



Hanns Seidel Foundation

ANNUAL REPORT 2010

short version english

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Dr. Hanns Seidel (1901–1961) – whom the foundation is named after – was among the founding fathers of the Christian Social Union (CSU) in 1945 and party chairman (1955–1961). He was first elected in 1946 to the Bavarian Landtag, appointed as Bavarian Minister of Economics (1947–1954) and was the Bavarian Minister-President (1957–1960).

For further information see: www.hss.de/english/organization/hanns-seidel.html



Dr. Hanns Seidel

FOREWORD



Dr. h. c. mult. Hans Zehetmair,
Former Minister of State, Senator E. h.,
Hon.-Prof., Chairman of the Hanns Seidel
Foundation



Dr. Peter Witterauf,
CEO of the Hanns Seidel Foundation

In a year marked by spectacular resignations, heated debates and by the long shadows cast by the financial and economic crisis, the Hanns Seidel Foundation has once more shown its strength as a reliable partner and as a platform for constructive dialogue. In 2010, the foundation continued to accomplish its mission, providing orientation and a spiritual home to people and transmitting knowledge and Christian values.

With its competence and expertise, the Hanns Seidel Foundation contributed to the debate on conservatism, education and integration, and took part in the discussion of economic and financial policies, with regard to issues of competence concerning the media, democracy and the environment; the foundation also stood up to the challenges of international security policies and of combating poverty worldwide, and provided support and assistance in order to stabilize emerging democracies, to name but a few of the wide-ranging array of topics.

This annual report documents and summarizes the successful work of the foundation on regional, national and European levels and in almost 70 countries around the globe.

“I highly appreciate the excellent work of the Hanns Seidel Foundation in Bavaria and worldwide. It deserves praise and recognition!”

These sentences, spoken by Horst Seehofer, are just one example of the extensive feedback we received, where politicians, project partners, disseminators and seminar participants expressed their high esteem for our diverse activities. We are delighted about so much praise, which will serve as an incentive for the new year.

One of the outstanding events of 2010 was the speech by the German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, at the Conference Center of the Hanns Seidel Foundation in Munich on the occasion of the second Ecumenical Church Congress. The first international strategy symposium on “Germany’s position in the world” with speeches by the Bavarian Premier Horst Seehofer and by Defence Minister Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg also needs mentioning, as well as the more than 300 national and international events on the topic “20 years of German Unity”, the first awarding of the school magazine prize “Die Raute”, the new project activities of the Hanns Seidel Foundation in Argentina, South Africa and Moldavia and the visit by the Bulgarian Premier Boyko Borisov.

The decision to rename some of the operational departments of the Hanns Seidel Foundation was also taken in 2010 and came into effect at the beginning of this year. In addition to the Academy for Politics and Current Affairs, we now have the Institute for Political Education, the Institute for Scholarship Programmes and the Institute for International Cooperation.

In parallel to the renaming, the corporate design was revised as well in order to update the general appearance of the Hanns Seidel Foundation. Previously used elements were standardized and enhanced, and the new corporate design underscores the uniqueness of the Hanns Seidel Foundation, streamlining its presence and thus providing a strong visual corporate identity. The use of blue and white colours has been reinforced to clearly show our regional roots.

In the new year, we would again like to take up politically relevant topics concerning the future, attract people, dedicate our efforts to public welfare and be your reliable partner and guide in an ever-changing world. The issues of integration and cooperation within the European Union in the context of the persisting debt crisis of the Eurozone, the EU Council presidency of Hungary in the first half of the year, chaired by the laureate of the Franz-Josef-Strauß award of 2001, Viktor Orbán, or the tense situation in the Maghreb countries,

where the Hanns Seidel Foundation is present with a number of projects, will provide interesting challenges which we are ready to face.

