from affirming the universal declaration of human rights to actually enforcing and implementing it.

Along this way, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung's international cooperation aims to provide active and creative support. In more than 100 countries, we are present on the spot, cooperating with our partners to approach this goal. Through numerous activities in political and human-rights education as well as through promotion and dialogue programmes we guide decision-makers, opening up opportunities for them to inform themselves about their rights and how to assert them – or, alternatively, to demand any rights they are denied. Our cross-border programmes on the rule of law and the media help create conditions that ensure the sustainability of these developments.

'All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights' – this promise made in the universal declaration of human rights remains largely unfulfilled so far. It is our intention to improve political framework conditions so that this promise may come true, may become a fact that can be lived and experienced. And we want to see to it that it remains secure – worldwide.

Berlin, November 2008,

Dr Gerhard Wahlers/Deputy Secretary General



PUBLICATION DATA

Publisher

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung e.V.
Internationale
Zusammenarbeit
Klingelhöferstr. 23
D-10907 Berlin

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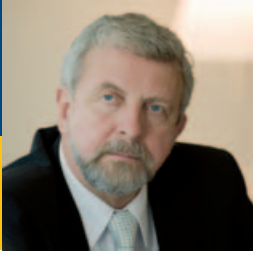
Layout

SWITSCH
KommunikationsDesign,
Cologne

Photos

dpa, Fotolia, KAS

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'Whether human rights are a western invention is a question you should ask those who are deprived of them.'
(Dr Gerhard Wahlers in his opening address on KAS Day)

FOCUS

'PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS WORLDWIDE' THE THEME OF THE KAS DAY

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From left:
Alexander
Milinkievich,
federal chancellor
Dr Angela Merkel,
Prof. Dr Bernhard
Vogel, Dr Gerhard
Wahlers

After its adoption by the UN General Assembly, the declaration gradually turned into an obligation. In July 1951, the Geneva refugee convention came into being, followed in December 1965 by the UN convention against racial discrimination. Two more conventions were promulgated one year later – the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, also known as the civil covenant, and – on the initiative of the socialist states – the social covenant, which deals with economic, social, and cultural rights. UN conventions on discriminations against women, on torture, the rights of the child, and the protection of the rights of migrant workers followed in 1979, 1984, 1989, and 1990, respectively. The collapse of the Eastern Bloc opened up new opportunities to cooperate in human-rights policy, leading to additional conventions such as that on the right to a clean environment contained in the Rio Declaration of 1992. Collective rights, such as the right to development, also made their appearance. The Vienna Declaration of 1993 created the office of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Lastly, the International Criminal Court was established which convened for the first time in March 2003.

By now, institutions to protect human rights have been formed not only at the international but also at the regional level. Strengthening regional human-rights courts is a major concern of the KAS in its international rule-of-law programme. The intention is to create those zones of legal and democratic safety which support the recognition of human rights. In Southeast Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and Asia, the programme promotes the creation of efficient legal orders, the separation of powers, and universally accepted and independent judiciaries, encouraging the implementation of political and legal processes that are primarily guided by the rights of man.

The media, too, play a key role in this field. They are the first to publicise infringements of human rights, and the level of freedom enjoyed by the press itself is an indicator of the condition of democracy in a given country. This being so, the transboundary media pro-



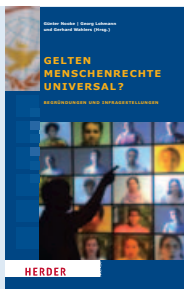
gramme of the KAS aims not only to provide sound training for journalists but also to promote the freedom and diversity of opinion as well as responsible reporting.

'Protecting human rights worldwide!' – this imperative of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung's international cooperation has lost nothing of its relevance: 'The time is overdue for rediscovering the Universal Declaration so that all of us may observe the principles embodied in it in our daily lives,' as Desmond Tutu, the South African archbishop and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, said a short while ago in conjunction with the anniversary.

We hear every day how much human-rights infringements still form part of daily life everywhere in the world, and how urgent the appeal of the UDHR still is. Reports on torture and violence, death penalties and discriminations, trafficking in humans, and refugees and forcefully displaced persons are part of the reality which we must confront afresh every day in our international work.

Against this background, safeguarding human rights was made the theme of the KAS Day. By way of introduction, Alexander Milinkievich, a Belarusian opposition politician and head of the For Freedom movement, presented a report on the current situation of human rights in Belarus.

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Human rights – universally valid?

Different regions, religions, and cultures tend to differ in the way in which they evaluate and sometimes substantiate human rights. But does this necessarily lead to differences in their validity? This book offers orientation regarding not only the substantiation of human rights but also the consequences of their political implementation. Published by Herder GmbH, Freiburg 2008, ISBN 978-3-451-9975-9

FOCUS



From left: Andi Matalatta, the Indonesian minister of justice and human rights; Josep Casadevall, judge at the new European Court of Human Rights; Sanji Mmasenono Monageng, judge at the Supreme Court of the Kingdom of Swaziland; Cecilia Medina Quiroga, lawyer and president of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights

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In his opinion, human rights may become a 'beacon' especially for those countries that are currently undergoing a drastic economic and political transformation. Mr Milinkievich resolutely argued against the tendency to discredit human rights and democracy that currently

prevails in some countries. The consequences of such contempt could only be 'disastrous' – everywhere in the world.

logue. She reminded her audience that the tradition of accepting human rights as universal was comparatively recent, and that Germany and Europe had to walk a long and difficult path before they accepted 'equal rights resulting from the equal dignity of all men'. While differences in the form of human coexistence were acceptable, justifying infringements of inalienable human rights by specific historical and cultural traits was not.



The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung will never lose sight of this problem in its daily work. Now as in the future, it will endeavour to ensure that human rights turn into human obligations.

Mr Milinkievich's address was followed by a public discussion with a panel of leading international proponents of human-rights protection from Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America.

The public enjoyed an informative and thrilling panel discussion whose participants included the president of the African Human-Rights Commission, Mrs Sanji Mmasenono Monageng, the Indonesian minister of justice, Mr Andi Matalatta (representing the ASEAN region), Mr Josep Casadevall, section president at the European Court of Human Rights, and the president of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Mrs Cecilia Medina Quiroga. Held at the Foundation's academy in Berlin, the discussion was chaired by Günter Nooke, commissioner of the Federal Government for human-rights policy and humanitarian aid.

However, the highlight of the KAS Day was a speech by federal chancellor Dr Angela Merkel on value-oriented foreign policy in a globalised world. Mrs Merkel emphasised that in our globalised world, mankind would be able to coexist peacefully only in the presence of a shared foundation of values and a permanent dia-



HUMAN-RIGHTS EDUCATION – THE CREATIVE WAY!

FILM CONTEST IN MALAYSIA

'Dare2Document' was the motto of the Freedom Film Festival 2008 which the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung hosted in September in cooperation with PUSAT KOMAS, a media centre in Kuala Lumpur. Young human-rights activists, scriptwriters, and film-makers were called upon to submit scripts on the human-rights situation in Malaysia. The focus was on the additional political liberties which the country had gained after the parliamentary elections of March 2008 in which the opposition vote had grown to an unexpected extent. Three entries received a prize awarded by an international jury. The prize-winning films were shown publicly at four different locations in Malaysia where large audiences discussed them with their authors. The events drew large crowds, reflecting the general growth of critical interest in the country's human-rights situation. With its Freedom Film Festival, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung offers the first human-rights film contest in Malaysia, pioneering a new approach in political education with this innovative format.

