



KAS INTERNATIONAL

INFORMATION FROM THE **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION** BRANCH



EUROPE SPECIAL:
The 50th anniversary of the Treaties of Rome provided an opportunity to celebrate and look into the future ...



MEDIA PROGRAMMES:
21 years after the rule of the Khmer Rouge ended in Cambodia, tentative signs are pointing in the direction of free and independent media.



DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT:
Women MPs, scientists, and leaders of women's initiatives from West Africa endeavoured to find solutions for improving the education opportunities for girls and young women in Africa.



DIALOGUE ON VALUES AND RELIGION:
Religious dignitaries condemn suicide attacks as crimes against humanity and Islam.

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EUROPE WORKS TOGETHER

BY TALKING IN ONE VOICE, WE EUROPEANS CAN REPRESENT OUR INTERESTS AND VALUES IN THE WORLD

"Based on the principles of Christian democracy, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung shall (...) specifically pursue the objective of supporting European integration", as our statutes say. The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung is a pioneer and faithful follower of the process of European unification.

By committing ourselves in and for Europe, we are fulfilling the legacy of the person who gave us our name. Striving for European unity was the mainspring of Konrad Adenauer's politics. It is mission and our obligation to follow his example, especially in this 'European year of 2007'.

The 50th anniversary of the day on which the Treaties of Rome were signed, the accession of two new members, Rumania and Bulgaria, on January 1, and the introduction of the Euro as the national currency of Slovenia are not the only outstanding events of 2007: Another reason why this is a special 'European year' for us is that Christian politicians have returned to key posi-

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From left: Prof. Dr Bernhard Vogel, Chairman of the KAS, Dr Angela Merkel, Federal Chancellor of Germany, José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission, and Prof. Dr Hans-Gert Pöttering, President of the European Parliament, celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Rome Treaties in Berlin in February 2007.

Photo: Marco Urban/Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung e.V.

EDITORIAL

DEAR READERS,



in the first half of 2007, Germany's presidency of the EU Council figured at the very top of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung's agenda. The KAS' internet portal that was specifically created for the occasion documents this in an overwhelming number of discussions, conferences, and publications. This second edition of KAS INTERNATIONAL is similarly dedicated to our highlights on the issue of European integration.

'Building bridges in Europe' was the title of a big conference on cultural policy held by the KAS in Riga. As guests of honour, the audience included

Dr Norbert Lammert, President of the Federal Diet, Dr Anette Schavan, Federal Minister for Education and Research, and Prof. Dr Bernhard Vogel, Chairman of the KAS. Reflecting the spirit of the official motto of Germany's presidency, 'Europe works together', the Deputy Chairperson of the KAS, Prof. Dr Beate Neuss, warned that Europe should not allow itself to be driven apart. A great challenge which, however, is offset by a unique opportunity in the 'European year of 2007': Just like 50 years ago, when Christian democrats laid the foundations of European unification, Christian politicians once again occupy key positions of responsibility today.

In many of the KAS' offices abroad, events were held in memory of the 50th anniversary of the Rome Treaties and the beginning of European unification. 50 years of peace, freedom, justice, and democracy are proof positive of the success of the EU. After the recent enlargement, our offices in southeast Europe are confronted by the challenge of spreading knowledge about European politics and European values in the western Balkans. However, the EU is regarded as a role model not only there but everywhere in the world, as you can see from the article on exchanges with the ASEAN community in this edition.

First and foremost, strengthening what we share means to preserve the EU's power of action. The success of this venture depends on the fate of the European constitution project. Chancellor Angela Merkel intends to preserve the "substance of the treaty." With France now ruled by its new president, Nicolas Sarkozy, there is hope that she may actually succeed. Against this background, the KAS' national offices in western Europe use the opportunity offered by Germany's presidency of the EU Council to address the key challenges presented by the EU, thereby contributing greatly towards a deeper discourse on European politics.

During its presidency of the Council, Germany accords particular importance to the EU's African policy, its transatlantic relations, and its relations with Russia. The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung offers background facts on all these issues under the heading "the Christian image of man – Europe's foundation and future."

May you, dear reader, find food for thought and much that is of interest in this edition. Please tell us about your opinion and any criticisms or new ideas that you may have.

Berlin, June 2007

Dr Gerhard Wahlers
Director, International Cooperation Branch



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FOCUS



Prof. Dr Neuss in discussion with Norbert Beckmann-Dierkes, head of the domestic programmes department.

EUROPE WORKS TOGETHER

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tions of responsibility for Europe – as was the case 50 years ago, when Christian democrats laid the foundations of Europe's unification: The President of the European Parliament, Prof. Dr Hans-Gert Pöttering, the President of the Council of the European Union, Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel, the President of the European Commission, José Manuel Barroso – all members of the Christian democratic movement! A unique constellation offering unique chances to the European Union and to the process of European unification.

Thank God for the fact that peace and freedom have become commonplace to most of Europe's citizens, as has Europe itself. However, this is precisely the reason why we Christian democrats should, as the 'Berlin Declaration' of March 27, 2007 puts it, "renew the joint foundations of the European Union before the elections to the European Parliament of 2009" and "keep reshaping Europe's political design to reflect current conditions."

Describing the key message of our European societal model on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the EEC and EURATOM, the Berlin Declaration states that

"to us, man is at the centre of everything." To a great extent, this societal model is informed by the Christian-Jewish image of man.

The draft of the European constitution is the first document to contain provisions for fundamental rights that are legally binding on the European plane and embody some of the elements that have been missing so far from the 'spirit' and the 'soul' of Europe. We can only hope that the draft will be given another chance as a constitutional treaty which clearly defines the remit of Brussels and the competences of the member states. It is of great importance that the European institutions should function well, and that the competences of each political level should be clearly delineated. The questions that confront us in Europe are weighty indeed. When will the European constitutional treaty move on? How do we equip the European house against the inclemencies of the weather? How do we handle globalisation and the liberalisation of the world's markets? What do we have to oppose the threat of global warming with? How can we counter international terrorism? We must find answers to all these questions.

The Berlin Declaration points the way: 'Europe works together'. Only if we Europeans talk in one voice and close ranks will we be perceived as such, and only then will we be able to represent our interests and values to the world. 'Europe should not allow itself to be driven apart', as Chancellor Angela Merkel emphasised a few weeks ago at the University of Warsaw. Solidarity is a must for us Europeans – not only among ourselves and within the European Union but also in our relations with our European neighbours in Belarus or Ukraine.

One thing is clear: Before we begin considering another enlargement of the Community we will have to deepen the integration of Europe, develop its internal organisation further, and modify its decision-making structures to suit the requirements of 27 member states. Only if we do this will Europe be able to retain and actively exercise its action potential in the world of the future. The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung is determined to make its own contribution towards this goal.

Prof. Dr Beate Neuss
Deputy Chairperson of the KAS

Andreas Schockenhoff presides over the German-French Friendship Group.



WHAT FRANCE EXPECTS OF GERMANY'S PRESIDENCY OF THE EU COUNCIL

On January 22, 2007, the anniversary of the Elysee Treaty, Germany's presidency of the EU Council was discussed by young political decision-makers and students meeting in Paris at the invitation of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, and the Heinrich Heine House. The following key points emerged: In France, people expect their negative decision on the constitutional treaty to be accepted and incorporated in the ongoing debate. Pierre Lequiller, UMP member and chairman of the delegation for European affairs in the French National Assembly, stated that the general objective was to participate actively in solving the institutional crisis of the European Union together with the German partners. "Europe can succeed in overcoming its current problems. However, the EU constitution, at least in substance, is indispensable for finding sustainable solutions, especially as far as the creation of a European sense of identity and belonging is concerned." This was pointed out a few days later by Dr Andreas Schockenhoff, the Deputy Chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party, at a luncheon discussion on the challenges confronting Germany's presidency of the EU Council that was hosted by the KAS in Paris on January 31, 2007.

The 50th anniversary of the signing of the Rome Treaties was a key date on the calendar of Germany's presidency of the EU Council. Many KAS offices abroad use the opportunity to celebrate and look into the future ...



EUROPE SPECIAL

THE TREATIES OF ROME TURN 50 – AND THE KAS' OFFICES ABROAD JOIN IN THE CELEBRATIONS!



From left: Michael Brand MP, Dr Christian Schwarz-Schilling, Dr Christina Catherine Krause, KAS representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

THE WESTERN BALKANS AND THE EU

The 50th return of the day when the Treaties of Rome were signed prompted the KAS Sarajevo office to invite holders of political mandates and civil-society representatives from the region together with representatives of the EU to discuss the origins and development of the European Union on April 13, 2007. The successes and setbacks in the convergence process between the EU and the western Balkans were discussed in particularly great detail.

Dr Christian Schwarz-Schilling, outgoing High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina and Special Commissioner of the EU, expressed his regret that the states of the region should have missed the chance of quickly joining the EU because of the recent wars. At the same time, he emphasised that the western Balkans did have an EU perspective: "On several occasions, the EU has held out a prospect of full membership to these states, provided they meet the political and economic conditions that apply", for: "ultimately, all this is not about enlarging but about completing the EU." Doris Pack MEP thought it was a good sign that the countries on the 'waiting list' had already joined the discussion about the values and identity of the EU. There should be a joint effort to bring the EU closer to the minds of the citizens. The KAS Sarajevo office will be glad to support this process.