This year again, we would like to thank all board members and all members of the Hanns Seidel Foundation for their trusting and constructive cooperation. The success of our work is the result of a joint effort and depends essentially on the dedication of our employees in Germany and abroad, whom we would also like to present with our most heartfelt thanks. For the year 2011, we would again like to ask you for your faith and for your active help and support for our work in the name of democracy, peace and development.



Dr. h. c. mult. Hans Zehetmair



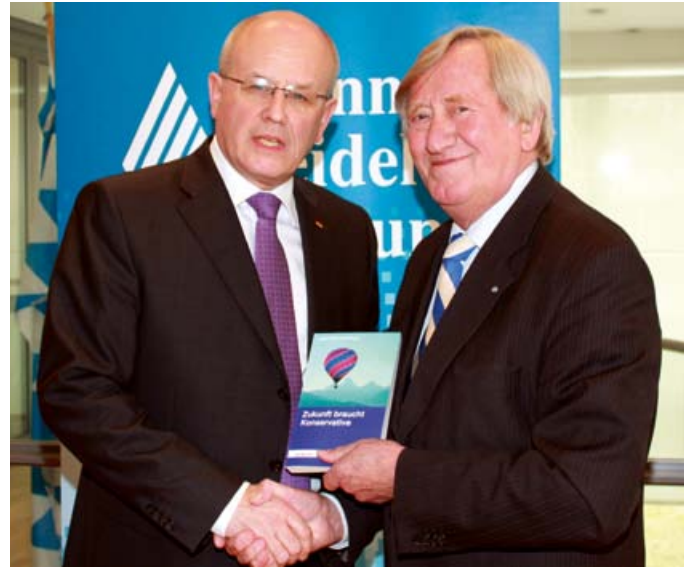
Dr. Peter Witterauf

THE HANNS SEIDEL FOUNDATION: FACTS AND FIGURES

	Events*	Number of participants
Academy for Politics and Current Affairs	98	8,791
Institute for Political Education	1,533	56,152
Institute for Scholarship Programmes	148	3,874
Institute for International Cooperation	4,218	205,556
Liaison Bureaus/ International Conferences	59	5,394
Total	6,056	279,767

* Seminars, conferences, symposia etc.

1,637 events took place on the premises of the foundation's Educational Centers and at the Conference Center Munich, with a total of 77,237 participants (incl. client bookings).



“The future needs the Conservatives”: Chairman Hans Zehetmair meets the chief whip of the CDU/CSU, Volker Kauder, prior to his speech “The C as agenda item”



Anniversary: former Bavarian Premier, Edmund Stoiber, delivers a speech on the 20th anniversary of the Hanns Seidel Foundation in Hungary



CSU party congress: Christine Haderthauer, Minister for Social Affairs, and Hans-Peter Friedrich, Head of the Bavarian CSU MPs, meet CEO Peter Witterauf at the foundation stand



Cooperation: Deputy Foreign Minister Pham Via Khiem talks to Chairman Hans Zehetmair in Munich about the opening of a Liaison Office in Vietnam



Financial crisis: Heinrich Haasis, President of the Sparkasse, and Uwe Fröhlich, Head of the Volks- und Raiffeisenbank discuss the future of the German banking system with Chairman Peter Witterauf and scientists

ACADEMY FOR POLITICS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

The Academy organized 98 events (expert panels, workshops, symposia, round tables etc.) with 8,791 participants. The Conference Center Munich, the Educational Centers in Wildbad Kreuth and at the Banz Monastery served as main venues; 5 conferences with 515 parti-

cipants took place in the federal capital Berlin. The Academy's goal is to serve as a platform for exchanging ideas linked to current political events, aiming to make substantial contributions to public debates and policy-making.

“Germany’s position in the world” – the first international strategy symposium of the Hanns Seidel Foundation

Against the background of new strategic challenges by the era of global interdependencies, the Hanns Seidel Foundation started a new series of conferences with its first international strategy symposium which is dedicated to analyzing important changes and challenges to the global political situation and to developing relevant scenarios and solution strategies.