There can be no sustainable development without the rule of law protecting the rights and liberties of all people. Any country wishing to attain social and economic progress in this age of globalisation will be necessarily constrained to promote the rule of law.

KAS HUMAN-RIGHTS CONFERENCE IN RUANDA

Human rights are a big issue in Africa, not only because several African countries are constantly being mentioned in connection with grave infringements of human rights but also because of the massive global endeavours by the international community to advance the development and protection of human rights in a systematic and institutional way, particularly within the framework of the UN system.

Prof. Dr Vogel and Dr Gerhard Wahlers talking with prime minister Dr Bernard Makuza



In the course of the last 50 years, a large number of international conventions on the protection of human rights have been established on the initiative of UN institutions. Most African countries acceded to many of these conventions, thereby incorporating them in their national law. By now, many African countries have their own human-rights commissions, institutions that network the state with civil society. Moreover, the formation of human-rights commissions at regional level is either being implemented or debated. At the multi-national level, the African Union has established two institutions dedicated to the protection of human rights: the African Commission for Human Rights domiciled in Banjul (Gambia) and the African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights domiciled in Arusha (Tanzania). However, this achievement is somewhat marred by the fact that the jurisdiction of these courts has not been clearly defined, and that victims cannot appeal to them directly in most cases.

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung follows these developments with attention and interest. Human rights form the core of its mission, which is guided by the Christian democratic conception of the world. On September 4–6, 2008, the rule-of-law programme for Sub-Saharan Africa held an international conference in Kigali (Rwanda) to discuss the subject of 'Human Rights in Africa, Challenges and Opportunities in the New Millennium'. The first presentations were made by experts who described the human-rights situation in the regions of Africa. Afterwards, the focus shifted to the pan-African institutions created by the African Union to protect human rights: the African Commission for Human Rights and the African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights, which was introduced by its president, Prof. Dr Gérard Niyungeko.

Lastly, the conference turned to the situation prevailing in Rwanda, where hundreds of thousands of people were murdered during the genocide of the nineties. Since then, Rwanda has been striving valiantly to deal with the dramatic consequences of this genocide under the motto 'Reconciliation before punishment'. The deputy president of the supreme court of Rwanda and the chairpersons of the human-rights and reconciliation commissions described these endeavours in detail, and one of the international judges of the UN war criminal tribunal for Rwanda explained what was being done to bring the war criminals to book.

The conference was seen as an event of outstanding importance not only by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung but also by the Rwandan government, as demonstrated by the fact that it was opened by the chairman of the KAS, Prof. Dr Bernhard Vogel, together with the prime minister of Rwanda, Dr Bernard Makuza. The Rwandan media as well as journals all over Africa devoted a great deal of space to the conference.

RULE OF LAW

SUMMER SCHOOL IN SARAJEVO

In August 2008, Sarajevo, the capital of the Yugoslavian successor state of Bosnia-Herzegovina, was a centre of attraction not only for cinema buffs. Located at the centre of Southeast Europe, the city became attractive to students of law and related disciplines from Europe and the USA for the first time in August 2006. This year, the attraction was the second Sarajevo International Summer School organised by the KAS rule-of-law programme for southeast Europe in cooperation with its local partner, 'Pravnik', for 34 students on 'Rule of Law in Theory and Practice'. As a location for a summer school on that subject, the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina is especially qualified, not only because of its geographical location but also because of the experience gathered by this country in establishing the rule of law with international assistance.



The former high representative and EU special envoy for Bosnia-Herzegovina, Prof. Dr Christian Schwarz-Schilling, giving his presentation on 'International Intervention and the Rule of Law in BiH', seen here together with the director of the rule-of-law programme for Southeast Europe, Dr Stefanie Ricarda Roos.

EGYPTIAN-GERMAN THINK-TANK MEETING

Independent, problem-oriented, and science-based political consultancy is still largely unknown in Egypt. Late in June 2008, the KAS and the think-tank of the Egyptian cabinet (IDSC) invited German and Egyptian experts and political consultants to Cairo to exchange news and experiences. The meeting focused on questions of methodology and the way in which think-tanks work. As the Egyptian administration minister, Dr Ahmed Darwish, emphasised during the event, Egypt urgently needs such knowhow that is being offered by Germany in exemplary fashion. For this reason, the KAS and the IDSC decided to continue the series of German-Egyptian think-tank meetings in 2009.



POLITICAL TALKS IN THE BALKANS



On October 9–15, 2008, the chairman and the deputy secretary general of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Prof. Dr Bernhard Vogel and Dr Gerhard Wahlers, visited

Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, and the Kosovo for political talks. In Sarajevo, they met Dr Miroslav Lajčák, special envoy of the EU and high representative for Bosnia-Herzegovina. Dr Lajčák informed them about the increasingly difficult domestic situation in the country and the failure of the international community to agree on the orientation of its Bosnian policy. On the latter point, Dr. Lajčák did not mince his words: Bosnia-Herzegovina should not be allowed to fail as a multi-ethnic and democratic country. The EU should define its standpoint clearly, and it should not allow the country to disintegrate: 'We in Bosnia-Herzegovina need the leadership of the EU'.

In Serbia and the Kosovo, the delegation talked with ministers, high-ranking representatives of the international community, church dignitaries, and the presidents of both countries. Serbia's president, Boris Tadić, pointed out that the vote in May had clearly oriented Serbia towards the EU. The president of the Kosovo, Fatmir Sejdiu, emphasised the need to recognise the Kosovo, saying that the process had a considerable impact on the economic development of the country. Pieter Feith, EU special envoy and international civilian representative, expressly endorsed this view.



All interlocutors expressed their appreciation of the work of the KAS and stated that they wanted it to continue. Prof. Dr Vogel assured them that the KAS would remain committed to its work in these countries.



DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT



EU PROJECT TO SUPPRESS CORRUPTION IN THE PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

Above: Presentation of NGO certificates to representatives of participating organisations

Sponsored by the European Commission, the 'Nazaha' (integrity) project of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung's office in Ramallah was successfully concluded in the summer of 2008. Conducted jointly for more than two years by the KAS and its local partner organisation Coalition for Accountability and Integrity (AMAN), the Palestinian section of Transparency International, activities to strengthen civil society by improving transparency and good governance in the NGO sector will be continued by AMAN with the support of the KAS. This marks the point at which the objective of transferring the project to a local partner was reached.

The purpose intended for the project by the KAS office in Ramallah was to fight corruption within Palestinian non-governmental organisations and implement stringent standards of integrity and transparency. This was supposed to enable NGOs to assume the role of guardians against corruption in the Palestinian territories. The most important tool in this regard was a code of conduct published in 2007 which provides for independent auditing, transparency vis-à-vis the public, conformance to financial and administrative standards, and avoiding conflicts of interest.