EUROPE IS A SUCCESS STORY

The 50th anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome provided the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, the Fondation Robert Schuman, the Senate of the Czech Republic, the French and German Embassies to the Czech Republic, the CEFRES, and the Ano Pro Evropu association with an occasion to hold a truly European conference: In the meeting room of the Czech Senate, politicians and diplomats from Czechia, France, and Germany stepped to the rostrum to evaluate the development of the European Union so far.

"The story of the 50 years that passed after the Treaties of Rome were signed is a story of peace, prosperity, and the gradual spread of freedom and economic markets all over Europe. It is, therefore, a success story." Thus Alexandr Vondra, the Czech Vice Prime Minister for European Affairs.



Speakers Elmar Brok MEP and Vladimir Spidla, the Czech EU Commissioner, in conversation.

Elmar Brok, a Christian democratic MEP from Germany, went one step further: "The European Union's achievements to this day are nothing short of grand. It is the most successful international community in the history of mankind. Nowhere in the world has there ever been a region which simultaneously enjoyed peace, freedom, and prosperity."

Following the earlier example of the President of the Senate, Premysl Sobotka, the Czech Foreign Minister, Karel Schwarzenberg, warned against regulation mania in Europe, saying that "An excess of regulations and red tape will alienate the citizens from Brussels. It is the duty of the EU member states to make the lives of the citizens on the continent easier and more comfortable."

+++ NEWS IN BRIEF FROM BRUSSELS +++

A New Office in Brussels for the Federal Diet

During Germany's presidency of the EU Council, the KAS' European office continued its active support of improved networking and communication between Brussels and German policy-makers. On February 5 and 6, 2007, the European office organised an extensive dialogue with European policy-makers from the CDU/CSU parliamentary party. On the evening of February 5, the liaison office of the German Federal Diet in Brussels was ceremoniously opened in the presence of the President of the Federal Diet, Dr Norbert Lammert. The intention behind enhancing the presence of the German parliament in Brussels is to communicate developments in European policy at an early stage so as to improve the Federal Diet's chances of cooperating on the European plane.



European policy-makers of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party together with Dr Viviane Reding, European Commissioner for Information Society and Media.

50 Years of Rome Treaties – A Ceremony in Brussels

On March 1, 2007, the KAS' European office joined the Brussels association of the CDU and the CDU/CSU action group in hosting a ceremony in the hall of mirrors of the Brussels regional parliament. The keynote speakers were Prof. Dr Bernhard Vogel, retired Minister President and Chairman of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, and Prof. Dr Hans-Gert Pöttering, President of the European Parliament. Attended by around 300 guests, the event included the opening of an exhibition entitled 'Konrad Adenauer and the Integration of Europe'.



After the presentations, Prof. Dr Vogel presented Prof. Dr Pöttering with a portrait of Konrad Adenauer by Oskar Kokoschka.

The Spring Summit under Germany's Council Presidency

Traditionally dedicated to matters of economic policy, the so-called 'spring summit' marked the first milestone in Germany's presidency of the EU Council. On March 7, 2007, a few days before the meeting of the European heads of state and government, Dr Werner Langen MEP and chairman of the CDU/CSU group in the European Parliament, presented his views on energy and climate policy at an event held at the KAS' European office. He said that any future measures in the field of energy policy would have to be transparent, fundable, and practical so that reducing CO₂ emissions by 20% until 2020 could become an achievable objective under the leadership of Germany's Federal Chancellor.



Dr Werner Langen MEP, chairman of the CDU/CSU group in the European Parliament.



Nico Lange, director of the Kiev office of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, and representatives of the German, French, and Italian embassies at the conference '50 Years of Rome Treaties' in Kiev.

'EUROPE CONCRETE' IN UKRAINE

The 50th anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome provided the impetus for an international conference held by the KAS on March 30, 2007 in Kiev, at which young Ukrainian politicians entered into a discussion with EU Ambassador Ian Boag, representatives of the German, French, and Italian embassies, and the German journalist Jürgen Wahl. A few days later, on April 13, 2007, the KAS and the Ukrainian Student Union jointly organised a forum for Ukrainian youth organisations in Zhytomyr (100km west of Kiev) which was attended by the governor of the Zhytomyr region, Yuri Pawlenko, the former Minister for Family Affairs. The debate revolved around concrete opportunities for young Ukrainians to promote the European development of their country. The conclusion was that issues like student self-government, corruption at universities and employment offices, the Bologna process, and European programmes offer numerous opportunities to young people to seize the initiative.

ON THE WAY TOWARDS AN ASIAN UNION?

Although the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) celebrates its 40th anniversary this year, the integration of its ten member states did not get off the mark. The differences between their political systems and levels of economic development are overwhelming. To meet this situation, the 'political dialogue' regional programme of the KAS in Singapore played a major supporting role in the drafting of a 'basic law' for a community with the capability to act – the ASEAN Charter. Moreover, as the EU is regarded as a model of regional cooperation worldwide, the KAS took advantage of the conference of EU and ASEAN Foreign Ministers in Nuremberg on March 14 and 15, 2007, to arrange a dialogue between Asian politicians and scientists and their colleagues from Europe. At the same time, public presentations held in Munich, Nuremberg, and Berlin addressed the importance of this region of the world and the opportunities it offers to Europe.

To promote the assurance of the liberties and rights of people and citizens vis-à-vis the power of the state is a prime function of the rule-of-law programme in southeast Europe, where massive deficits exist particularly in this area.

RULE-OF-LAW PROGRAMMES

RULE-OF-LAW PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHEAST EUROPE SUPPORTS EU COUNCIL PRESIDENCY

STRENGTHENING THE RIGHTS OF DEFENDANTS IN EUROPE

The law on criminal procedure is often called a 'seismograph' indicating the condition of the state. In its evolution, a state must strike a balance between collective and individual interests, a political decision of eminent importance. The legal consequences stipulated in criminal law represent the most incisive of all the ways in which the state interferes with the personal liberty of a citizen. Consequently, the way in which interests are balanced in the law on criminal procedure reflects the relationship between the state and the individual throughout the entire polity.

The reason why promoting laws on criminal procedure that are conformable with the principles of the rule of law figures among the objectives of the rule-of-law programme for southeast Europe (RLPSEE) launched by the KAS in 2006 becomes clear against this background. For assuring the liberty and rights of people and citizens vis-à-vis the power of the state in all its manifestations is what the rule of law is all about. To promote this assurance is the prime function of the RLPSEE which addresses countries with grave deficits in this particular field – Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Rumania.

This concern for strengthening the rights of citizens vis-à-vis the power of the state is also the reason why Germany's law-related activities during its presidency of the EU Council concentrate on Europe-wide minimum requirements for the accused in criminal proceedings. Under the RLPSEE, this initiative is supported by an extensive regional project: Commissioned by the rule-of-law programme, renowned criminal-law experts from all seven programme countries, with the addition of Albania, undertook to analyse the laws on criminal procedure in their respective countries. The end product, a publication of almost 250 pages, was presented to, and discussed by, repre-



sentatives of the German Federal Ministry of Justice, the Rumanian Minister of Justice, the Deputy Chief Public Prosecutor of Romania, and prominent politicians, law practitioners, and jurists at a regional conference in Bucharest on May 13-15, 2007.

It is true that the countries covered by the RLPSEE are not yet members of the European Union, Bulgaria and Rumania excepted. Nevertheless, it was decided that the rule-of-law programme should launch a project covering all countries of the region to support the initiative of the Council Presidency. For the RLPSEE is intended to support these countries in adapting their legal systems to European constitutional structures. To this end, all countries addressed by the RLPSEE are conducting law reforms which must not become detached from the legal developments going on at the European level. Brigitte Zypries, the German Federal Minister of Justice, expressly welcomed the region-wide approach of the rule-of-law programme in her preface to the comparative study of legislation: "The ... study of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung ... includes in its coverage ... states that are not yet members of the European Union, thus reminding us that

From left: Dr Stefanie Ricarda Roos, director of the KAS rule-of-law programme for southeast Europe, with the representative of the German Federal Ministry of Justice, MDgt Eberhard Siegismund, the current Rumanian Minister of Justice, Tudor Alexandru Chiuariu and the director of the SPOC Stability Pact Secretariat for southeast Europe, Sorin Sterie, at the regional conference on May 14, 2007.

The Federal President, Mr Köhler, pointed out the importance of reforms strengthening the rule of law in Vietnam.

STRATEGY WORKSHOP ON THE KAS' INTERNATIONAL RULE-OF-LAW ACTIVITIES

Chaired by Dr Jan Woischnik, the annual strategy workshop for the directors of the KAS' rule-of-law programmes worldwide was held in Berlin in April. An efficient legal regime that conforms to the principles of the rule of law is one of the core elements of any democratic system. Accordingly, the KAS complements its activities on the national plane by international sector programmes to promote the rule of law (rule-of-law programmes) in all those regions of the world where it pursues the goal of democracy promotion. Its pioneer project in this field was the rule-of-law programme for Latin America which, 15 years after its launch in 1991, has become a trend-setting hallmark of the KAS' work. Last year, rule-of-law programmes on the same pattern were launched in sub-Saharan Africa, southeast Europe, and east/southeast Asia.



MDgt Siegismund from the German Federal Ministry of Justice (second from right) talking to (from left) the Deputy Ambassador of Germany, Hans Jörg Neumann, and the KAS representative to Romania, Dr Holger Dix.

Europe is more than the 27 member states of the EU. [The study] represents a valuable contribution to the European discussion process about minimum rights in criminal proceedings [...]. After all, safeguarding civil rights is not a duty for Europe alone; it is part of the mission of national politics, legislation, and justice" – all important target groups of the RLPSEE.



