THE DEPARTMENTS OF KAS
EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION

LED BY VALUES – THE KAS AROUND THE WORLD

POLITICAL DIALOGUE AND ANALYSIS
EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
LATIN AMERICA
AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST
EVALUATION
FINANCIAL AND PROJECT ADMINISTRATION
DOMESTIC PROGRAMMES

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With projects in more than 100 countries, the Department of European and International Cooperation of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) makes an important contribution to establishing democratic systems based upon the rule of law around the world. Whether it is strengthening democracy, promoting European unification, intensifying transatlantic relations or boosting development cooperation – all these are very important aspects of our international work.

POLITICAL DIALOGUE AND ANALYSIS

The foundation’s offices abroad guarantee a constant flow of political information and analysis. The department of Political Dialogue and Analysis sees to it that this information is integrated into the political debate in Germany and promotes the notion that foreign policy issues are raised in public discussions.

The publication series Perspectives of German Foreign Policy reviewed aspects of German foreign policy such as maritime security or the global megatrends experts regard as crucial in the medium term. In addition to analysing the situation at hand, the papers also provide concrete recommendations for action for policymakers. The new series has already put ten contributions online.

The Muslims in State and Society Worldwide project took a look at how Muslims are working to promote democracy, the rule of law and tolerance. The KAS organised three international workshops in Casablanca, Istanbul and Singapore and a final conference in Berlin on these issues, attended by guests from the Muslim world and CDU politicians with an immigrant background.

Islam was also key to the first event of the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung – KAS debate on international politics. Experts joined more than 550 participants in Bonn to discuss “Does Democracy Bring the Wrong Forces to Power?”

The foreign and security policy fields focused this year in particular on the role of Germany and Europe in the world. These issues came up at the annual retreat of top German security policy experts at Potsdam’s Cecilienhof as well as at the first Adenauer Conference on the Role of Germany in International Security Policy. A further issue under discussion at a number of forums was the question of how global megatrends are impacting German policy.

European policy projects also focused on the role of Europe on the international stage. A particular focus was on the perception of BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), which was debated extensively at an event titled “The Götterdämmerung of Europe – the Golden Age of Emerging Nations”. After the elections to the Bundestag a number of political, administrative and academic experts came together to debate what lay ahead for the new German government’s European policies.

In the field of international economic policy, the foundation published two studies on international economic policy, one on the transatlantic economic partnership and one on the potential for Europe’s domestic market, both of them contributed to current discussions on economic policy. The latter was held in the context of the 2014 European elections.
The move towards renewable energy sources was the focus of the foundation’s work in environment and energy policy. In July 2013, the KAS introduced the public to the study “How the Energy Turnaround Is Perceived in Emerging Countries”. The document features the views of experts from China, Brazil and South Africa on Germany’s shift to renewable energy.

Development policy projects focused on issues of sustainability and oversight, with a focus on problems with the exploitation of raw materials in Africa and Latin America. The standing of international civil society was also a point of discussion.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

In 2013 much attention was again paid to finding the best response to the financial and economic crisis. The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung organised a number of events that debated improving and enhancing the EU, such as the State of Europe speech given by Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council, and the speech of José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission.”

The question on how to spur growth across the EU was also part of the political debate – it shaped the work of the KAS in the EU member states. After six years of crisis some success is finally being seen at the national and European level: Ireland exited the international bailout programme in 2013 while Spain and Portugal said they would no longer receive aid from the programme in 2014. In 2013, the KAS used several projects to back EU reform, organising studies, expert roundtables and conferences, including the “European Roundtable: Re-building Europe”.

High youth unemployment was a further focus of the foundation’s work in the EU. In the European Parliament, the KAS and several partners organised a conference of young people with the motto “Creating New Opportunities”. The 1st German-Greek youth conference of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung had the goal of helping reduce tensions between the two countries.

Implementing the Stockholm Programme was at the centre of discussions on creating a Europe for its citizens. In recent years the European Union and the German Bundestag have harmonised their efforts. The foundation’s European office in Brussels contributed to improving the network between EU institutions and the Bundestag.