PERSPECTIVES FOR YOUNG PALESTINIANS

'Baader', an Arabic word meaning 'to begin, to initiate', is the slogan of the Baader Youth Network. Since 2006, the members of the network, most of them less than 25 years old, have been attending workshops, discussion rounds, and campaigns in order to enhance their knowledge about democratic values and structures, articulate their interests, and promote their realisation. In the long run, these activities aim to create a political youth organisation capable of advancing the development of the state and providing a new generation of political leaders in the Palestinian territories. Under this project, a selected group of Baader members travelled to Germany in October to enhance their political education. The knowledge and experience acquired by the participants during an extensive programme addressing the political and economic system of the Federal Republic of Germany is designed to motivate them for their work in Palestine. The crowning moment came when Baader members visited the Palestinian prime minister, Salam Fayyad, in November to present their political ideas and concepts. Sponsored by the Foreign Office, the Baader Youth Network is managed cooperatively by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung's Ramallah office and the International Peace and Cooperation Centre domiciled in Jerusalem.



TURKISH-GREEK DIALOGUE ON LOCAL POLITICS

In October, about 100 mayors and local-government members from Turkey and Greece met in the vicinity of the Turkish town of Izmir to attend a dialogue meeting. The event was organised by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung together with the Turkish local-government association of the Aegean region and the association of coastal towns.

During the event, the obstacles and opportunities of cooperation between Turkish and Greek local governments formed the subject of an intense debate. The KAS had invited a number of experts from Germany and Europe who reported on examples of regional cooperation in the triangular border zones where Germany meets Poland and Czechia on the one hand and France and Switzerland on the other. Furthermore, a coordinating committee was set up to apply for EU support for joint projects.

Markets that are growing together should feature a balanced relationship between the market and the state and binding rules for the international economic process.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORDER



ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND SOCIETAL CHALLENGES IN A GLOBALISED WORLD

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN SOUTH KOREA

'No country on earth can escape globalisation today. Therefore, a political debate about the pros and cons of globalisation is not helpful; instead, politicians should think about suitable measures to deal with the situation properly.' This emphatic statement was made by the president of the German Bundestag, Prof. Dr Norbert Lammert, in his word of welcome to the international symposium on economic, political, and societal challenges in a globalised world.

Prof. Dr Lammert stressed that the process of globalisation offered both Korea and the European Union a chance to attain prosperity, growth, peace, and stability. However, both countries were equally called upon to meet the challenges involved.

The conference was subdivided into two sections entitled 'Peace and Stability' and 'Growth and Prosperity'. Speakers included the president of the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, Lee Soon-Chun, the director general of the Multi-lateral Trade Office of the foreign and trade Ministry, Lee Tae-ho, the foreign-policy adviser to the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, Dr Heinrich Kreft, and Dr Heribert Dieter of the global issues research group of the German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP). One subject of particular importance was the part played by the EU in generating and securing peace and stability: it was said that the EU's common foreign and security policy had great potential which, however, was not being exhausted at the moment. The Korean party emphasised that the country had hitherto been concentrating so much on peace between the northern and the southern part of Korea that global problems were neglected. The new government intended to enhance Korea's international engagement without neglecting either the security problems of the Korean peninsula or the goal of reunification. During the

debate on the opportunities and risks of globalisation, the current crisis on the global financial markets and the stagnating liberalisation of international trade offered a great deal of material for discussion. To counteract the negative attitude displayed by the Korean population particularly towards free-trade agreements such as that with the USA, government policy would have to become more transparent. In the Korean view, such a policy might change the understanding of globalisation so that people viewed economic cooperation no longer as a threat but as an opportunity.

Above: The president of the German Bundestag, Prof. Dr. Norbert Lammert, opening the international symposium in Seoul



FROM MARKET TO SOCIAL MARKET ECONOMY

FORUMS ON ECONOMIC POLICY IN SERBIA

The process of extensive political, societal, and economic reforms began late in Serbia. Although macro-economic developments in the country are positive, low income and high unemployment cause economic difficulties in the everyday lives of many people. Moreover, confidence in democracy and market economy is not firmly established in the country.

The Serbian KAS office held three forums on economic policy to promote a debate on order policy. Attended by experts from politics, the economy, science, and the media, they highlighted the concept of social market economy. As the discussions showed, drawing the line between social and liberal market economy and distinguishing between these two and market economy 'with a socialist character' is a difficult task. Moreover, it emerged that social market economy has an answer even at the international level: markets that are growing together should feature a balanced relationship between the market and the state and binding rules for the international economic process.

In the course of the forums, it became clear how great the demand for a public dialogue on these subjects is in Serbia. The KAS office in Belgrade will go on addressing itself to the order-policy dialogue in 2009.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORDER

GLOBALISATION WITH A HUMAN FACE

JOINT PAN – CDU – FRPH – KAS CONFERENCE

'These days, the big fish do not eat the small ones but the fast fish eat the slow ones.' This is how senate president **Gustavo Madero Muñoz** characterised the development of global prosperity at an international conference held early in October 2008 in Mexico, organised jointly by the PAN and the CDU together with their related foundations, the **Fundación Rafael Preciado Hernández (FRPH)** and the **Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung**.

Mr Madero said that although two thirds of the global population today were living in conditions that were more or less consonant with democracy and market economy, there were some states whose economy and prosperity was growing at a markedly faster rate than elsewhere. It was national governments and their political decisions that were mainly responsible for speeding up or slowing down this development. For this reason, it was imperative to ensure that the other states of the world could benefit from best practices.

Anton Pfeifer, retired minister of state, emphasised that Latin America had achieved a great deal in terms

of alleviating poverty in recent years. Although this was directly related to the positive effects of the globalisation process, further important steps would have to be taken in social policy so as not to leave the field to populist players and their short-sighted ideas. Rogelio Carbajal, the secretary general of the PAN, addressed the negative sides of globalisation that are particularly apparent at the moment, saying that the current financial crisis was a case in point, for people everywhere in the world were being hit very hard by its consequences. In addition, organised international crime had meanwhile become a considerable threat, not only in Mexico.

CDU MP Hartwig Fischer stated that global mechanisms these days no longer served to excuse the lack of political influence on the process of globalisation. It was the responsibility of the political sphere to shape globalisation so that people would perceive it as positive and desirable. Essentially, all contributors agreed that a free economic system still had crucial advantages to offer besides securing prosperity gains. However, such a system would have to concentrate more on man as the focus of action.



Above: From left: Rogelio Carbajal, PAN secretary general; Luis de la Peña Stettner, USEM Trade Association; Hartwig Fischer MP



During its Ludwig Erhard Week in Afghanistan, the KAS and its partners presented a total of seven publications on economic and social policy which were later made available to libraries, science centres, teachers, students, and pupils.

SOCIAL MARKET ECONOMY ON THE SILK ROAD

In Afghanistan, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung has been actively engaged in a dialogue on order policy since 2003. During its Ludwig Erhard Week, the KAS presented a Dari-language version of the social market economy lexicon at Kabul. The compendium is supposed to serve not only as a reference volume but also as a guide and source of ideas for the further debate in the country. One of its purposes is to explain the basic principles in economic and societal policy on which the concept of social market economy is based. At the same time, the KAS aims to instrumentalise its dialogue on order policy to establish social market economy as a focal issue in Afghanistan's civil society.