COOPERATION ON THE RULE OF LAW BETWEEN GERMANY AND VIETNAM

KAS ASSUMES THE FUNCTIONS OF A HEAD OFFICE

China is not the only country with which a fruitful dialogue on the rule of law has developed. In Vietnam, too, the German legal and judicial system enjoys great esteem. For this reason, there is great interest in an intense exchange of experiences with German partner institutions. While no agreement that would permit a formal dialogue has yet been signed between the governments of Germany and Vietnam, a tight network of contacts between ministries, foundations, research institutes, and the governmental development-aid agency has already been woven.

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung has been making important contributions towards reforming the judiciary and creating a modern legal regime in Vietnam for many years. Acting as a head office for cooperation between Germany and Vietnam, the KAS assumed, in January 2007, the function of bringing all German players together. The head office is intended to assist in improving the exchange of experiences and harmonising initiatives. A similar head office is due to be established in Vietnam within the next few months.

On May 22, 2007 during his first visit of state to Vietnam, Federal President Horst Köhler participated in a panel discussion on rule of law-oriented reforms, showing his appreciation of the importance of these initiatives for the societal and political transformation of Vietnam.

Most of the countries in the region are in a state where democracy is harmed by the dominance of a single party and communication between journalists and politicians is cut off amid feelings of mutual distrust and dislike.

MEDIA PROGRAMMES

THE REGIONAL MEDIA PROGRAMME FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

The countries south of the Sahara are in a state of permanent transformation. With few exceptions, democracy and development there have been advancing progressively in recent years. Unfortunately, however, the freedom of the media could only keep pace here and there. In such a situation, it is indispensable to promote critical media, for they are the motors of reform, and they often enable democracy and development in the first place or contribute towards their sustainability through their controlling function.

This is why, since 2002, the Foundation has been operating a regional media programme headquartered in Johannesburg. A regional approach is very important in this case because cross-border measures create urgently-needed networks that make actors less vulnerable to governmental repression in their respective countries. The flagship of this activity is the annual Media Leadership Conference that is attended by editors-in-chief, owners, and publishers from the entire region.

As the level of journalist training in sub-Saharan Africa must be regarded as largely inadequate, the media programme is particularly committed to the in-service training of journalists. One aim is to enhance their professional qualification or, in other words, to enable students to understand and critically report on, for instance, a press conference held by the Ministry of Economics. Another subject is journalistic skills, meaning the students' ability to pass on newly-gathered knowledge to their audience in words that are captivating and easily understandable. There is no other way for media development to reach its full potential, one example being the election-coverage workshops for radio journalists.

Media legislation forms another major subject. Experience teaches us that the media operators themselves are often unaware of their rights and obligations. Self-confident reporting thus becomes somewhat improbable in an environment in which government author-

ities love to silence uncomfortable reporters by levelling charges at them that are often absurd. Therefore, the media programme developed a number of manuals analysing the situation prevailing in eleven countries of southern Africa. There is great demand for these books by media houses, training institutions, universities, and even the odd national parliament.

Political parties form an entirely new field in the media programme's range of activities. Most of the countries in the region are in a state where democracy is harmed by the dominance of a single party and communication between journalists and politicians is cut off amid feelings of mutual distrust and dislike. To break up these factors, the media programme uses seminars of a new type, in which journalists and politicians, working in mixed teams, develop strategies for an imaginary party. The result: The quality of the campaign toolkits available to opposition parties improves, and bridges are built over the rifts between journalists and politicians, creating new opportunities for contacts and mutual information.



Workshops for radio journalists provide professional knowledge and techniques.

The media activities of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

are handled by four regional media programmes operated by KAS employees specifically posted for the purpose to:

- Buenos Aires (Latin America),
- Johannesburg (Africa south of the Sahara),
- Singapore (Asia), and
- Sofia (southeast Europe).

Introductions describing the work of these media programmes will be successively published in KAS INTERNATIONAL. In the previous edition, the regional media programme for Asia was presented, followed in this edition by Africa south of the Sahara.

CAMBODIAN JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION GOES ONLINE

The largest Cambodian journalists' association, the Club of Cambodian Journalists (CCJ), has gone online with a website of its own, supported by the KAS' Cambodian office. This event, which would probably attract little attention in Europe, is something special for Cambodia, for the Cambodians' computer and internet skills are generally not in good shape. And the same holds true for the journalists: Only 17 out of the CCJ's more than 130 members have their own email address. Many journalists write their articles by hand and hire typists to key them into a computer. Consequently, most Cambodian journalists miss out on the advantages and achievements offered by our world with its globalised information technology. Now, the CCJ attempts to remedy these ills by launching its website, which is updated continuously, and establishing a newsletter.

Founded in 2000 with the assistance of the KAS, the CCJ aims to professionalise the media, improve the representation of their interests, and strengthen their financial and political independence. 21 years after the end of the rule of the Khmer Rouge (under which the journalistic landscape in Cambodia was completely devastated) and 11 years after the end of the Vietnamese occupation (under which conformity was enforced on the press), the establishment of a journalists' association set a signal pointing towards a free and independent media landscape. Aiming to strengthen the media in Cambodia, the KAS remains the CCJ's biggest provider of funds, although the club was able to acquire other donors by virtue of its success.

Although seven years have now passed since the CCJ was founded, there is no question of the media landscape in Cambodia being free or self-confident. As ever, the biggest obstacle on the path towards this goal is that many journalists and/or their organs are strongly tied to the country's political parties. In addition, the inadequate pay many journalists receive makes them ripe for corruption. To combat this state of affairs, the CCJ champions adopting a voluntary



One of the consequences of the reign of the Khmer Rouge was the complete destruction of the journalistic landscape in Cambodia. The KAS supports the journalists' union CCJ, which was founded in 2000.

code of ethics for journalists. The media faculty at the Royal University of Cambodia, which was initiated by the KAS, similarly helps to improve the quality of journalism in Cambodia. Then again, many of the 'old hands' in the journalistic trade have a great deal to catch up with in terms of their internet skills.

By launching its website and its newsletter, the CCJ has created another inducement for its members to enhance their internet and computer skills, which are taught in dedicated seminars organised by the CCJ. And success is not slow in coming: In the first week after its introduction, the website was hit by more than 1000 visitors.

**Commitment, creativity, and courage are part of our business.
Without them, you had better stay at home.**

PARTY AND PARLIAMENT CONSULTANCY

NIGERIA GOES TO THE POLLS – THE KAS HELPS

One could say that elections in Nigeria have something bizarre about them – if they were not so serious and so important for the stabilisation of that young democracy. Political intrigues and even murders, judicial proceedings against candidates, and voting machines that break down because their batteries fail confront 40 million Euros in EU funding plus hundreds of election observers: What could the KAS possibly do in such an environment?

Creativity and commitment go a long way. Through our 'Vision Nigeria by KAS' radio programme and our seminars, we brought several million voters up to the mark, advising them to go to the polls in the first place, not to sell their vote, to distinguish between good candidates and bad, to prevent electoral fraud, to defuse conflicts as they arise, and not to beat up political opponents or set fire to their houses. We create opportunities to learn for Nigeria.

The political elite needs counselling, too: We prepared two state parliaments for the elections, addressing issues such as the division of powers, public relations, and conflict management. Many of 'our' MPs were re-elected. As a by-product, we were able to open up the Islamic north of Nigeria for us, an area where no German foundation has been able to gain a foothold before.

Together with the Goethe Institute and Communicating for Change, we organised a contest for young filmmakers. The object was to create a 90-second spot on democracy and good governance. Three out of more than 50 submissions were made into films which were shown on television and in the introductory programme of a feature film. 'Your Choice' even won a film prize, which irritated the information minister – a sign that the film hit the bull's eye? You need some courage in our business, especially in Nigeria. Without it, you had better stay at home.

Together with the arch-diocese of Abuja and the Muslim Consultative Forum, we created the Nigerian Moral Leaders' Forum for Peaceful Elections. Yar Adua and Atiku Abubakar, two of the most eminent presidential candidates, both sent personal assistants bearing messages in which they undertook to behave peacefully and fairly. Meanwhile, Yar Adua has been elected president in a process which, although not quite as fair and peaceful as we might have wished, did at least pave the way for a peaceful change of government. May be we did a little to help.



Dr Klaus Pähler with the bodyguards of a traditional Nigerian ruler.

HANDBOOK OF POLITICAL COMMUNICATION

Enhancing the political communication (capabilities) of parties and their candidates is a key element of the KAS' international party cooperation. Under the direction of Claudia Nolte, a former federal minister, the KAS office in Belgrade developed a manual on political communication. Its six chapters address crucial issues relating to political communication as well as to the development and presentation of programmes. The handbook contains suggestions about the services which the headquarters of a party can offer to its candidates, and it assists candidates in improving their political communication skills.

The manual mainly addresses democratic parties and KAS employees abroad as well as all those who are active in the areas of political education and communication as well as in party-related work. Its content is general and its form accessible enough to permit adaptation to the context and conditions prevailing in those regions where the KAS is active. The publication is available from KAS headquarters. Please contact Dr Karsten Grabow.

DEEPENING COOPERATION – PROMOTING TRUST

With a programmatic speech, Hans-Gert Pöttering, President of the European Parliament, together with the KAS' Secretary General, Wilhelm Staudacher, opened a conference of parliamentarians entitled 'Towards a Euro-Mediterranean Region Full of Opportunities: Euro-Med Free Trade Zone 2010 and a Common Strategy on Migration' which was held in Tunis on March 18, 2007. Initiated by the Middle East/Mediterranean regional programme of the KAS and the EPP-ED group in the European Parliament, this second conference within the Euro-Med network of parliamentarians brought together MPs from the EPP-ED group and the southern littoral states of the Mediterranean. Launched by the KAS and the EPP-ED parliamentary party, the network aims to promote the informal exchange of views among mandate holders from Europe, the Maghreb, and the Mashrek within the framework of an open and constructive dialogue, thus establishing the Mediterranean dialogue sustainably at the parliamentary level.