At the center of the launch event on 11 October at the Conference Center Munich was the debate on Germany’s

position in the world. In view of a new process aimed at re-orienting Germany’s foreign policy as a fully sovereign country in the centre of Europe, which began at the end of the East-West conflict and the peaceful reunification of Germany, which was completed almost simultaneously two decades ago, a summary of this “new” German foreign policy was drawn up and current challenges and perspectives for the future were discussed.

CSU Chairman and Bavarian Premier Horst Seehofer positioned a responsible German foreign policy at the intersection between pan-European integration, transatlantic relations and international peace efforts. Defence Minister Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg focused his

speech on security issues of German foreign policies. In view of the global challenges, new and adequate strategies are required in order to create an international security framework with the security partnership between Europe and North America at its core.

Between the speeches of these high-ranking politicians, experts from politics, science and the military (including Markus Ferber, MEP, Ursula Männle, member of the regional parliament, former general Klaus Naumann, State Secretary Christian Schmidt and the professors Hans-Peter Schwarz and James Davis) discussed current and future guidelines for German foreign policies in the 21st century.



Horst Seehofer and Hans Zehetmair



Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg

Ecumenical Church Congress – Reception of the Hanns Seidel Foundation with Chancellor Merkel

At the joint reception by the Konrad-Adenauer foundation and the Hanns Seidel Foundation on the occasion of the second Ecumenical Church Congress in Munich, Chancellor Angela Merkel underscored the importance of Christian faith in politics. “Christian faith is the motivation for everything we do”, said Merkel. The principles of a social market economy would be unthinkable without Christian faith and certain values. But these values must be applied globally. “Child labor, the ruthless exploitation

of nature – it is our responsibility to show the world alternatives”, said Merkel.

Christian faith could also provide help in overcoming the financial crisis. Europe was founded on the principles of freedom, justice and solidarity. Solidarity, however, should not be understood as a one-way system. “We must do everything to help Greece back on track – there is no alternative”, said the Chancellor. “Anything else would mean the end for Europe”. You can read the speeches at www.hss.de/politik-bildung/themen/themen-2010/angelamerkel.html



A cheerful Chancellor at the lectern of the Conference Center Munich of the Hanns Seidel Foundation



Hans Zehetmair welcomes Chancellor Angela Merkel at the Hanns Seidel Foundation.



Panel discussion with Andrea Riccardi (founder of the Sant’Egidio community in Rome), Fidon Mwombeki (General Secretary of the Vereinte Evangelische Mission) and moderator Ursula Weidenfeld



Horst Seehofer, Hans-Gert Pöttering, Angela Merkel and Hans Zehetmair



Hans-Gert Pöttering, Chairman of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, visiting the stand of the Hanns Seidel Foundation at the ECC.

THE BERLIN OFFICE

The Hanns Seidel Foundation office in the capital maintains contacts with ministries, embassies and associations,

organizes conferences and supports the activities of the head office in Berlin.

In 2010, Berlin, the seat of government and intersection of international, national and federal politics, proved again to be an exciting place for the values-oriented work of the foundation. International security and development policy issues have been the focal point of the work at the Hanns Seidel Foundation office in the capital. The information and discussion platform of the planned EU-initiative for the Danube region, entitled “The Danube – Europe’s Lifeline”, has been the main European focus of the program. Bavaria’s Minister for European Affairs, Emilia Müller, set strong white and blue highlights for European regional politics during the launch event at the Bavarian representation in the capital, which was hosted in cooperation with the European Academy in Berlin. For the first time, development experts of the foundation working abroad, e. g. in Colombia, Ecuador or Central Asia,

were presented to an expert audience in Berlin. The church as an important player in development efforts was at the centre of a conference with the Work Group 16 of Conservative MPs.