Selected Events

KAS PANORAMA



EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

- 17 **European citizens and Community law**
Brussels, December 3, 2008
- 25 **The EU and the protection of human rights**
Prague, December 10, 2008
- 24 **Ukraine as a partner in eastern policy**
Warsaw, December 18, 2008
- 28 **Russia and Europe's security and defence policy**
Moscow, February 25, 2009

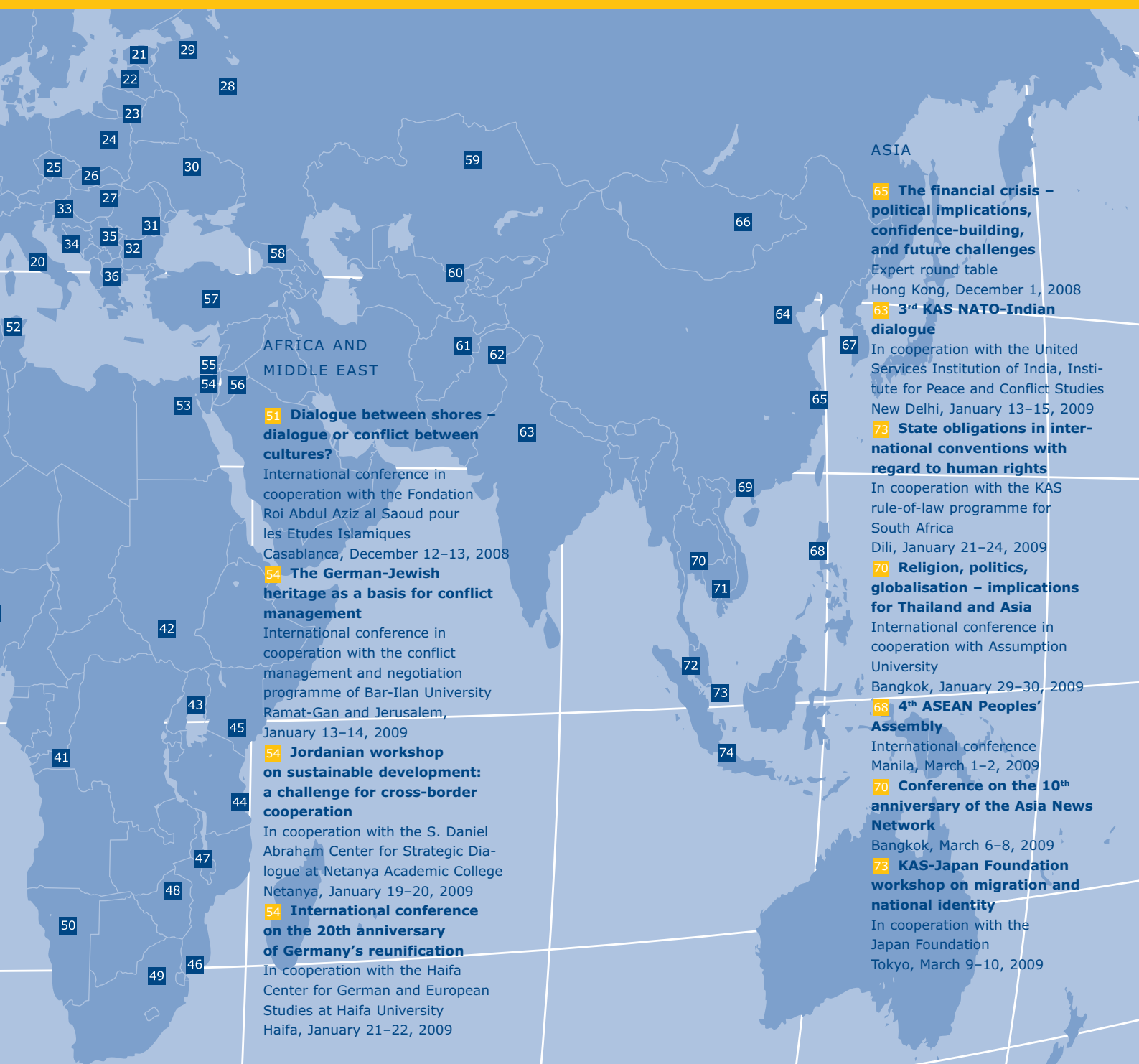
BERLIN AND BONN

- 6th **KAS international law conference on democracy, rule of law, development**
Bonn, November 19–20, 2008
- Change of course at the White House?**
Approaches for transatlantic cooperation
Berlin, December 8–9, 2008
- Growth and responsibility**
The position of the emerging countries in a global order policy
Berlin, February 11–12, 2009
- 8th meeting of the Mongolian-German forum**
The strategic importance of commodities and the political future of Mongolia
Berlin, March 24–25, 2009

LATIN AMERICA

- 2 **Presentation of the first report on the framework conditions of the rule of law in Central America**
Seminar,
Tegucigalpa, January 22, 2009
- 2 **International seminar on migration and peace in Latin America**
Guatemala, January 29–30, 2009
- 2 **Presentation of the first report on the framework conditions of the rule of law in Central America**
Seminar,
San Salvador, March 12, 2009
- 11 **In-service training course on civic participation and good governance in local government**
In cooperation with the Kolping Society
Fortaleza, March 15, 2009
- 14 **Conference of KAS employees in Latin America**
Buenos Aires, March 16–22, 2009
- 14 **Annual meeting of the Latin American study group on international criminal law**
Buenos Aires, March 23–26, 2009

FIELD AND LIAISON OFFICES OF THE KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG | **LATIN AMERICA** 1 Mexico, Mexico City (office and regional rule of law programme) 2 Caracas 6 Colombia, Bogotá 7 Ecuador, Quito (office and regional programme political participation of indigenous peoples) 8 Peru, Lima 9 Bolivia, La Paz 10 Montevideo (office and regional rule-of-law programme South America) 11 Argentina, Buenos Aires (office and regional media programme) | **EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA** 12 Rome 21 Estonia, Tallinn 22 Latvia, Riga 23 Lithuania, Vilnius (office and liaison office for Belarus) 24 Poland, Warsaw 25 Czech Republic, Prague 26 Slovakia, Bratislava (office and regional rule-of-law programme Southeast Europe) 32 Bulgaria, Sofia (office and regional media programme) 33 Croatia, Zagreb 34 Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo (office and regional programme political education West Africa) 40 Nigeria, Abuja 41 D.R. Congo, Kinshasa 42 Sudan, Yei 43 Uganda, Kampala 44 Tanzania, Dar es Salaam 49 Republic of South Africa, Johannesburg (office and regional media programme) 50 Namibia, Windhoek | **NORTH AFRICA/MIDDLE EAST** 51 Morocco, Rabat 56 Jordan, Amman 57 Turkey, Ankara | **ASIA** 58 Georgia, Tbilisi (office and regional programme Southern Caucasus) 59 Kazakhstan, Astana 60 Uzbekistan, Tashkent 66 Mongolia, Ulan Bator 67 Republic of Korea, Seoul 68 Philippines, Manila 69 Vietnam, Hanoi 70 Thailand, Bangkok 71 Cambodia, Phnom Penh



ASIA

65 The financial crisis – political implications, confidence-building, and future challenges
Expert round table
Hong Kong, December 1, 2008

63 3rd KAS NATO-Indian dialogue

In cooperation with the United Services Institution of India, Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies
New Delhi, January 13–15, 2009

73 State obligations in international conventions with regard to human rights

In cooperation with the KAS rule-of-law programme for South Africa
Dili, January 21–24, 2009

70 Religion, politics, globalisation – implications for Thailand and Asia

International conference in cooperation with Assumption University
Bangkok, January 29–30, 2009