The President of the European Parliament, Prof. Dr Hans-Gert Pöttering (second from right) and the Secretary General of the KAS, Wilhelm Staudacher (second from left) with other delegates at the Tunis meeting.

Political dialogue serves to exchange views, safeguard peace, and pave the way for trustful cooperation.

POLITICAL AND SECURITY DIALOGUE

CHALLENGES TO CHRISTIAN-DEMOCRATIC POLITICS

At the invitation of the KAS' Chile office, a delegation headed by the deputy chairman of the German CDU, Minister President Dr Roland Koch, met leading politicians of the Christian Democratic Party of Chile (PDC) for an exchange of political views. Representatives of both parties emphasised that the current internal discussion about the programmes of the CDU and the PDC offered a suitable opportunity to elucidate the principles of Christian democracy.

PDC chairperson Mrs Soledad Alvear together with members of the PDC executive and Minister President Dr Roland Koch in front of the KAS office in Santiago de Chile (16-03-07).



Patriarch Alexej II. receives KAS chairman Prof. Dr Bernhard Vogel in audience.



RUSSIA AND THE EU: DIFFERENCES AMONGST PARTNERS

KAS chairman Prof. Dr Bernhard Vogel and Dr Gerhard Wahlers, director of the International Cooperation Branch, visited Russia from May 29, 2007 to June 4, 2007 for talks with politicians, scientists and human-rights activists as well as an audience with the head of the Russian Orthodox Church, Patriarch Alexej II. The aim of this visit was to intensify dialogue and cooperation with the Russian partners of the Foundation; for Europe needs Russia, and Russia needs Europe.

"Differences between Russia and the EU have become apparent recently", said KAS chairman Bernhard Vogel in an interview with Deutschlandradio. He also stressed that, amongst partners and friends, differences should not lead to a crisis in the relations, let alone a total break-up of dialogue. The issues of human rights and democracy had to be put on the table again and again by formulating not repellent claims but helpful advice.

+++ NEWS IN BRIEF +++

Herzog in China

On a visit to China with a programme coordinated by the KAS, Prof. Dr Roman Herzog, former federal president and chairman of the KAS board of trustees, opened a conference arranged by the Chinese Institute of International Strategic Studies entitled 'Information Security: China and the World' in Beijing on April 24, 2007.



Rinsche in Chile

In a ceremony organised by the KAS office Chile to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Treaties of Rome member of the KAS Presidency, Prof. Dr Rinsche, presented a publication on relations between the EU and Latin America. On the picture above, Prof. Dr Rinsche is talking to the former president of Chile, Patricio Aylwin.



Outlook on a selection of coming events

KAS PANORAMA



LATIN AMERICA

- 1 International congress on criminal and civil proceedings:** in cooperation with the Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas de la Universidad Autónoma Nacional de México and the German-Mexican Association of Jurists Mexico City, August 28–30, 2007
- 1 13 XIV Meeting of Latin American Constitutional Court Judges:** international expert conference Lima, September 10–13, 2007
- 7 The Social Responsibility of Elites. Catholic Social Dogma and Political Reality in Latin America:** international conference in cooperation with Iustitia et Pax, Vatican Quito, September 29, 2007
- 12 Dialogue and Cooperation between Parties and Civil Society in the MERCOSUR:** start of a series of regional seminars in cooperation with the UN Democracy Fund Rio de Janeiro, June 24–30, 2007

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

- 17 The Trio Presidency of the EU 2007–2008: Achievements and Challenges** Brussels, June 27, 2007
- 17 Luncheon Table with Janez Potocnik,** European Commissioner for Science and Research Brussels, July 17, 2007
- 17 New Partnerships – International Cooperations in Developing Countries** Brussels, September 2007
- 18 Current Energy-policy Challenges:** conference with the German-French Chamber of Commerce Paris, June 27, 2007
- 33 Inauguration of the Interfaith Institute (IRI) in Sarajevo:** public introduction and discussion about the aims of the Institute Sarajevo, September 6, 2007

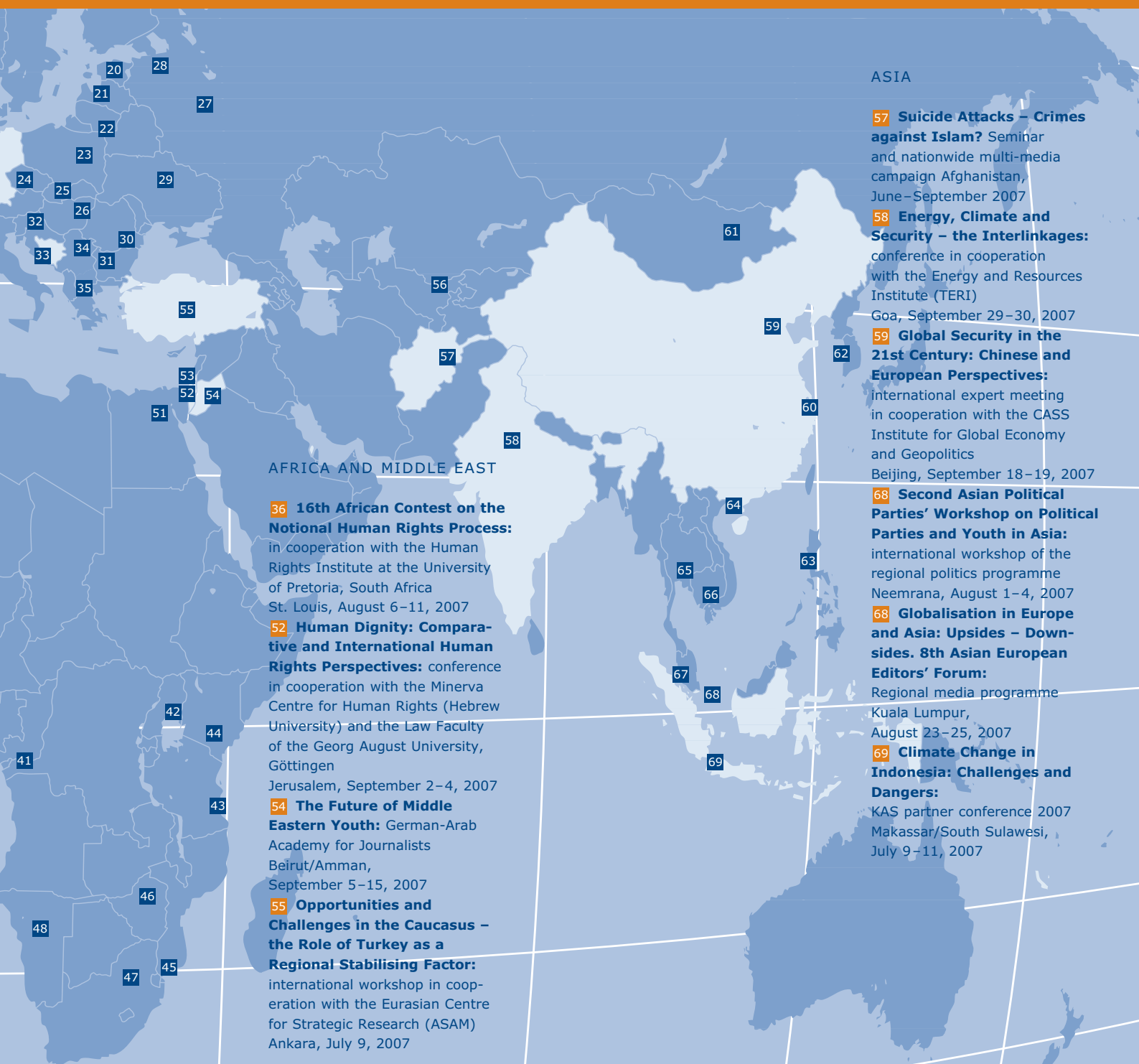
IN BERLIN

- German Interests for Africa:** international expert conference in cooperation with Deutsche Welle and the Africa Club Berlin, October 10, 2007

OFFICES OF THE KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG ABROAD | **LATIN AMERICA** 1 Mexico, Mexico City (country office and regional rule-of-law) 6 Columbia, Bogotá 7 Ecuador, Quito 8 Peru, Lima 9 Bolivia, La Paz 10 Chile, Santiago de Chile 11 12 Brazil, Fortaleza and Rio de Janeiro 13 Uruguay, Montevideo 14 Argentina, Buenos Aires

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA 15 United States of America, Washington, D.C. 16 United Kingdom, London 17 Belgium, Brussels (Europe office) 18 France, Paris 19 Spain, Madrid 20 Italy, Rome 21 Austria, Vienna 22 Germany, Berlin 23 Netherlands, The Hague 24 Switzerland, Bern 25 Slovakia, Bratislava 26 Hungary, Budapest 27 28 Russia, Moscow and St. Petersburg 29 Ukraine, Kiev 30 Rumania, Bucharest (country office and regional rule-of-law) 31 Croatia, Zagreb 32 Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo 34 Serbia, Belgrade 35 Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia, Skopje | **SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA** 36 Senegal, Dakar 37 Liberia, Monrovia 38 DRC, Kinshasa 42 Uganda, Kampala 43 Tanzania, Dar Es Salam 44 Kenya, Nairobi (country office and regional rule-of-law programme) 45 South Africa, Johannesburg 46 Nigeria, Lagos 47 Ghana, Accra 48 Ivory Coast, Abidjan