Relations with the EU were paramount last year for Southeast European countries – a key area of focus for the KAS in the region for more than 15 years now. The foundation recognised Croatia’s accession to the EU as its 28th member with a number of events, including a security conference on Border Security and Schengen.

Since the end of 2012 Serbia and Kosovo have engaged in a process of political dialogue, moderated by the EU’s High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Catherine Ashton. The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung provided advice and guidance in this process of rapprochement through a number of events. The European Commission said the key condition established by the European Council for the beginning of accession talks had been fulfilled since the premiers of both countries had signed a first agreement on principles on the process of normalisation. It then recommended that membership negotiations begin.

In Bulgaria the foundation used current political developments as an opportunity to continue its diverse programmes on strengthening civil society. Parliamentary elections in May meant a new government, and a number of controversial decisions by the cabinet led to mass demonstrations.
The reference point for political processes in the eastern EU neighbourhood was the Eastern Partnership Summit at the end of November in Vilnius. While the EU initialled association agreements with Moldova and Georgia, the governments of Armenia and Ukraine suddenly refused to sign their agreements, causing great consternation. In Ukraine this move spurred pro-European mass demonstrations, in which the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung’s long-standing political partners, the Fatherland party of the then-jailed former prime minister, Julia Timoshenko, and the Ukrainian-Democratic Alliance for Reforms (UCDAR) led by Vitali Klitchko, played a key role. The foundation continued to expand its cooperation and dialogue with these partners in 2013.

In Georgia the KAS organised a conference called “Eastern Partnership – Roadmap after Vilnius Summit”, where the country’s political leadership spoke out clearly in favour of its rapprochement with the EU.

The Eastern Partnership Summit was another positive development for Russia in a remarkable series of advances on the foreign policy front. Whether it was stopping the conflict in Syria from escalating further in the summer, the constructive role by Russia in the Iran negotiations or the granting of asylum to Edward Snowden – all of these were achievements of the Russian presidency and Vladimir Putin’s foreign minister Sergei Lavrov.

But this still does not diminish worrisome developments with Russia’s domestic and social policies, especially since Russian investigators targeted the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung itself in 2013. The president signed a law governing the operation of NGOs in Russia early in 2012, and roughly a year later Russian prosecutors sent a letter with 23 questions to the foundation’s office in St. Petersburg. Even though the KAS responded to the letter, two Russian investigators later raided the foundation’s office and confiscated all computers to, as officially stated, “review the software licences.” After a protest by the German foreign minister, the Russian ambassador to Germany was called to a meeting at the German foreign ministry. A day later the foundation’s computers were returned and the investigation called off.

The Czech Republic held its first direct presidential elections in 2013. A number of political crises rocked the country, which also held parliamentary elections. The KAS used the poll as an opportunity for an international Adenauer Forum, in which the former Slovak prime minister Iveta Radičová and the former Czech foreign minister Karel Schwarzenberg participated. They discussed the potential for reform of the parliamentary system of government.

The status of the family in modern Europe was debated at a conference on the role of the Roman Catholic Church in 2013 in the European integration process in Poland. President Bronisław Komorowski took part in the gathering, which was organised with help from the KAS.

One of the highlights of the many KAS events in Hungary was a commemorative conference to honour József Antall. Speakers in the Hungarian parliament on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of his death included Prime Minister Viktor Orbán, Parliamentary President László Kövér and the honorary chairman of the KAS, Professor Bernhard Vogel.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Foreign and security policy was central to a number of events in Northeast Asia in 2013. KAS offices in the region addressed security architecture and challenges for maritime security. The KAS Beijing office focused on this issue at its alumni conference, which concentrated in particular on relations between China and North Korea.
The Mongolia office focused on the social market economy at its Mongolian-German Forum, an event which also celebrated the 20th anniversary of the KAS office in Mongolia. The KAS Japan office addressed the challenges of demographic change, holding two conferences in Tokyo and Berlin on Japanese and German approaches to the issue.