One highlight of the foundation’s work in Berlin, again mirroring global and national interdependencies, was a debate between Joachim Herrmann, Bavarian Minister of the Interior, and a panel of renowned scientists and politicians on the connection between immigration and the lack of qualified employees. Other pertinent impulses were set in Berlin – such as “Women Diplomats”, an event which the best-selling German newspaper ranked among the top 10 events of the capital, or the continuation of the series of events around the topic “The Future Needs Conservatives” with Hans-Peter Friedrich, Whip of the Bavarian CSU MPs.

Close links to the political and operational level of parliament, government, ministries and embassies and to the complex pre-political domain of the country’s capital are the basis for the intensive work in Berlin. By bringing together experts from various levels, the ongoing “Forum on Development Policy”, a workshop reserved for political experts and scientists, was able to put the goal of providing political advice to the Bundestag into practice. Public events and panel discussions of security policy issues provide another platform for information and opinion-forming debates.

Another focus of the foundation’s work in Berlin in 2010 were international contacts with the Foreign Ministry and through numerous government and parliamentary delegations (from Egypt, India, Chile, Georgia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Israel, Serbia, Andorra, South



“The Danube – Europe’s Lifeline”, Bavaria: Emilia Müller, Ernst Hebeker and Richard Wagner



“Immigration – a solution for the lack of qualified employees?” with Joachim Herrmann, Bavarian Minister of the Interior



Women Diplomats



“The future needs Conservatives” with Hans-Peter Friedrich, Whip of the Bavarian CSU MPs, and Hans Zehetmair

Africa, Vietnam, China and Canada, to name but a few). High profile guests of the HSF office in the capital included Gabriela von Habsburg, the ambassador of Georgia, and the ambassadors of Croatia, Bulgaria, Cuba and Kenya, the representative of the Palestinian delegation and the chargé d'affaires of Afghanistan, as well as Alexander Dobrindt, General Secretary of the CSU.

The Alumni network of the foundation, comprising former scholars as well as scholars currently funded by the foundation in Berlin, has become an integrated part of the activities in Berlin. This is demonstrated by the inclusion of the Alumni in events in Berlin and within the framework of international meetings such as the biannual meeting with the Serbian guest delegation (Bayhost/ Regensburg University), which was continued in 2010.

Below you will find an overview of the most important events which took place in Berlin:

- “The Danube – Europe’s Lifeline”: Bavaria – Prelude and Perspective, with Minister of State Emilia Müller and the author Richard Wagner; Austria – The Ecological Dimension, with Philipp Weller, General Secretary of the Commission for the Protection of the Danube, (Vienna); Hungary – Healing the Wounds of History, with former EU Commissioner Petér Balázs; Croatia: “Vukovar – Signs of Hope”, with Zeliko Sabo, Lord Mayor of Vukovar; “River, People and Future – The Slovak Perspective”, with Ivo Nesrovnal, Vice Premier of the region of Bratislava

- Rainbow Nation 2010 – Development Perspectives for South Africa
- Yemen between Secession and Terrorism
- The End of Privacy? – Social Networks between Creating Value and Losing Values, with Prof. Dirk Heckmann (Passau University)
- Forum on Development Policies I: Latin America
- Forum on Development Policies II : Central Asia
- Immigration – a Solution for the Lack of Qualified Employees? With Joachim Herrmann, Bavarian Minister of the Interior
- Symposium: The Role of the Church for Development Aid
- Women Diplomats, with Gerda Hasselheldt, Vice President of the Bundestag, and Emilia Müller, Bavarian Minister for European Affairs



The representative of the Palestinian delegation Salah H. Abdel-Shafi (2nd from left)



The ambassador of Kenya and Hans Zehetmair

INSTITUTE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

Political education is one of the core missions of the Hanns Seidel Foundation and an important prerequisite for the stability of our democracy, which is based on the rule of law and which requires on-going efforts to explain its

principles. The primary objective of our political work is to provide civic education based on Christian values and to guide as many citizens as possible towards participating in our society in a well-informed and dedicated manner.