NORTH AFRICA/MIDDLE EAST 49 Morocco, Rabat 50 Tunisia, Tunis 51 Egypt, Cairo 52 Israel, Jerusalem 53 Palestian Autonomous Territories, Ramallah 54 Jordan, Amman 55 Iraq, Baghdad 56 Afghanistan, Kabul 57 Afghanistan, Kabul 58 India, New Delhi 59 60 China, Beijing and Shanghai 61 Mongolia, Ulan Bator 62 Korea, Seoul 63 Philippines, Manila 64 Thailand, Bangkok 65 Vietnam, Hanoi 66 Indonesia/East-Timor, Jakarta



ASIA

57 Suicide Attacks – Crimes against Islam? Seminar and nationwide multi-media campaign Afghanistan, June–September 2007

58 Energy, Climate and Security – the Interlinkages: conference in cooperation with the Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) Goa, September 29–30, 2007

59 Global Security in the 21st Century: Chinese and European Perspectives: international expert meeting in cooperation with the CASS Institute for Global Economy and Geopolitics Beijing, September 18–19, 2007

68 Second Asian Political Parties' Workshop on Political Parties and Youth in Asia: international workshop of the regional politics programme Neemrana, August 1–4, 2007

68 Globalisation in Europe and Asia: Upsides – Downsides. 8th Asian European Editors' Forum: Regional media programme Kuala Lumpur, August 23–25, 2007

69 Climate Change in Indonesia: Challenges and Dangers: KAS partner conference 2007 Makassar/South Sulawesi, July 9–11, 2007

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

36 16th African Contest on the Notional Human Rights Process: in cooperation with the Human Rights Institute at the University of Pretoria, South Africa St. Louis, August 6–11, 2007

52 Human Dignity: Comparative and International Human Rights Perspectives: conference in cooperation with the Minerva Centre for Human Rights (Hebrew University) and the Law Faculty of the Georg August University, Göttingen Jerusalem, September 2–4, 2007

54 The Future of Middle Eastern Youth: German-Arab Academy for Journalists Beirut/Amman, September 5–15, 2007

55 Opportunities and Challenges in the Caucasus – the Role of Turkey as a Regional Stabilising Factor: international workshop in cooperation with the Eurasian Centre for Strategic Research (ASAM) Ankara, July 9, 2007

programme, Central America and the Caribbean) **2** Guatemala, Guatemala City **3** Nicaragua, Managua **4** Costa Rica, San José **5** Venezuela, Caracas (country office and regional rule-of-law programme South America) **14** Argentina, Buenos Aires (country office and regional media programme) | **18** France, Paris **19** Spain, Madrid **20** Estonia, Tallinn **21** Latvia, Riga **22** Lithuania, Vilnius **23** Poland, Warsaw **24** Czech Republic, Prague **25** Slovakia, Bratislava (country office and regional rule-of-law programme southeast Europe) **31** Bulgaria, Sofia (country office and regional media programme southeast Europe) **32** Croatia, Zagreb **33** Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo **34** Liberia, Monrovia **38** Ghana, Accra **39** Benin, Cotonou (country office and regional political education programme West Africa) **40** Nigeria, Abuja **41** Democratic Republic of Congo, Kinshasa **42** Mozambique, Maputo **46** Zimbabwe, Harare **47** South Africa, Johannesburg (country office and regional media programme) **48** Namibia, Windhoek | **49** Jordan, Amman (regional programme Middle East) **55** Turkey, Ankara | **ASIA** **56** Uzbekistan, Tashkent (country office and regional project programme) **64** Vietnam, Hanoi **65** Thailand, Bangkok **66** Cambodia, Phnom Penh **67** Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur **68** Singapore, Singapore (3 regional programmes: Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta)

Partnership and self-responsibility have the potential to enhance peace, stability, and democracy in Africa.

DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT



Yawovi Agboyibo, prime minister of Togo, and Hama Amadou, newly-resigned prime minister of Niger, at the KAS Academy in Berlin.

AFRICA AND THE G8 SUMMIT – PARTNERSHIP AND SELF-RESPONSIBILITY

“The objective is to pool the expectations, ideas, and visions of both Africans and Europeans, and to place our future cooperation under the heading of partnership and self-responsibility.” These are the words with which Wilhelm Staudacher, Secretary General of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, prefaced the international conference ‘Africa and the G8 Summit’ on May 8 at the KAS Academy in Berlin. Organised by the KAS in cooperation with the Fondation Robert Schuman and the EPP-ED parliamentary party, the African and European guests of the three-day dialogue programme included the prime minister of Togo and the newly-resigned prime minister of Niger. Hama Amadou and Yawovi Agboyibo have not only been heads of governments but also parties that belong to the continental party alliance, UPADD. Today, the Union of African Parties for Democracy and Development represents 25 parties which have been maintaining the so-called Windhoek dialogue with parliamentarians of the EPP-ED parliamentary party ever since 1996.

Headed by Isaias Samakuva from Angola, the chairman of the UPADD, and the deputy chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the European Parliament, Michael Gahler, a meeting of the Windhoek dialogue members adopted a Berlin declaration entitled ‘NEPAD and Cooperation with G8’ on the eve of the conference. This Berlin Declaration documents unmistakably that African politicians are prepared to assume responsibility for the progress of democracy and development in their respective countries.

“We, (...) the members of UPADD and the EPP-ED group in the European Parliament, acknowledge that poverty on the continent results from the inability of African countries to sufficiently integrate their economies into global markets, coupled with bad governance, primarily in the form of corruption. (...) We believe that political and economic reforms are necessary for the political, social, and economic advancement of Africa in the globalised world.”

Arnold Vaatz, Hartwig Fischer, Dr Christian Ruck, and Dr Andreas Schockenhoff, all members of the CDU/CSU group in the Federal Diet, emphasised that the principles of partnership and self-responsibility constitute important elements in the reform partnership which Africa and the G8 states endeavour to achieve. At a later meeting with the foreign-policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party, Eckart von Klaeden, and members of the parliamentary working group on ‘Economic Cooperation and Development, Human Rights, and Foreign Affairs’, the term that was used was no longer partnership but friendship.

The Windhoek dialogue actually appears to be boosting self-responsibility and partnership. The Berlin Declaration impressively confirms this: “Relations between Africa and the G8 states should be distinguished by solidarity, partnership, shared responsibility, and mutual interest.” Political, social, and economic conditions in Africa are to be improved by the introduction of good governance as well as regular free and fair elections. NEPAD’s implementation and the transparency of its processes should be assured not only by governmental action but also by the involvement of political parties, parliaments, and civil societies. Social market economy should be implemented in Africa in a manner designed to strengthen the private sector as an elementary partner, promote the development of sustainable growth, attract direct investments from domestic and foreign sources, enhance social responsibility, secure a stable environment in the long run, and facilitate trade relations among African states.

If these three days should have contributed towards establishing an understanding about their expectations, ideas, and visions between Africans and Europeans, this would not guarantee the progress of development in Africa, but it would set milestones. Time and particularly an ongoing dialogue are indispensable for democracy and development.

Michael Gahler, deputy chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the European Parliament.



The UPADD chairman, Isaias Samakuva from Angola.

ALLIANCE OF AFRICAN INITIATIVES FOR PEACE AND STABILITY IN WEST AFRICA

GERMAN PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT GORÉE ISLAND

Situated off the coast near the Senegalese capital, the island of Gorée today harbours not only the relics of its past, such as the slave house and the Castel, but also the Gorée Institute, another part of the island's present make-up. On the second weekend in April, the KAS' Dakar office, the Gorée Institute, and the GTZ organised an international workshop on Gorée at which numerous women MPs, scientists, and leaders of women's initiatives from Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, and Côte d'Ivoire endeavoured to find solutions for improving the education opportunities for girls and young women in Africa. A delegation of German parliamentarians led by Hartwig Fischer also attended this KAS workshop, as did the German ambassadress.

In some of the villages and regions of Senegal, religious leaders reject the implementation of schools to this day. For this reason, girls attending scientific and technical training courses should be supported much more, as Aminata Mbengue Ndiaye emphatically stated. A Senegalese MP and former minister, she presided over the workshop.

KAS representative Dr Karsten Dümmel, Hartwig Fischer MP (CDU), the German ambassadress to Dakar, Doretta Loschelder, and Dr Karl Addicks MP (FDP).



Diverse national contributions described very clearly

the problems – some of them very similar – that plague the countries of West Africa. In all of them, there is a great discrepancy between boys and girls in the initial age and the level of their school education, and the impact of the girl-promotion strategies implemented so far has been limited.

The so-called excellence clubs for girls set up by the NGO Fawe Senegal in the Casamance region constitute a successful example demonstrating the contrary.



Representatives of women's organisations from Guinea and Mali.

Club members receive a small stipend and undertake to enrol in a variety of civic and political education courses. Success is there for all to see, for many of the girls were later given scholarships under governmental and private programmes. In addition, 'mothers' clubs' were founded that offer not only scholarship programmes but also psychological support for girls in familial difficulties, such as unwanted pregnancies or forced marriages. Mini-credits for income-generating measures assist women in attaining financial independence and girls in obtaining more time off from domestic chores to engage in activities outside their homes.

At the end of the meeting, the delegation of German parliamentarians promised to support the concerns of women in Africa even more at the parliamentary-committee level. If we all pull in the same direction, things might happen more quickly. As quickly as Gorée was transformed from a slave island into an international meeting-place.