The division of Korea was a focus of the foundation’s work in South Korea, with the Korean office concentrating in particular on implications for the rule of law. One highlight was a project by the Shanghai office to produce a magazine on environmental policy. Fellows from the KAS programme for young journalists (JONA) joined Chinese journalism students in publishing “StadtLandLust”.

Parliamentary votes were held in the Philippines, Malaysia and Cambodia in 2013, and the KAS organised a variety of workshops for candidates on political communication and campaign organis in the run-up to the polls. With its advice it helped parties to raise their profile and draw up party programmes.

In other Southeast Asian countries the KAS helped improve the skills of party members and office holders. Politically active women seeking higher office in Indonesia were a central topic ahead of its elections later this year.

The promotion of women in positions of political leadership was also the main issue at an international conference in Myanmar in October 2013, which Nobel Peace Prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi attended, as did women legislators from nearly a dozen Asian and European countries.

In Vietnam KAS measures focused in part on strengthening the legislative capacities of the National Assembly. The KAS helped the Assembly pass a resolution that establishes a public petition process as well as citizens’ offices, to boost interaction between lawmakers and average Vietnamese.

South and Central Asia are overshadowed by the impending withdrawal of ISAF forces from Afghanistan and important electoral contests – which is why the process of parliamentary dialogue was expanded further in 2013. An Indian delegation travelled to Berlin during the Bundestag campaign, while young members of the Bundestag were in India in December for political talks.

The KAS held two meetings of experts in Berlin focusing on Pakistan. Civil-military dialogue was expanded in the wake of parliamentary elections, while newly elected legislators were given training on how to carry out their duties. In Afghanistan, the KAS has backed training programmes for young diplomats since 2012. In 2013 the foundation invited a number of German experts to Kabul where they taught a number of courses to the young diplomats.

In addition to its traditional offices in a variety of countries, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung also has established a number of cross-border projects. The regional SAARC programme works with the KAS on enhancing regional cooperation in South Asia. In 2013, a delegation of South Asian political consultants travelled to Heidelberg and Brussels as part of the programme, with the aim of expanding their European network. The foundation backed an exchange between Afghanistan and Pakistan with its annual Trilateral Summer School, and also organised a project to improve bilateral relations.

As part of its regional Central Asia programme the KAS expanded its activities in Kyrgyzstan in 2013. It helped boost the role of parliaments and parties in the republic, and cooperates with the foundation of former president Rosa Otunbajeda on issues like the legacy of history or minorities.
In Kazakhstan the KAS put on a conference on renewable energy, which kicked off a series of events on raw material security, sustainability and green energy. A conference in Berlin also focused on Kazakhstan’s efforts against nuclear testing.

The regional sector programmes of the KAS in Singapore and Tokyo also made important contributions in 2013 to furthering European and Asian dialogue with a variety of topics. The Regional Programme Political Dialogue Asia was for example able to feature Su Wie, China’s chief negotiator in the UN climate change negotiations, as a speaker at a conference on climate change and diplomacy. The E-lection Bridge project of the Media Programme Asia established a process of cooperation for the first time between campaign managers from Europe and Asia and the Pacific – a process that will expand in coming years. The Rule of Law Programme focused especially on constitutional law, judicial independence, battling corruption and human rights. One highlight was a gathering of experts in Cambodia on complaint mechanisms for administrative processes, which compared the systems already introduced in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The regional Social and Economic Governance Programme, which is based in Tokyo, expanded its activities in 2013. Some of the main issues were a comparative analysis of Asian economic systems and a look at free trade agreements being negotiated.

**LATIN AMERICA**

In Latin America economic growth spurred governments to act with greater self-confidence on the international stage in 2013. Hundreds of thousands of people have profited from economic growth but a great divide remains between rich and poor across the region.