Seminars and events

With more than 1,500 seminars and events at our Education Centers in Wildbad Kreuth, at the Banz Monastery, at our Conference Center Munich and across the country, the Hanns Seidel Foundation

has provided information and imparted competencies with regard to many topics which are essential for participating in institutions and society. More than 56,000 citizens have attended these events, and we are particularly delighted that school seminars and lectures by the Hanns Seidel

Foundation are equally popular with teachers and students. They also include the prize “DIE RAUTE” for school magazines, which was awarded for the first time in 2010. 180 school magazines from all types of secondary schools around the country participated in this competition.

Number of seminars in 2010	
in Bavaria	775
at the Educational Centre Wildbad Kreuth	323
at the Educational Centre Banz Monastery	395
at the Conference Center Munich	40
Total	1,533

Number of participants in 2010	
in Bavaria	38,512
at the Educational Centre Wildbad Kreuth	7,084
at the Educational Centre Banz Monastery	8,081
at the Conference Center Munich	2,475
Total	56,152



The Educational Centre Wildbad Kreuth



The Educational Centre Banz Monastery



The Conference Center Munich

20 YEARS OF GERMAN UNITY – 1990 TO 2010



Franz Guber, Stefanie von Winning, Vera Lengsfeld, and Wilfried Scharnagl at the Conference Center Munich



State Secretary Christian Schmid and Freya Klier in discussion with pupils



Inka Bach in a school lecture



Contemporary witness Thomas Lukow



Ursula Männle (left) in Wildbad Kreuth

In 2010, Germany celebrated the 20th anniversary of regaining its unity. The main focus of the seminar programme for 2010 was therefore placed on the topic “20 years of German unity” and comprised almost 300 events which dealt with historical, political and legal aspects of German reunification. Aside from seminars at the Education Centers which lasted for several days, particular emphasis was placed on discussing this topic at schools. In view of the increasing tendency to ignore history, it was of great importance to remember those who stood by the call of the German constitution to pursue the reunification across all the decades of separation, and to remind students of the importance of values such as democracy, freedom and the rule of law principle.

Talks with witnesses to history

A number of witnesses to history were invited to public evening events and to secondary schools. Sixth form students were given the opportunity to discuss with the two founders of the human and civil rights movement of the GDR, Vera Lengsfeld and Freya Klier. Their accounts of brave resistance against the totalitarian regime impressed the audience. In her book entitled “Die Glücksmarie”, Inka Bach describes the oppressing experiences of her youth in the GDR which she also shared with pupils through readings and discussions. One of the seminars held from 4 to 6 June at Wildbad Kreuth within the scope of the seminars on the 20th anniversary of German unity dealt with the question of how this development had started and which roles the political parties had played. Witnesses to history from the East and the West

discussed the topic “Political parties and the question of German unity”. Thomas Lukow described the perfidious ideology of the SED and Prof. Ursula Männle, former Minister of State, gave an account of the debates that had taken place within the CSU on this topic.

Media and the GDR

The media in the GDR had a clearly defined purpose: “The press is the most effective weapon of our party”. This



Lutz Rathenow in Wildbad Kreuth

dogmatic media policy, which had been instigated by Lenin, was often quoted by party leaders and by the government of the GDR. It accurately describes the function of the media as a means of propaganda and political agitation, a principle which had been implemented to varying degrees in the GDR from its foundation years to its very end. The issues of censorship and media control and of the political control and infiltration of the media are therefore of particular importance in order to understand the way the government exercised control in the GDR. They were addressed by the seminar “Media and the GDR – agitation and propaganda instead of freedom of opinion” which took place from 19 to 21 June in Wildbad Kreuth. Aside from the scientists

PD Dr. Johannes Schmitt and Prof. Dr. Georg Schuppener, who were both born in West Germany, Lutz Rathenow, journalist, author and GDR dissident, born in Jena in 1952, contributed impressive eyewitness accounts and an evening reading to the seminar. www.hss.de/politik-bildung/themen/themen-2010/medien-und-ddr.html