"Who else but Europe should become active, who else should see that personal liberties and human dignities are respected?"

DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT



Chairman of the KAS, Prof. Dr Bernhard Vogel, was moderator of the first panel, i.a. with Vaclav Havel.

DEMOCRACY FOR CUBA

Fidel Castro's ill-health provides food for thought about future political developments in Cuba. Together with the International Committee for Democracy on Cuba (ICDC) that was founded by Lech Walesa and Vaclav Havel, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung hosted a two-day international conference entitled 'Democracy in Cuba: Seeking Common Initiatives' that was held late in April. More than 200 participants from Europe, Latin America, and the USA discussed the options of democratic change on the Caribbean island with Cubans living in exile.

In a videotaped message, the chairman of the Cuban Movimiento de Liberación Cristiano, Oswaldo Paya, reminded delegates that Cuban civil-rights activists depend on the solidarity of the international community. To Vaclav Havel, this is only natural: "Who else but Europe should become active, who else should see that personal liberties and human dignities are respected", the former Czech president asked.



Oswaldo Paya, chairman of the Cuban Movimiento de Liberación Cristiano, gives a video message.

Differences of opinion arose about how the process of democratisation could be supported by international players. While the Chairman of the KAS, Prof. Dr Bernhard Vogel, thought that the economic blockade of the last 45 years was "counter-productive", Caleb McCarr-

ry, the coordinator in charge at the US Department of State, was not prepared to raise it. CDU politician Arnold Vaatz warned that there was not enough reliance on the internal forces for democracy in Cuba, similar to the situation during the cold war, when western politicians refused to believe in the "finality of the Soviet empire." The Foreign Minister of the Czech Republic, Karel Schwarzenberg, similarly encouraged the Cuban population to strive for democracy by their own free will, pledging his support. He appealed to the Cuban regime to release all political prisoners and

grant the population access to free information. Warning against such wishful thinking, the Human Rights Commissioner of the Federal Government, Günter Nooke, said: "The system is stable and will not collapse even after Fidel." Unlike the East Europeans of the eighties, the Cubans felt no resentment against foreign rule but nationalism and a need to set themselves apart from the USA.

Ultimately, the recommendations formulated by the delegates at the end of the conference shared a common orientation. The European Union was asked to send a clear signal to the political, military, and economic elites in Havana indicating that it was not prepared to tolerate the continuation of Castro's policy or to cooperate with the succeeding regime unless changes to establish democracy and the rule of law were made. The EU was further requested to support civil-society independence, and to develop a common policy towards Cuba on the international plane together with other international players.

Human Rights Commissioner of the Federal Government, Günter Nooke.



Former Czech president Vaclav Havel opened the conference.

MERKEL HONoured KAS IN ISRAEL

On her recent trip to the Middle East, Federal Chancellor Merkel visited Israel on April 1. When an honorary doctorate was conferred on her by the Hebrew University, the Federal Chancellor found words of praise for the cooperation between the KAS and the university, which has been figuring as one of the most important partners of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung for 27 years. Undertaken during Germany's presidency of the EU Council, the Federal Chancellor's visit was motivated by a desire to advance the political process for solving the Middle East conflict by supporting recent positive developments in the face of great difficulties.



During her visit, Federal Chancellor Dr. Angela Merkel met Dr. Lars Hänsel, the representative of the KAS in Jerusalem.



Symbolising the abolition of the slave trade: a statue created by an artist from Martinique.

200 years after the trans-Atlantic slave trade was abolished, modern forms of slavery, such as human trafficking, continue to spread although proclaimed an international crime in the Palermo protocol of the United Nations in 2000.

HUMAN RIGHTS

ENHANCING THE STANDARD OF PROTECTION FOR VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (ETS 197) has been opened for ratification since November 2005. Unlike existing codes, it focuses on protecting the victims of human trafficking. At a conference jointly organised by the KAS, the Council of Europe, and the Federal Ministry for Family, Senior Citizens', Women, and Youth Affairs in Berlin in April 2007, more than 200 participants from 11 European countries took advantage of this opportunity to acquaint themselves with and evaluate the specific provisions of the Convention.

■ **Identifying the victims:** Daria's complaint (see box) is a rare exception. Being related to surveillance, human trafficking normally comes to the notice of the police only through their own activities. At the same time, establishing the facts of the case is extremely difficult. Most of the victims keep their silence: because they identify with the criminals ('Stockholm syndrome'), because they are staying in a country illegally, because they are unaware of their rights, or because they fear the criminals. This is why the Convention demands that the states parties supply qualified personnel and ensure that no potential victim is ordered to leave the country before his or her identity is established.

■ **Supporting the victims:** Once a person has been identified as a victim, he/she should be granted, as a minimum, sufficient support for his/her subsistence, medical emergency care, and help with language and legal difficulties. Further rights spring from the right of abode for victims which, within the EU, is incorporated in Directive 2004/81/EC. Beyond that, however, the Convention demands that victims be granted support independently of their willingness to testify – which calls for major modifications in many states.

THE STORY OF DARIA

Daria was brought from Poland to Germany against her will and forced into prostitution. She ran away from her traffickers and was repatriated. Back in Poland, Daria reported her story to the police. She was given shelter by an NGO but did not feel safe there. After she had made her report, she was brought by the police to the place she had identified as the residence of the criminals but had to return home without their protection. After that, she was afraid and did not want to help the police any more. Ultimately, the proceedings against the criminals broke down for lack of evidence.

KAS CHAMPIONS IMPROVED PROTECTION

Guided by the Christian image of man, and defending human rights worldwide, the KAS welcomes the Convention because it focuses on the dignity of the victims of human trafficking. To suppress human trafficking effectively, a multi-dimensional approach is needed which combines prevention, prosecution, and victim protection. Through its offices abroad as well as through regional programmes dedicated to promoting the rule of law, the KAS promotes suppressing the causes of human trafficking in the countries of its origin. Beyond that, it advocates improving the victim protection in target countries like Germany. Field experience shows that this greatly contributes towards the success of criminal prosecution and ultimately deters would-be criminals.

■ **Protecting the victims:** In Daria's case, criminal prosecution failed mainly because she did not feel safe. To avoid this, the Convention stipulates a minimum period of 30 days in the target country for recovery and consideration. The aim is to remove the victims from the influence of the people-smugglers and enable them to make a sound decision about cooperating with the prosecution. At present, the law of the EU does not stipulate any such minimum period. Even if victims refuse to cooperate at first, they may, in certain circumstances, be granted a right of abode under the Convention. If not, there are repatriation programmes to ensure that victims are reintegrated in their countries of origin and not victimised again.



Hanno Hartig, DG Human Rights of the Council of Europe recounted the fate of a young Polish woman (reported by Anti-Slavery International) to document the need for the Convention.



Dr Gerhard Wahlers, director of the International Cooperation Branch of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, explains the Foundation's position and commitment.

As global emphasis shifts, not least in the global economy, adapting the structure of an international order policy becomes crucial.



The panelists with Eckart von Klaeden MP and Prof. Dr Beate Neuss, Deputy Chairperson of the KAS.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORDER

RESPONSIBILITY FOR A GLOBAL ORDER

EMERGING COUNTRIES IN DIALOGUE WITH THE G8

Against the background of the enormous shifts going on in the global economy, the question about what structure a future global order policy should have is particularly urgent. In the future, global governance will be shaped by a handful of influential states. In that context, the states that are now on the rise will have to be included as partners in the dialogue about solving global economic and political problems, with attention gradually focusing on the five great growth nations of Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa – the so-called outreach states (O-5). In the run-up to the G8 summit, the KAS convened a dialogue meeting with representatives from these five countries in the middle of May 2007. Acting the part of the G8 host, Eckart von Klaeden, the foreign-policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU group in the Federal Diet, participated in the panel discussion.

In recent years, the importance of the 'group of eight' has increased considerably in many fields. However, to find sustainable answers to global questions relating to trade, finances, energy, the environment, and foreign and security policy, the G8 can no longer act without involving the major emerging countries. While this gives more weight to the claim of those countries

on sharing in the design of a global order, it likewise increases their responsibility for the constructive conduct of their multi-lateral cooperation. On its part, the G8 is similarly interested in enhancing cooperation, for it is only by collaborating with the growth nations of the outreach group that the G8 may prevent losing some of its own importance: Shifts in global emphasis, not least in the global economy, will lead to a multi-polar order under which the group can avoid marginalisation only by establishing a dialogue with the important players as early as possible.

The representatives of all outreach states declared that, in their opinion, the incipient cooperation with the G8 formed an important platform for making their interests heard. To the G8 states, the dialogue offers an opportunity to induce the rising countries to assume more responsibility for a global order policy. One source of hope is the Heiligendamm process of cooperation with the emerging countries, which is to be continued after Germany's G8 presidency to address the growth of multi-polarity. The KAS will make its own sustained contribution to this dialogue through a project called 'global economic and social order' that was launched last year.

TRANS-ATLANTIC ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

"We need an open trans-Atlantic economic space to ensure that the norms of our civilisation will go on playing a role all over the world", as José Maria Aznar, the former Prime Minister of Spain, remarked to around 300 invited guests at a panel discussion entitled 'The Trans-Atlantic market: How much integration do we need?'. This KAS event took place late in April, a few days before the EU-USA summit. Matthias Wissmann MP pointed out that more than 60% of the global GDP is generated within the trans-Atlantic economic space. However, growth was still being hampered by too many different rules and standards. "Only lawyers benefit from over-regulation!", as Wissmann said. The Austrian Minister for Labour and the Economy, Martin Bartenstein, added that a trans-Atlantic organisation might improve the chances of success on external markets. However, as the EU ambassador of the United States, C. Boyden Gray, averred, improving relations was mainly a matter for the Europeans: Deepening trans-Atlantic economic relations was predicated on the completion of the internal market.