Massive protests in Brazil and growing social discontent in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico show a more confident civil society that is getting involved in the political process. This trend is reflected by the 12th edition of the Democratic Development Index for Latin America, which the Regional Project Political Parties and Democracy in Latin America of the KAS published and which was introduced to the public in Berlin.

Promoting Christian-democratic or conservative parties – and expanding cooperation with them – remained a focus of the foundation’s international projects in 2013. As part of Humanist Week in Mexico, the KAS organised a meeting with the partner party PAN and its affiliated foundations. The event marked the starting signal for the building of a joint network of humanist foundations.

In Chile, the KAS developed a Wahl-o-Mat website, similar to the one already operating in Germany. The site, called VotoInformado, was called up more than 100,000 times ahead of the presidential and parliamentary elections.

In Colombia the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung organised a number of events and reported extensively on the continuation of the 2012 peace talks between the government and FARC rebels. Germany’s experience with coming to terms with its past are of great interest in the country, as a visit by German President Joachim Gauck showed.

The 11th meeting of the Latin American Study Group for International Criminal Law, which the Rule of Law Programme Latin America co-organised, focused on the controversies involving crimes by Brazil’s past military dictatorship. The gathering also included a meeting with representatives of Brazil’s National Truth Commission.
Taking stock of human and political rights in Cuba was one focus of the foundation’s work in Mexico. Thanks to the lifting of travel restrictions for Cubans a number of opposition activists were able to give a first-hand account of the situation at home, at events in the region and in Germany.

Climate change, the environment and energy security were further areas of focus for the foundation in Latin America in 2013. In Lima, business executives, politicians and administrators met for the 1st German-Latin American Conference of Young Entrepreneurs to review possibilities for enhancing cooperation in the energy sector and to encourage the development of partnerships.

The KAS in Germany lent its support to a project with Brazilian environmental experts and other environmental stakeholders from the CB27 Network with a symposium on environmental policy at the local level.

The first CentroaméricaKAS conference featured Christian-democratic parties from across Central America who came together at the invitation of the KAS. The gathering used a study on public perception of the environmental profiles of Costa Rican parties, and also assessed the ranking among voters of the environment, sustainable development and renewable energy to promote a strategic response to the consequences of climate change and future challenges for energy supply.

A core issue for the KAS is the social market economy, a principle the foundation focused on in a practical manner in Latin America in 2013. In cooperation with the Industry Association of Baden-Württemberg (LVI), the Federation of German Industries (BDI) and the Mexican business associations USEM and COMPARMEX the KAS organised a Mexico Day in April 2013. Central to the initiative is developing an innovative partnership between Mexican and German companies that is both environmentally and socially sustainable, and shaping and promoting long-term economic structures.

In a globalised multipolar world, foreign and security policy issues are increasingly on the agenda in Latin America. In Rio de Janeiro the KAS organised the 10th International Security Conference Forte de Copacabana under the slogan “Brazil emerging in the Global Security Order.” The gathering, which has become Latin America’s biggest security conference, brings together members of the armed forces, politicians, diplomats, academics and researchers, and serves to expand the network between European and Latin American decision makers, and especially with those from Brazil.

The Working Group for Good Neighbourly Relations between Chile and Peru continued to push for an agenda of peace, cooperation and integration. During a visit to Germany, a delegation of the group agreed on the Berlin Declaration. The statement came ahead of a decision by the International Court of Justice in The Hague on the disputed Chilean-Peruvian maritime border, and was drawn up with an eye towards German experiences with reconciliation.

In cooperation with the Humboldt Faculty of the Colegio de México, the KAS office in Mexico organised an international conference on the drug war and how it is affecting international relations. Along with a number of presentations on Mexico’s role, experts from the US, Latin America and Germany provided views on different aspects of the fight against drugs, as well as approaches to international cooperation.

AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

The foundation’s work in North Africa and the Middle East in 2013 was characterized by the backlashes of the political upheaval across the region. In Egypt, two KAS staff members were sentenced to jail on June 4th in a politically motivated verdict. Domestic policy issues that fanned anti-Western sentiments motivated the trial. Both staff members are safe but they still go through quite tough
ordeals on a personal level. The KAS continues its work to have this verdict annulled, as it violates
the principles of the rule of law. Shortly before the judgment was announced the KAS had officially
become a part of the Egyptian-German cultural agreement under then President Mohammed Morsi.

Despite this development the Middle East and North Africa remained a major focus of the founda-
tion’s international work last year. One example was the major expansion of KAS efforts in Syria.
KAS offices in the region held several conferences, drew up studies and carried out trainings, for
example for journalists. The KAS invited a delegation of six Jordanian diplomats and politicians to
talks in Berlin – Jordan having borne a great deal of the consequences of the crisis. A speech at
the KAS Academy by Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Bülent Arinc in which he stressed the EU’s
relevance for Turkey attracted huge attention.

The regional Rule of Law Programme for North Africa and the Middle East, based in Lebanon, offi-
cially began operating after the grand opening in January 2013 by the chairman of the Konrad-
Adenauer-Stiftung, Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering MEP. Furthermore, German, European and Lebanese
political parties helped put together a conference on the fate of Christians in Lebanon and the
Middle East, which focused in particular on their precarious situations in Egypt and Syria.

In October, Pöttering travelled to Israel and the Palestinian Territories, where he underscored Ger-
dany’s and Europe’s support for a two-state solution with a speech on “Backing Israeli-Palestinian
Negotiations: Why the Talks Must Not Fail,” which took place against the backdrop of the revival
of negotiations in 2013.

The ongoing upheaval in North Africa spilled over into Mali, where the crisis showed the close links
between those developments and security policy. These challenges – both for security and devel-
opment policy – were at the centre of a number of measures. The foundation was able to expand
its involvement in Mali at the national level thanks to extra funding from the German Ministry for
Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The Political Dialogue West Africa project oversaw
these measures at a regional level.

Dealing with political Islam was a main issue for KAS offices in the region, as was the precarious
situation of the younger generation which finds itself largely excluded from the political process and
economic advancement. The establishment of a real pluralistic party system in Tunisia remains a
focus of foundation work there. Hans-Gert Pöttering was able to get a first-hand account of develop-
ments there at the end of the year, when he met President Moncef Marzouki and the leader of
the opposition Nidaa Tounes party.

In Morocco, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung helped influence the process of political reform. Closer
relations with the Interior Ministry helped support work on decentralisation and local self-adminis-
tration.

The 2013 KAS slogan “Perspectives for Young People” was a focus of numerous events put on by
KAS offices in Africa. The Tanzanian youth association of the CHADEMA party addressed for instance
the responsibility of young people for democracy and development. In Uganda the youth wings of
the major parties held conferences while in Kenya young legislators met with representatives of
youth organisations to discuss unemployment and political participation.

A highlight of activities related to the slogan was a symposium for the 70th birthday of former
German president Horst Köhler, which took a look at perspectives for young people in Africa.
In addition to Köhler, a number of experts attended the Berlin event, as did former Ghanaian
president John Kufuor.
In Bonn, the 10th International Civil Law Conference took place under the auspices of the foundation’s rule of law programmes around the world. The focus was law and security/cyber security. In addition to keynote speaker Hans-Georg Maaßen, the president of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, experts from around the world attended to discuss cyber security policy. NOMOS brought out a two-volume publication titled *Climate Change: International Law and Global Governance*, which was written by the Rule of Law Programme Sub-Saharan Africa.

In South Africa, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung celebrated the 20th anniversary of its cooperation with the organisation Democracy Development Programme (DDP). The two institutions have developed a number of successful civic education programmes for people living outside of major cities and in rural areas.

In 2013, the Media Programme Sub-Saharan Africa further expanded its E-election Bridge initiative, which for years has been developing strategies and approaches to improve communication by political parties. Participants came from Namibia, South Africa, Mozambique, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Senegal. For the first time a so-called Junior Academy took place, which targeted young leaders within political parties.