68 4th ASEAN Peoples' Assembly

International conference
Manila, March 1–2, 2009

70 Conference on the 10th anniversary of the Asia News Network

Bangkok, March 6–8, 2009

73 KAS-Japan Foundation workshop on migration and national identity

In cooperation with the Japan Foundation
Tokyo, March 9–10, 2009

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

51 Dialogue between shores – dialogue or conflict between cultures?

International conference in cooperation with the Fondation Roi Abdul Aziz al Saoud pour les Etudes Islamiques
Casablanca, December 12–13, 2008

54 The German-Jewish heritage as a basis for conflict management

International conference in cooperation with the conflict management and negotiation programme of Bar-Ilan University
Ramat-Gan and Jerusalem, January 13–14, 2009

54 Jordanian workshop on sustainable development: a challenge for cross-border cooperation

In cooperation with the S. Daniel Abraham Center for Strategic Dialogue at Netanya Academic College
Netanya, January 19–20, 2009

54 International conference on the 20th anniversary of Germany's reunification

In cooperation with the Haifa Center for German and European Studies at Haifa University
Haifa, January 21–22, 2009

rule-of-law programme Mexico, Central America, Caribbean) **2** Guatemala, Guatemala City **3** Nicaragua, Managua **4** Costa Rica, San José **5** Venezuela, Caracas **6** Colombia, Bogotá **7** Ecuador, Quito **8** Peru, Lima **9** Chile, Santiago de Chile **10** Chile, Santiago de Chile **11** Brazil, Fortaleza and Rio de Janeiro (office and regional programme social order policy, Latin America) **12** Brazil, Fortaleza and Rio de Janeiro (office and regional programme social order policy, Latin America) **13** Uruguay, Montevideo **14** Uruguay, Montevideo **15** USA, Washington **16** Great Britain, London **17** Belgium, Brussels (European office) **18** France, Paris **19** Spain, Madrid **20** Italy, Rome **21** Slovakia, Bratislava **22** Slovakia, Bratislava **23** Slovakia, Bratislava **24** Slovakia, Bratislava **25** Slovakia, Bratislava **26** Slovakia, Bratislava **27** Hungary, Budapest **28** Russian Federation, Moscow and St Petersburg **29** Russian Federation, Moscow and St Petersburg **30** Ukraine, Kiev **31** Romania, Bucharest (office and regional programme Balkans) **32** Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo **33** Serbia, Belgrade **34** Republic of Macedonia, Skopje | **SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA** **35** Senegal, Dakar **36** Ghana, Accra **37** Senegal, Dakar **38** Ghana, Accra **39** Benin, Cotonou **40** Benin, Cotonou **41** Kenya, Nairobi (office and regional rule-of-law programme) **42** Mozambique, Maputo **43** Malawi, Lilongwe **44** Zimbabwe, Harare **45** Kenya, Nairobi (office and regional rule-of-law programme) **46** Mozambique, Maputo **47** Malawi, Lilongwe **48** Zimbabwe, Harare **49** Mozambique, Maputo **50** Mozambique, Maputo **51** Tunisia, Tunis **52** Tunisia, Tunis **53** Egypt, Cairo **54** Israel, Jerusalem **55** Palestinian Territories, Ramallah **56** Tajikistan, Tashkent (office and regional project Central Asia) **57** Afghanistan, Kabul **58** Pakistan, Islamabad **59** India, New Delhi **60** India, New Delhi **61** Afghanistan, Kabul **62** Pakistan, Islamabad **63** India, New Delhi **64** PR China, Beijing and Shanghai **65** PR China, Beijing and Shanghai **66** PR China, Beijing and Shanghai **67** PR China, Beijing and Shanghai **68** Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur **69** Singapore, Singapore (3 regional programmes: politics, media, and rule of law) **70** Indonesia/East Timor, Jakarta



DPA-ANN COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

The signing of a cooperation agreement between the German Press Agency (dpa) and the Asian News Network (ANN) late in July 2008 in Bangkok marked the beginning of the first-ever cooperation between a German news agency and an Asian news network. According to the agreement, dpa will receive about 40 reports per day from ANN for distribution through its own services.

With a total circulation of 14.5 million and around 50 million readers, the ANN today is Asia's biggest news syndicate. The agreement gives it a chance to distribute reports from Asia all over the world. At the same time, the dpa will be reporting much more frequently and authentically about Asia in the future, for the desks at the papers that subscribe to the ANN are mainly manned by local journalists. It is not for nothing that the ANN chose the slogan 'We know Asia better'.



The ANN was founded on the initiative of the KAS media programme after the Asian crisis of 1997. The idea was to improve communication among Asia's media and promote the dialogue between Europe and Asia at the same time. The director of the media programme, Werner vom Busch, also advises the ANN board. In the last few years, the KAS mainly aimed at increasing the number of subscribing papers, opening up new multimedia approaches, and recruiting new cooperation partners.

Today, the ANN serves 20 papers in 19 Asian countries, of which 18 are published in English and two in the respective national language. Thus, the ANN covers the entire Asian region from Pakistan and India to Korea and Japan. Day by day, the editors of papers such as China Daily in Beijing, The Korean Herald in Seoul, and The Statesman in Kolkata exchange around 80 articles between them. The ANN's coordinating centre is located in Bangkok. The CEO of the dpa, Michael Segbers, emphasised that the coming collaboration between the dpa and the ANN reflected Asia's growing importance on the global scale.

Above: After signing the cooperation agreement, ANN, dpa, and KAS representatives toasted their future cooperation.

Left: Shaking on the agreement: Pana Janviroj (ANN) and Michael Segbers (dpa)

TRAINING FOR SCIENCE JOURNALISTS

As in 2007, the media programme for Southeast Europe this year sponsored the international environmental festival Green Wave – 21st Century which took place in the Bulgarian town of Koprivshtica. Attended by international celebrities, the event was held under the patronage of Bulgaria's vice president, Angel Marin. The festival aims to present various research methods and enhance the level of environmental awareness, which is quite low in Southeast Europe. As one of the speakers, the media programme presented Manfred Ladwig, a reputable investigative TV-journalist. Among other things, Mr Ladwig showed his film about the destruction of the Bulgarian national park Pirin near Bansko and reported on his current research into the activities of the timber mafia in Cambodia. In addition, the KAS organised a training

course on investigative scientific and environmental journalism. The course was attended by hand-picked expert journalists from important media, including Bulgaria's radio and television system, the country's biggest news agency, BTA, and Deutsche Welle. As keynote speaker and instructor, Manfred Ladwig spoke not only about research options but also about the ethical principles laid down in various German media codes. Dirk Förger, the director of the media programme and a former science journalist with a doctorate in biology, used the example of genetic engineering to illustrate the relationship between science and the media.



ARD journalist Manfred Ladwig at an interview

AFRICA'S MEDIA ON THEIR WAY TO DIGITALISATION

Delegates from a total of 16 countries attended this year's Media Leadership Conference held by the media programme for Sub-Saharan Africa in the capital of Uganda, Kampala, to familiarise themselves with the most recent trends and developments in the field of digital media. For the first time, the audience included delegates from West Africa.

Media managers from minor countries are especially interested in these matters because digitalisation at home is often hampered by infrastructural inadequacies: obsolete equipment, insufficient internet bandwidths, ignorance at the management level, and the financial weakness of many media form a barrier to expanding their utilisation that is difficult to overcome.