From left: C. Boyden Gray, José Maria Aznar, Matthias Wissmann, and Martin Bartenstein.



On April 19, 2007, the framework agreement was signed by Prof. Dr. Bernhard Vogel and Dr. Mongi Bousnina in a ceremony held at the Berlin Academy of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung.

COOPERATION WITH THE ARAB LEAGUE

In many states of the Arab world, more and more attention is being paid these days to the importance of training, education, science, and culture for the development of a country. This being so, the KAS and the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) decided to intensify their cooperation on the basis of a framework agreement. This is the first-ever launch of a strategic cooperation between an official organisation of the Arab League and a German political foundation. The projects envisaged include, among other things, expert meetings, training courses, workshops, and conferences as well as joint studies, publications, and translations.

BLACK SEA COOPERATION: PROMOTING SMES



From left: Dimitrios Sioufas, the Greek Minister for Development; Fani Palli-Petralia, the Greek Minister for Tourism; Jan Senkyr, KAS Turkey.

For more than ten years, the KAS has been cooperating with the Permanent Secretariat of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) in Istanbul on a project to promote SMEs in the black sea region. Under the project, international workshops on specific issues of SME policy are held twice a year in different countries of the region for representatives of the twelve BSEC member countries. A workshop on small and medium-sized enterprises in the tourism sector was held from April 25 to 27, 2007, in Athens. The development of the tourism industry in the region is extremely dynamic, providing especially small and medium-sized enterprises with opportunities for new activities and entrepreneurial concepts as well as for cooperation and development in the Black Sea region. At the end of the three-day workshop, participants formulated a protocol on the status of SME policy in the tourism industry of the Black Sea region which will be forwarded to the governments of the BSEC member countries.

FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN PALESTINIAN NGOS

Corruption and lack of transparency in Palestinian non-governmental organisations (NGOs) form highly problematic subjects for Palestine's civil society. An opinion poll recently conducted among NGO employees by the KAS reveals that 86.5% of respondents think corruption is a problem, and 30% have personally experienced corruption in their NGOs. Aiming to strengthen civil society by improving transparency and good governance in the NGO sector, the Nazaha Project, which is funded by the European Commission, is implemented by the KAS together with its local partner, the Coalition for Accountability and Integrity (AMAN), the Palestinian section of Transparency International. Through the Nazaha Project, the KAS aims to implement strict standards for integrity, accountability, and transparency in the NGO sector. The core of the project is formed by a code of conduct designed to improve the credibility of NGOs.



SOCIAL MARKET ECONOMY IN WEST AFRICA



For the first time, a conference for young leaders of the African party alliance UPADD (Union des Partis Africains pour la Démocratie et le Développement) took place in Lomé, Togo, from April 4 to 6, 2007. Cooperating with the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, the West African section of UPADD invited its young leaders to inform them about the concept of social market economy and discuss it with them. On the fringes of the conference, young party members from Togo, Benin, Mali, Niger, Côte d'Ivoire, and Burkina Faso founded the 'UPADD Youth Network' to add weight to the voice of the young generation within the UPADD parties.

Building bridges is the goal which the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung pursues through its work on the 'dialogue on values and religion' – bridges between churches and religious communities, bridges between politics and the church, bridges between people.

www.kas.de

DIALOGUE ON VALUES AND RELIGION

BUILDING BRIDGES – PROMOTING PEACE

'PEACE BRIDGES' IN SERBIA

Now that Serbia is undergoing a process of profound political, societal, and economic transformation, many people find support and guidance in their faith. In socialist Yugoslavia, openly professing your faith was taboo. Today, surveys show that around 85% of Serbs state that they belong to the Serbian Orthodox church (SOC). Another 10% of the population profess themselves Muslims, Catholics, or Protestants.

In the heterogeneous ethnic and religious environment of the western Balkans, the SOC as well as the other churches and religious communities bear a great deal of responsibility for peaceful coexistence among the people. The interfaith dialogue has been of eminent importance to the Foundation ever since it opened its office in Belgrade.

By now, that dialogue has begun to bear fruit: In 2007, the first-ever project jointly designed and conducted by the SOC and the Catholic Church was carried out with the support of the KAS. At a seminar entitled 'Peace Bridges', young Orthodox and Catholic believers met to talk about tolerance, understanding, identity, and other subjects. In September 2007, the Belgrade office will launch a series of seminars for young theologians from all churches and religious communities represented in Serbia.



Bishop Irinej (SOC) talking to young Orthodox and Catholic believers at a 'peace bridges' seminar.

A BRIDGE OF SOUND BETWEEN RELIGIONS – POLYPHONIC HARMONY IN AACHEN

This year, Javier Solana from Spain was awarded the Charlemagne Prize of the city of Aachen. Both as Secretary General of NATO and as the European Union's High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy, Javier Solana made the ethnic and religious constellations in the western Balkans a subject of intense study. For this reason, a meeting jointly hosted by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, the International Charlemagne Prize Foundation of Aachen, and the city of Aachen in the ballroom of the old Aachen casino on the evening of April 26, 2007 addressed the opportunities to promote peace in the western Balkans which the interfaith dialogue has to offer.

The round-table discussion was conducted by the Abbot of the Franciscan Monastery of Saint Anthony in Sarajevo, Father Anđelovic, Dr Josef Homeyer, long-serving President of COMECE and Bishop emeritus of Hildesheim, Mufti Nedžad Grabus from Slovenia, and Hans Christian Johnsen, a clergyman from Aachen. It was Father Anđelovic who put the essence of the discussion in a nutshell: "Poor indeed is the religion that does not enable people to coexist with others. Promoting peace through interfaith dialogue is no theoretical matter. What is important is day-to-day practice that must be based on faith."

That harmony between Judaism, Christianity, and Islam cannot but be polyphonic was demonstrated in their own particular way by Anne-Lisa Nathan, Deniza Popova, Polina Proutskova, Johannes Schmelzer-Zirringer, and Youssef El Tekhin who performed a musical variety of the dialogue between the Jewish, Christian, and Muslim religions: The superposition and interaction of their voices more than impressively symbolised the differences between the religions as well as the potentials of their coexistence.

"I without you and you without me, that is like a handle without a door..." This line from the Yiddish song 'Di saposhkelekh' was left behind by the singers for their audience to take home.

Armin Laschet, Minister for Generation, Family, Women, and Integration of North Rhine-Westphalia: "Properly understood, religious dialogue presupposes that participants take each other seriously and show serious interest in each other." (Photo: Helmut Rühland)



In solos, duets, and all together, singers gave voice to Jewish-Sephardic, Christian-Orthodox, and Islamic-Arabic religious songs. (Photo: Helmut Rühland)

SUICIDE ATTACKS – CRIMES AGAINST ISLAM?

140 suicide attacks were perpetrated in Afghanistan in 2006, reason enough for the KAS to discuss suicide attacks with religious dignitaries from Afghanistan and Pakistan and develop a joint normative declaration condemning such attacks. At a seminar entitled 'Suicide Attacks – Crimes against Islam?' held under the patronage of Dr Sebghatullah Mojaddidi, President of the Afghan Senate and Chairman of the Afghan Peace Commission, a basis for outlawing suicide attacks was developed from Islamic sources in May 2007. This 'Kabul Resolution' condemns suicide attacks as crimes against humanity and Islam. From June to September 2007, the 'Kabul Resolution' and its important message will be communicated through TV spots, a poster campaign, a trilingual publication, and the production of an audio-cassette for illiterates.

The President of the Afghan Senate, Dr Sebghatullah Mojaddidi, reading out the resolution against suicide attacks on March 14, 2007.



Among the participants in the discussion were Dr Norbert Lammert, Dr Annette Schavan, Prof. Dr Bernhard Vogel, Prof. Dr Beate Neuss, and Prof. Dr Birgit Lermen. The patronage of the event was assumed by the President of Latvia.

"...INSTEAD, WE ARE THE REFUGE OF OUR HOME." BRIDGES BETWEEN WHAT IS YOUR OWN AND WHAT YOU SHARE

'Building Bridges in Europe' – this was the title of a big conference on cultural policy held by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung between April 19 and 22, 2007, in Riga, Latvia. Accordingly, the need to bridge the gap between emphasising that which is your own, individual, unique, and the shared cultural foundations of Europe ran like a red thread through the contributions made by scientists, authors, and European, cultural, and educational-policy makers from Germany, the new EU member states, Russia, and Belarus.

Two things emerged clearly: After the fall of the Iron Curtain, after the processes of profound political, economic, and societal reform in central and southeast Europe, and after the EU accessions, other questions now occupy centre stage in these countries, namely those that enquire after the cultural and intellectual foundations of Europe. The question about relations with the 'big neighbour' to the east, the Russian Federation, similarly forms part of this process of clarifying one's own identity.

On the evening when the conference was opened, translator Matthias Knoll succeeded in spinning the red thread of the conference when he read from the works of Mara Zalite:

*The hearth of home
glows in the sky.
To return home, we do not open doors
but books.
To prepare a space within us
where home can abide.*

*We cannot learn from the snail,
for our home is not a refuge for us.
Instead, we are the refuge of our home.*

Mara Zalite

MEETING OF SCHOLARS IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE: BRIDGES BETWEEN THE PAST AND THE FUTURE

The International Cooperation Branch awards scholarships for studying not only in Germany but also in the students' home countries. Course programmes on the spot complement this financial support. In addition, regional meetings are held annually for students from southeast Europe.