**EVALUATION**

Are we doing the right things? Are we doing them right? These two questions were again central to evaluating the foundation’s European and International Cooperation projects. External auditors reviewed KAS projects in Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal and Mali, the Palestinian Territories and Venezuela. Work performed by the regional programmes Media in Sub-Saharan Africa, Rule of Law in Asia and EU-Russia Dialogue were also assessed externally, as was the effectiveness of KAS fellowship programmes in Central and Eastern Europe. The central Evaluation Department carried out a pilot project in Tanzania to review the results of projects not just over the medium term but over the long-term as well by looking at how KAS partners had developed in the last 25 years. The assessment of long-term effects is more complex compared to evaluating results over the short- and medium-term. But the former remains indispensable for the foundation’s work as it aims to bring about social change – change that is impossible to predict when it could occur. Assessing the short- and medium-term results of projects – e.g. teaching skills and applying them, as well as promoting individuals – also remains a challenge. Finding the right indicators to provide information on a project’s success while it is still under way, and which fit the bill of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung’s specific political activities will remain an issue for the evaluation team into the future.

**FINANCIAL AND PROJECT ADMINISTRATION**

The financial and project administration (FuP) division continued to optimise its financial and project management in 2013. The need for innovative approaches to financial and project management was made all the more clear when the budget for European and international cooperation projects rose yet again. The project administration and control system called PASTIS was improved, becoming a great deal faster.

The foundation took another step towards optimising its administration by folding all EU projects into PASTIS. That means that the Department for European and International Cooperation now has an electronic record of all the money it spends on projects. That significantly increases transparency and enables better financial oversight, which also benefits donors.
The FuP division was also successful in 2013 in obtaining EU funds, both through grants and tenders. In 2014, the KAS will have 3.5 million euros in EU funds at its disposal for projects. And it expects more funds to be approved from applications still under review.

The FuP leadership team has been pushing for years for the reform and general harmonisation of the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development’s and the Foreign Ministry’s funding guidelines. That process finally and successfully concluded in the summer of 2013. The new funding guidelines for the two ministries, which were drawn up in cooperation with Germany’s other political foundations, too, are currently in the public comment phase.

DOMESTIC PROGRAMMES

The Domestic Programmes department in Berlin once again supported the work of the offices abroad by many events, measures and programmes for visitors from around the world. The division brought a variety of international guests to Germany – politicians, corporate executives, academics and representatives of civil society – for meetings with German interlocutors. The goal was to enable the exchange of views on central challenges to European and international cooperation, and to promote the development of a network between the various stakeholders.

The measures focused, among other things, on foreign and security policy issues, as was shown during a visit for South Korea security experts. The visit also brought with it an invitation to attend the Munich Security Conference and participate in the security dialogue already underway.

A number of representatives from Kenyan human rights groups came to Germany to work on drawing up strategies for peaceful reform and transformation. The guests said meeting people who had experienced the Peaceful Revolution of 1989, as well as talks they had with experts of recent German history impressed them. The trip provided them with inspiration for their own work.

Another focus lay on climate change and environmental protection. In two visitor programmes organised for climate experts from China and Brazil, participants informed themselves on how to potentially implement environmental law standards and on Germany’s shift to renewable energy. The goal of the programme was to help integrate both countries in regional and international climate and environmental protection regimes.

A number of visitor programmes were directed specifically at younger people. These included the 12th Summer School for Young Leaders from Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa, which focused on modern election campaign strategies. A study and dialogue programme for young entrepreneurs from Greece, directed at younger members of the workforce, aimed to help promote a dynamic and innovative culture of entrepreneurship in Greece. International scholarship offers – which are part of the domestic programme division – specifically targeted younger people. Some 150 fellows were in the middle of a two-year programme.

In addition to the visitor programmes, the domestic programme division in the Department for European and International Cooperation organised more than 60 expert conferences. The gatherings, which were open to a wider public, saw experts from specific countries discuss current developments in international politics.