During the conference, the significance of blogs and twitters was discussed in as much detail as problems of practical implementation. How to instrumentalise the Internet 2.0 to generate added value? How to turn this added value into income that would permit enterprises to widen their scope of action? How do local circumstances affect the professional use of digital media in Africa?

The introduction of cell phones proved that the opportunities offered by the digital media are as great in Africa as elsewhere, for they took the entire continent by storm. The equipment required for transmitting messages by mobile phone is rela-



tively simple, and the lack of bandwidth plays hardly any part in it. This opens up alternative distribution pathways for carrying messages even to those who were out of contact before.


MEDIA

ELECTION COVERAGE AND BAPTISM OF FIRE – ALL IN ONE

Originally, this election coverage workshop for South African radio journalists was supposed to be quite unspectacular. Which it was, at least in the beginning. Two radio instructors from Deutsche Welle were standing by. Local experts presented background information on, among other things, the electoral system, the role of the media, the constitution, and vote counting. Subsequently, participants learned about the operation of recorders, new interviewing techniques, and methods to optimise the structure of reports. 'Business as usual', as a media instructor would say.

Normally, this part is followed by two days in the field during which the stories prepared beforehand are implemented in practice. These two days did follow, but they were different from what the participants had expected. For at the time of the workshop, South Africa was passing through its most severe crisis since the end of apartheid – and where can journalists be trained better than in a region of crisis?

In this case, the crisis region was a refugee camp right in the middle of Johannesburg, occupied by people from half the African continent, fearful and desperate after having been driven from their homes by furious locals. The perpetrators claimed that foreigners from Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and other neighbouring countries were taking away their jobs and being criminal.

Ranging from bafflement and compassion to outbursts of tears, the reactions of our participants showed how unprepared they were for such a situation, and how little they knew about the suffering of people being persecuted by xenophobes. This field trial was a tough challenge – a first-grade baptism of fire. Next to the usual radio programme on election coverage, participants later decided to develop a blog on the camp on their own initiative.

Thus, the media programme for Sub-Saharan Africa achieved two goals simultaneously: preparing radio journalists for the parliamentary elections of 2009 and enhancing their journalistic sensitivity towards injustice and violence against minorities.



*Above:
The largest refugee camp in Johannesburg: a KAS workshop participant interviewing one of more than 2,000 displaced persons*

*Centre:
Camp life: more than 2,000 refugees, many women and children among them, have been living in tents for weeks.*

*Bottom:
Tough training: conducting an interview at the refugee camp*

Political dialogue serves to exchange views, secures peace, and lays the foundations for trustful cooperation.

POLITICAL DIALOGUE

PARLIAMENTARY AND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS – A TEST FOR GHANA'S YOUNG DEMOCRACY

December 7, 2008 is the day set for the fifth democratic parliamentary and presidential elections of the Fourth Republic, established on the basis of a new constitution in 1992. Marking the end of 12 years of military rule, the constitution provided the substructure for Ghana's democratic renewal. Especially because of what happened after the elections in Kenya, many observers look forward to the ballot with some concern, describing it at the same time as crucial for the future of the democratisation process in Ghana.

Some of the things that have happened do not augur well: during the registration of voters, irregularities occurred that were rampant enough to lead to violence and even murder. Political parties are secretly training young people in combat, traditional authorities that are constitutionally obliged to remain politically neutral are being politicised, and there are rumours that arms caches are being set up in rural areas. All this indicates that aggressiveness is high and mounting in the run-up to the elections. What is more, the flames are being fanned by the discovery of new oil deposits, a highly explosive issue that is now invading Ghana's political economy. The inducement to remain

at the helm of power or wrest it from others to participate in the wealth generated by the oil has grown enormously. The weakness of the institutions that uphold the rule of law is a cause for concern about whether peace can be maintained during the elections.

At a conference entitled 'KAS Party Promotion in Sub-Saharan Africa' that took place in Accra in mid-October, the deputy director of the international cooperation department, Frank Spengler, met Ghana's vice president Alhaji Aliu Mahama to exchange views. Next to questions of international cooperation, the discussion revolved around the impending parliamentary and presidential elections. In that context, Mr Spengler referred to the extensive activities mounted by the KAS to sensitise the electorate. Alhaji Aliu Mahama said he was convinced that Ghana's elections on December 7 would be peaceful and transparent, despite the irregularities during the registration of voters.



The deputy director of the international cooperation department, Frank Spengler, meeting Ghana's vice president, Alhaji Aliu Mahama, in Accra

PRESIDENT OF THE EU PARLIAMENT VISITS KAS



During his official trip to South Africa and Ethiopia, the president of the European Parliament, Prof. Dr Hans-Gert Pöttering, made a stopover at the KAS office in Johannesburg. At an informal meeting with civil-society representatives and KAS expatriates Dr Werner Böhler, Frank Windeck, and Helga Rothfritz, the President asked questions about the current situation in Zimbabwe. On the next day, the President's agenda featured a dialogue meeting on EU-Africa relations that was organised by the KAS. Key subjects in Prof. Pöttering's debate with South African researchers, teachers, and media and government representatives included Europe's engagement in Africa and the future of the African Union.



Members of the parliamentary delegation from Plateau State with the president of the German Farmers' Association, Gerd Sonneleitner, at the national agricultural festival of the German Farmers' Association in Munich

PARLIAMENT OF NIGERIA'S PLATEAU STATE VISITS GERMANY

For years, the KAS has been advising selected state parliaments in Nigeria. From September 24 to October 7, 2008, a delegation of 30 MPs which included the parliamentary presidium and directorate paid a visit to Germany. To set the scene for the trip, a closed-door conference was held at which delegates were informed about the basic elements of Germany's political and economic order, the expectations of investors regarding the quality of locations (infrastructure etc.), and the current state of economic relations between Germany and Nigeria.

The theme of the visit was 'Social Market Economy as an Example of Development at State Level'. The programme featured a blend of talks and eyewitness experience. Among other places, the delegation visited Ludwigsburg, Stuttgart, Munich (where elections were observed), Dresden, and Berlin. The objective was to furnish MPs with translatable ideas for economic development at the state level, public administration, good governance, education, and vocational training.

The parliament of Plateau State has formed a number of committees which, based on the experience gathered in Germany, will develop policy initiatives on a variety of subjects. In November 2008, these initiatives will be discussed at another closed-door conference that will be attended by representatives of other parliaments advised by the KAS. If required, experts in specific aspects of parliamentary work will be deployed to complement these measures.

POLITICAL DIALOGUE

GOVERNMENTAL PARTY FUNDING IN UGANDA

Party coffers are empty, and not even the sale of credit-card-sized membership cards will help much. In Uganda, party funding is a great challenge, particularly for the opposition parties. Dues paid by members and mandate holders bring little relief. Until now, especially opposition parties have been financing themselves mainly from private donations which, however, cannot pay for the cost of creating or maintaining even the simplest organisational structures. Besides, the parties thus become considerably dependent on certain individuals and/or pressure groups.

It is true that a bill to amend the party act was tabled in parliament as early as the spring of 2008 to regulate party funding, but nothing has been decided yet. In July, the Foundation for African Development and the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung jointly hosted a workshop at which representatives of all parliamentary parties gathered for the first time to discuss optional approaches. It became clear that all parties, including the ruling National Resistance Movement (NRM), basically endorse governmental co-funding of the political parties. Thus, a debate has again gathered momentum that might well end with the government co-funding the political parties.