'Understanding the past for shaping a better common future' was the title of this year's meeting of 57 scholars from Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Rumania, and Serbia, which was also attended by 22 German KAS scholars. The key subject of the meeting, which took place in the Rumanian town of Poiana-Brasov (Carpathians) from April 23 to 27, 2007, was how to cope with a tainted and troubling past. As well as presenting their own experiences, the students had an opportunity to talk to Marius Oprea, Director of the Rumanian Institute for Investigating Communist Crimes.

For developing countries, renewable energies ensure ecological and sustainable development as well as independence of expensive energy imports.

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

POTENTIALS AND BENEFITS OF RENEWABLE ENERGIES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

To developing countries, renewable energies offer the option of meeting their energy needs without depending so much on imports of energy carriers such as oil or gas while enhancing the protection of the climate and the environment. This is the result of an international conference that was held in Brussels on February 28 at the invitation of the New York EastWest Institute and the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung. At the meeting, leading experts from Europe, the USA, and several developing countries met representatives of the European institutions to discuss opportunities of securing the supply of energy and reducing the emission of CO₂ the agent of climate change, by using solar energy, wind and water power, geothermal heat, and biomass. A glance at the roll shows that the interest in renewable energy sources is indeed global: More than 50 nations were represented in an audience of somewhat less than 200.



That developing countries have come to appreciate the potential of renewable energies and increasingly wish to exhaust it was explained by experts from India, Brazil, and Senegal. They reported about the use of these technologies in their home countries, presenting typical applications.

Roland Kovia, member of the cabinet of Andris Piebalgs, the Energy Commissioner, said that it was estimated that the worldwide energy demand would grow by about 50 percent until 2030, and that the investments needed would total around 250 billion Euros. According to the intentions of the EU, this sum should be invested mainly in renewable energies. Peter Paziorek, Parliamentary Under-secretary with the Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture, and Consumer Protection, supported this view. He pointed out that Germany and Europe, acting as role models, might pursue even more ambitious goals with regard to the use of renewable energies. The most important point was that the interests of the industrialised and the developing countries should be closely enmeshed: For European enterprises, investing in developing countries should be a paying proposition.



KRINGS LEARNS ABOUT U.S. CLIMATE POLICY

Günter Krings, Member of the Federal Diet and Chairman of the Parliamentary Advisory Board on Sustainable Development, visited the USA early in April to gather information about how the USA are dealing with climate change. At meetings in Washington that were arranged by the KAS, he talked to high-ranking politicians, entrepreneurs, and representatives of scientific institutes and think-tanks. The diversity of his interlocutors enabled Mr. Krings to form a complete picture of the current climate policy of the USA and its perspectives after the presidential elections of 2008. The photo shows Mr. Krings with Jim Connaughton, President Bush's adviser on environmental policy.

KRUŠOVICE TALKS ON THE FUTURE OF ENERGY POLICY WITHIN THE EU

The future energy policies of the Czech Republic and the EU member states formed the subject of the 'Krušovice Talks' hosted in the spring of each year by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung's Prague office and the German-Czech Chamber of Industry and Commerce to discuss future economic and societal developments with politicians and entrepreneurs. The conclusion of this year's deliberations was that rethinking is needed in the fields of energy generation and energy use. Participants identified cutting back on governmental regulation and enhancing competitive structures in the energy sector as an approach of major importance.



Through an external structure that encompasses 67 countries, the KAS actively promotes peace, freedom, and justice worldwide.

NEWS FROM THE INT DESK

NAMES AND FACES

**HELGA ROTHFRITZ**

Educational sociology (Diploma)

- Will be posted as KAS representative to Zimbabwe in August 2007.
- Previously worked as country consultant on the Latin American team and as KAS representative in Mexico and Ecuador.
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**DR ANDREAS JACOBS**

Political and Islamic studies

- Will be posted as KAS representative to Egypt in August 2007.
- Previously worked as coordinator for Middle-East policy and Islamic countries in the Politics and Consultation Branch.
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**HENNING SUHR**

Political science

- Will be posted as trainee to the KAS office in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in August 2007.
- Previously worked as a self-employed expert for the GTZ (corporate development division).
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**KERSTIN VON BREMEN**

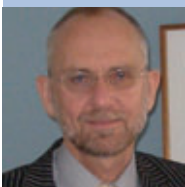
History, political science, economics (MA)

- Will be posted as KAS representative to Costa Rica in September 2007.
- Previously worked as consultant on the African and Latin American teams and was trainee to the KAS office in Mexico.
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**DR BERTHOLD WEIG**

Comparative religious studies and theology

- Will be posted as KAS representative to Ecuador in September 2007.
- Previously worked i.a. as KAS consultant on the Latin American and Africa/Middle East teams and as KAS representative in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
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**REINHARD WILLIG**

Economics (Diploma)

- Will act as consultant for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the social order policy regional programme for Latin America from September 2007.
- Previously worked for the KAS as representative in Costa Rica.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS – AFRICA:

**AfriKAS – Publications of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung on Africa in 2006–2007**

This anthology contains a selection from the Foundation's publications on Africa in 2006 and 2007. 16 articles discuss fundamental questions of development policy and analyse the political situation in selected countries.

In this volume, the focus is on South Africa, where the Foundation has been active for more than 25 years.

- **Obtainable at:** http://www.kas.de/db_files/dokumente/7_dokument_dok_pdf_10768_1.pdf | ISBN 978-3-939826-39-2

**Partnership and Self-responsibility – Research Paper on Development Cooperation with Africa**

One of the reasons why development cooperation with Africa is currently receiving more attention than usual is Germany's presidency of the EU Council and the G8.

In that context, the research paper adopted by the KAS is intended to fuel the debate about our understanding of partnership and the self-responsibility of our partners in Africa.

- **Obtainable at:** http://www.kas.de/db_files/dokumente/7_dokument_dok_pdf_10723_1.pdf

INT – ONLINE

Everything worth knowing about the KAS' international cooperation



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Forward-looking issues, contacts
- **Foreign, European, and security policy:**
Projects, analyses, events
- **Development policy:**
Projects, analyses, events
- **Country information:**
Offices abroad, country reports, interviews

<http://www.kas.de/international/>



The diversity of the KAS' international activities is reflected in the bandwidth of its publications.



NEW PUBLICATIONS BY THE **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION** BRANCH

SERIES OF PUBLICATIONS ON GERMANY'S PRESIDENCY OF THE EU COUNCIL



To mark Germany's presidency of the EU Council, the KAS has presented a publication which responds to the worldwide interest in the model of the European Union. Published simultaneously in India, the Latin American states, and the USA, the book addresses the elites which are politically active in these regions. Introductions by the current EU leaders, Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel (President of the EU Council), Prof. Dr Hans-Gert Pöttering (President of the European Parliament), and José Manuel Barroso (President of the Commission) precede articles in which other high-ranking insiders introduce the methodology of the institutions of the EU, its diverse political fields, and its relations with countries and regions. A detailed appendix contains the text of the Berlin Declaration of March 25, 2007 as well as an overview of the institutions, positions, addresses, and contacts in Brussels, Strasburg, and Luxemburg. This makes the book a useful work of reference for politicians, scientists, and journalists as well as government, parliament, and NGO employees.

- **Obtainable at:** India and USA: via the KAS offices at New Delhi and Washington.
- Latin America: http://www.kas.de/db_files/dokumente/7_dokument_dok_pdf_10698_1.pdf

TALK TO OTHERS – CHALLENGE YOURSELF
ISLAM AND CHRISTIANITY, EDUCATION AND PROGRESS



The dialogue between Christianity and Islam can be sustainable only if it addresses concrete contents and issues. Pursuing this goal, 'Talk to Others', a publication of the Middle East/Mediterranean regional programme, contains articles in which renowned scientists and experts like Mohamed Arkoun and Radwan Al-Sayyid describe concrete challenges and convergence approaches for a successful dialogue on the future-oriented fields of education and progress.

- **Obtainable at:** English edition – KAS Amman office: ISBN 978-9973-61-592-3
- French edition – KAS Tunis office: ISBN 978-9973-61-591-6

KAS POLICY PAPERS ON UKRAINE



Since the beginning of 2007, the KAS office in Kiev has been publishing policy papers addressing political decision-makers in which complex political, societal, media, economic, and legal issues that are of current relevance in Ukraine are presented briefly and accessibly. Next to these analyses, they also contain concrete action recommendations suitable for immediate implementation. Published exclusively in Ukrainian so far, the papers discuss party systems in the post-communist EU accession countries, the Ukrainian constitution, the Ukraine-EU Action Plan, and modern media management.

Further papers dealing with raising an awareness of the rule of law and coping with the past are under preparation.

- **Obtainable at:** <http://www.kas.de/proj/home/pub/47/1/index.html>

HANDBOOK FOR JUDGES IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE



An independent judiciary is a constituent element of the rule of law and one of the fundamental rights of man. Judicial independence and impartiality may be impaired and threatened by pressure factors and conflicts of interest. The rule-of-law programme for southeast Europe has recently published a Rumanian-language handbook for judges on 'Pressure Factors and Conflicts of Interest in Jurisdiction'. Defining 'independence' as well as 'impartiality', it describes tools and mechanisms suitable for protecting judicial independence.

- **Obtainable at:** KAS Bucharest office. For an English summary, go to: http://www.kas.de/db_files/dokumente/7_dokument_dok_pdf_10713_2.pdf