



## EDITORIAL

Dear Readers,

2014 marks the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung's publication of the KAS International Reports. We have been actively involved in international development cooperation for over 50 years. During this time, the global world order has undergone considerable change, and subsequently development policy.

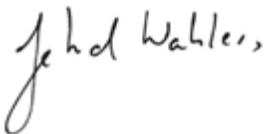
The division of the world's states into donors and recipients, into North and South, is outdated. Newly industrialised countries are performing confidently as new actors in the development arena, networking with each other, and pressing for the implementation of their own ideas – not only in the area of development policy but also where foreign affairs and economic policy are concerned.

While classic aid projects aimed at developing social structures may still serve a purpose under certain circumstances, they only play a minor role in development cooperation today. Instead, our current era of multipolarity does not only involve many different actors but also systems that compete with ours and are not based on the Western value system. It is hardly realistic to think that Germany can put forward its model of progress, development and social security to the confident developing countries and emerging economies and expect them to simply adopt it wholesale. "To remain up-to-date", writes Sebastian Fuchs in this issue, "the design of development policy must take greater consideration of the complexity, rapid mutability and new diverse patterns of cooperation in international relations".

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung would like to bring the international political developments taking place in this changed environment into the German debate, not least through this publication. The Foundation sees itself as a seismograph of international events. We aim to perform this role not only in

the areas of development and security policy but also with respect to matters from other policy areas. The Foundation's representatives abroad are finding themselves increasingly analysing topics that no longer have a purely bilateral character, but need to be regarded in a regional context. A case in point is the dialogue with the Islamic World – an area of activity where the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung combines the experiences gained in different regions of the world and in different sectors to establish and complement its wealth of expertise. The case of the Middle East Region, part of which is in our immediate neighbourhood, shows most clearly that encouraging stability, security and development in the world is not only a humanitarian necessity and an obligation dictated by decency, but also affects Germany and Europe directly. It also, however, clearly illustrates the limits of our ability to exert influence.

We can be sure that when the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the KAS International Reports comes around, international development cooperation will look completely different. Although it may be a difficult undertaking, Wolfgang Maier ventures a prognosis in this issue. He asks: "Will development policy even still exist in 2030?" And: "Who will actually be developing whom?" It remains to be seen what the KAS International Reports will be reporting by then.



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