+ + + NEWS IN BRIEF + + +

Prof. Dr Vogel visits DR Congo

The KAS office in DR Congo took advantage of the Chairman's visit to Kinshasa in September to organise an event at which Prof. Dr Vogel explained the guiding precepts of Christian-democratic political culture, afterwards discussing current conditions in DR Congo with politicians and scientists. Further subjects of discussion included the opportunities available for forming further alliances so as to strengthen the currently fragmented Christian democratic camp.

POLITICAL DIALOGUE

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ON THE WAY TO POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Late in September, a group of 25 current and former indigenous mandate holders that included government ministers, prefects, and mayors from Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Guatemala met in Quito at the invitation of the KAS regional programme Political Participation of Indigenas in Latin America (PPI).



Participants of the conference in Quito

In conformance with the mission of the regional programme, which is to increase the participation of indigenous peoples in the political and societal processes of their respective countries, the objective of the assembly was to establish a political network to support the still-young state schools for indigenous that were established by the KAS in all four countries. As indigenous often lack the political and administrative equipment to implement and defend their interests at home, the meeting began with realistic and concrete information about the basics of politics and policy implementation. Currently, negotiations with government authorities at all levels are being conducted about employing the course graduates in the future so as to secure the necessary sustainability. The modules of the course were developed in cooperation with local partners. Besides being constantly monitored, they are evaluated at the end of every year. All participants agreed that in their judgement, the project contributes essentially towards strengthening the political participation of indigenous ethnic groups. At the same time, they welcomed the initiative mounted by the KAS whose target orientation was of a format hitherto unknown in the Andean region.



Dialogue between MPs

The dialogue between Pakistan and Afghanistan, two neighbours equally upset by crises, is a particular concern of the G8 which the KAS has been promoting for more than one year. It was the deteriorating security situation which prompted the KAS to invite a group of Afghan and Pakistani senators and parliamentarians to a dialogue programme in Germany in September 2008. The talks showed that it will take a great deal of time to set up a stable political and economic system in Afghanistan that is supported by both sides.



Young leaders from the USA and Germany visit Israel

In the year of the 60th anniversary of Israel's foundation, the question of what ties exist between Germany, the USA, and Israel was examined by 12 young leaders from Germany and the USA who visited Israel in August 2008. The programme was organised by the KAS office in Israel and the American Jewish Committee (AJC). It featured talks and discussions about Israel's history and its societal, economic, and political development since its foundation. The programme added depth to the dialogue among young leaders from Germany, America, and Israel.



POLITICAL DIALOGUE

From left: Jean-Eric Holzapfel, head of the EU delegation in Minsk; Yannis Smyrlis, president of YEPP; Hans-Jochen Schmidt, director of the OSCE office in Minsk; Vaidas Augunas, chairman of the Young Christian Democrats in Lithuania

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN BELARUS – A CHANCE FOR DEMOCRACY?

At the initiative of the KAS and the YEPP, the youth organisation of the European Peoples' Party, leading representatives of the Belarusian opposition met international experts of the Lithuanian parliament early in September to discuss the impending parliamentary elections in Belarus and the country's future relations with Europe.

To more than 70 young politicians from all over Europe, the conference offered an opportunity to gather information about the current political and societal situation in Belarus and discuss the perspectives of democratic development in the country with the most prominent representatives of the opposition and international experts. Jacek Protasiewicz, the chairman of the delegation on relations with Belarus in the European Parliament, and Žygimantas Pavilionis, under-secretary in Lithuania's foreign ministry, emphasised that the parliamentary elections represented an important opportunity for Belarus to improve its relations with Europe sustainably. However, this would be possible only if the regime in Minsk followed democratic standards in its management of the elections. Now that president Lukashenko had complied with one of the EU's key demands and released the last political

prisoners in Belarus in August, Europe would have to develop a clear-cut plan about the shape which relations with Belarus were to take in the future. This opinion was held equally by Hans-Jochen Schmidt, the director of the OSCE office in Minsk, and Jean-Eric Holzapfel, the leader of the EU delegation. Both agreed with the chairmen of the conservative opposition parties that Europe would have to go on supporting the forces of democracy in the country first and foremost.

The culminating point of the conference was a panel discussion with Alexander Milinkievich, the candidate fielded by the democratic opposition in the parliamentary elections of 2006 and winner of the Sacharov Prize of the European Parliament, and Alexander Kozulin, who had been released from prison a short while before. This was the first occasion in more than two years on which the two leading representatives of the Belarusian opposition appeared together in public. Although they differed in their foreign-policy views, especially with regard to the role of Russia, they affirmed that only a united democratic opposition would have a chance to present a credible alternative to president Lukashenko, whose authoritarian rule had lasted for more than 12 years.

+++ NEWS IN BRIEF +++

EU-ASEAN relations in the 21st century

In July 2008, Thailand assumed the presidency of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). On October 6, 2008, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung joined the Centre for European Studies (CES) in organising an international seminar in Bangkok to evaluate progress in EU-ASEAN relations on the basis of the 'Nuremberg Declaration' that was signed in March 2007. Participants concluded that while the potential of cooperation between the EU and ASEAN is very great, it is not yet being fully exploited at the moment.



President of German Bundestag Prof. Dr Lammert in Korea

On August 28, 2008, the president of the German Bundestag, Prof. Dr Norbert Lammert, was awarded an honorary doctorate by the University of Seoul in recognition of his outstanding merit as a scientist and politician, his role as deputy chairman of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, and his commitment to promoting friendly relations between Korea and Germany as well as the development of Korea's democracy and market economy.



ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT



LITHUANIA: RENEWABLE ENERGIES MAY SECURE ENERGY SUPPLY

The security of Lithuania's energy supply is under threat. The Ignalina nuclear power station is scheduled for decommissioning next year. At present, it generates around 80 percent of the electric power which the country needs. During the accession negotiations with the EU, Lithuania undertook to shut down the reactor by 2009 because it is of the Chernobyl type.

This confronts Lithuania with an enormous problem, for energy will run short by 2010 at the latest. As Lithuania – like Latvia and Estonia – is not connected to the European grid, it is impossible to purchase and transport energy from the EU for the time being, so that the country's dependence on Russian gas will grow considerably. The shape of things to come in the energy policy of the Baltic states was the subject of a two-day international conference in Vilnius that was held by the KAS in September. Vytautas Landsbergis, Lithuania's former president who is a member of the European Parliament today, warned that Russia might instrumentalise its energy reserves to regain its former geopolitical role. The conflict with Georgia had shown that Russia was striving for hegemony as hard as ever.

Accordingly, the Baltic pipeline project which Gerhard Schröder, then federal chancellor, had initiated with Russia in 2005 without consulting the Baltic republics, was being regarded in Vilnius as a remake of the Hitler-Stalin Pact in energy policy. Karl-Georg Wellmann MP, a CDU foreign-policy expert, took exception to that: looking back on history obstructed the view of the future, he said. The question was why Lithuania had not begun developing alternatives to Ignalina a long while ago, such as connecting the country to the European grid or building a new reactor.

In a similar vein, Prof. Dr Stasys Paulauskas, president of the Lithuanian Wind-Power Association, argued that the Baltic republics were not exhausting their energy-policy options: there was enough wind and biomass available in the Baltic region for a large proportion of the power demand to be met by renewable energies. This suggestion was endorsed by Ivo Lemss of Latvia's energy agency, who also pointed out that enhancing efficiency would permit considerable energy savings. The KAS will continue the dialogue about diversifying power generation by holding regular energy forums together with its partners on the spot.

*Left:
Karl-Georg
Wellmann MP
supported the
development
of energy-policy
alternatives.*

*Right:
Lithuania's
former president,
Vytautas
Landsbergis MEP,
warned against
Russia's hege-
monial ambitions
in the energy
sector.*

KAS FORTALEZA RECALLS DAY OF DESERTIFICATION

In the northeast of Brazil, numerous areas are threatened by the progressive spread of barren land. By now, increasing desertification is posing a threat to the existence of people and natural habitats. The Fortaleza office will attend to the issue and make it a focus of its future seminar activities.

INDIA: THIRD TERI-KAS CONFERENCE ON SECURITY RESOURCE

Together with its renowned partner, The Energy and Resource Institute (TERI), the KAS organised the third conference on energy and resource security and climate protection in India early in October 2008. This year's meeting revolved around the subject of 'Resource Security: the Governance Dimension'. Delegates were agreed that all players involved must find a global approach to dealing with resources. Subjects discussed included the development of strategies for India's future resource policy and the importance of water, energy efficiency, and CO₂ emissions in the political distribution process.



*Manish Tiwari,
press spokesman
of the Congress
Party*

By conducting projects in more than 100 countries,
the KAS actively promotes peace, freedom, and justice worldwide.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION NEWS

NAMES AND FACES

**PETER-ALBERTO BEHRENS**

- Has been heading the Latin American media programme domiciled in Buenos Aires/Argentina since August 2008.
- Previously served as head of the KAS office in La Paz/Bolivia.
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**MARTIN-MAURICE BÖHME**

- Will be trainee in New Delhi/India from January 2009.
- Previously served as press spokesman of the chamber of engineers in Rhineland-Palatinate.
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**ANJA CASPER**

- Will serve as trainee in Cotonou/Benin from January 2009.
- Previously completed a master course in European studies.
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**WINFRIED JUNG**

- Heads the KAS office in Santiago de Chile/Chile since October 2008.
- Previously directed the KAS office in Beijing/China.
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**WOLFGANG MEYER**

- Heads the KAS office in Beijing/China since October 2008.
- Previously served as director of the office in Phnom Penh/Cambodia.
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**ANNETTE SCHWARZBAUER**

- Will be heading the KAS office in Maputo/Mozambique from December.
- Previously served as country assistant to the Latin America and Africa/Middle East teams.
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**JULIA WEBER**

- Has been serving as trainee in Johannesburg/South Africa since September 2008.
- Previously worked as a journalist.
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**LOOKING AT LATIN AMERICA**

Chaired by retired under-secretary Dr Volkmar Köhler, the KAS planning committee met early in July to discuss challenges for democracy in Latin America. The key issues and questions debated by the established experts who belong to this body were the economic perspectives and unresolved social challenges that confront democracy in the region as well as the spread of populist governments with an authoritarian character. Further key subjects included the EU's Latin American policy and the role and importance of political parties.

**BULL'S-EYE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT**

When the KAS blew the starting whistle for its Green Goal Action Plan in Cape Town on October 17, 2008, it not only contributed to environment-friendliness in the orientation of the world football championship scheduled to take place in South Africa in 2010, it also promoted cooperation among the various levels of government which are controlled by different parties. The sustainability guideline for the world championship was developed by the KAS in collaboration with the city of Cape Town and the government of Western Cape Province. At the official presentation of the action plan, Dr Werner Böhler, the director of the South African KAS office, the mayor of Cape Town, Helen Zille of the Democratic Alliance, Western Cape minister Lynne Brown of the African National Congress, and Germany's ambassador to South Africa, Dieter Haller (from left) gathered to celebrate.



SELECTED NEW PUBLICATIONS FROM THE **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION DEPARTMENT**



'RECHTSSTAAT IN LECTURES' NO. 1

The rule-of-law programme for Southeast Europe has recently published the first volume of a newly-launched series entitled 'Rechtsstaat in Lectures', a collection of outstanding seminar presentations. It is intended to meet the demand for expert analyses of issues relating to the rule of law that are of particular relevance to the region of Southeast Europe. Edited by Dr Johan Callewaert, Rechtsstaat in Lectures No. 1 discusses the impact of EU accessions on the application of the European human-rights convention as well as the interaction between different national and regional systems of human-rights protection.

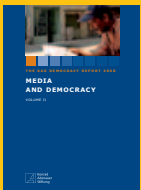
■ **Obtainable at:** Rule-of-law programme Southeast Europe, Bucharest; <http://www.kas.de/rspsoe>



FOR THE RULE OF LAW WORLDWIDE

The publication 'Weltweit für den Rechtsstaat – Das Rechtsstaatsprogramm der Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung' presents the first-ever summary of the Foundation's global activities under this sector programme. Most prominently, the book discusses the features that characterise the Foundation's rule-of-law work and the legal fields which it addresses in the various regions of the world.

■ **Obtainable at:** <http://www.kas.de/wf/de/33.14435/>



KAS DEMOCRACY REPORT 2008 'MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY VOL. II'

This year's democracy report informs the reader about the status of media freedom in 16 KAS project countries located in five different regions; Africa: Nigeria and Senegal; Asia: China, Georgia, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Thailand; Europe: Bulgaria, Poland, Russia, and Ukraine; Latin America: Bolivia, Brazil, and Venezuela; Middle East: Egypt and Turkey. The concluding chapter presents an overview of the worldwide media programme of the KAS.

■ **Obtainable at:** <http://www.kas.de/wf/en/33.14855/>



DARI EDITION OF THE SOCIAL MARKET ECONOMY LEXICON

By now, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung has published 11 foreign-language translations of the social market economy lexicon, a KAS contribution to promoting the global dialogue on order policy in its host countries. Now that it has been translated into Dari, the social market economy lexicon should serve not only as a reference work but also as a guide and source of ideas in the future debate in Afghanistan.

■ **For further information, visit:** http://www.kas.de/proj/home/pub/80/1/-/dokument_id-14180/



ANUARIO DE DERECHO CONSTITUCIONAL LATINOAMERICANO 2008 – 14. AÑO

The 14th edition of the renowned Latin-American yearbook on constitutional law edited by the rule-of-law programme for Latin America contains hitherto-unpublished articles by widely respected authors from Latin America and Europe that deal with current developments in constitutional and procedural law, the protection of fundamental and human rights, and integration and international law – the focal issues of the rule-of-law programme.

Published by Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung e.V., Montevideo 2008

■ **Obtainable at:** http://www.kas.de/proj/home/pub/13/1/year-2008/dokument_id-14371/index.html



DIE FINANZMARKTKRISE – INTERNATIONALE PERSPEKTIVEN

The publication contains 24 reports from KAS field offices which analyse the current impact of the financial crisis in their respective host countries. At the same time, the articles outline the opportunities created by the crisis for the order-policy dialogue on social market economy.

■ **Obtainable at:** <http://www.kas.de/finanzmarktkrise>