Women in East and West Germany

Women from East and West Germany met from 9 to 11 April in Wildbad Kreuth in order to discuss the image of women in the East and in the West and to exchange opinions on socio-political topics. Among the panel guests were Dr. Dagmar Schipanski, Professor



Panel discussion: Dagmar Schipanski, Ursula Männle and Gudrun Holbe

in Ilmenau and former speaker of the regional parliament of Thuringia, Prof. Ursula Männle, deputy chairman of the Hanns Seidel Foundation and Gudrun Holbe, member of the regional parliament of Thuringia. The seminar helped participants to understand the effects of different backgrounds on their individual points of view. www.hss.de/politik-bildung/themen/themen-2010/frauenleben-in-deutschland.html

The “Green Belt”

The “Green Belt” is the largest and best-known nature reserve project in Germany. Since access to the area along the border between East and West Germany had been restricted for decades, it developed into a unique set of biotopes of European

dimensions. It serves as a lifeline for biodiversity and extends over 1,393 km (866 miles) across Germany, from the Baltic Sea to the border between



Görsdorf: Excursion to the “Road of German Unity”. The preserved section of the wall served as a visual screen

Germany and the Czech Republic. 600 endangered plant and animal species have found a home in more than 100 different biotope types with an overall surface area of approx. 17,000 hectares. The area is also a very special monument as it serves as a reminder of the division of the two German states which was enforced by the GDR in 1952 and which lasted for almost 40 years. Two seminars in May and in September took up the topic of illustrating the significance of the Green Belt. www.hss.de/politik-bildung/themen/themen-2010/das-gruene-band.html

Agriculture in the East and in the West

The celebration of the 20th anniversary of German unity presented the occasion to analyze agricultural practices



Kurt-Henning Klamroth confirms that traditional farms yield high productivity rates

in East and West Germany in detail. Different aspects were discussed, such as the economical situation in the East and in the West, differences in their development and in particular the role of traditional farming in East Germany. Kurt-Henning Klamroth, President of the German Farmers’ Association, stood up for their cause and confirmed that these family-owned farms achieved higher productivity rates than the industrialised farms which often took over the agricultural cooperatives of the GDR.

Church and society

It comes as no surprise that the churches played very different roles in the East and in the West, e. g. as a “Forum for



Andreas Püttmann

political movement” in 1989, where they played a much more important role in the former GDR than in the West. The seminar “The socio-political development and the role of the church in reunited Germany”, which took place in Wildbad Kreuth between 19 and 21 November, discussed the role of the church in East and West Germany prior to reunification and the contribution of the church, particularly in the former GDR, to achieving this unity and its development over the last 20 years. In his speech, Dr. Andreas Püttmann, author of the book “Godless Society”, refuted the mistaken view that the high number of people without religious affiliation was to blame on reunification. www.hss.de/politik-bildung/themen/themen-2010/kirche-und-gesellschaft.html

INSTITUTE FOR SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMMES

For three decades, the scholarship programme of the Hanns Seidel Foundation has been supporting highly qualified students, PhD candidates and young scientists in Germany

and abroad who have demonstrated particular political interests and social commitment in line with the values and ideals of a Christian and social democracy.

The objective of the scholarship programme of the Hanns Seidel Foundation is to contribute to the education and to the personal development of young and highly qualified academics. Gifted students and PhD candidates who

demonstrate socio-political commitment receive financial and spiritual support to enable them to make critical and constructive contributions to our democracy based on the principles of rule of law and social welfare.

Scholarships abroad

Since 1981, a total of 1,932 scholarships have been granted to students in 62 countries. The programme currently supports 94 scholars in 32 countries. Scholars studying abroad attended monthly meetings for scholars from Munich and the surrounding area, and a number of seminars, lasting one day, a whole week or over the weekend. Follow-up meetings in Romania, Ukraine, Poland, Thailand, China, in the Philippines and in Latvia were organized for scholars who had returned to their home countries after completing their scholarship. In 2010, the annual meeting for foreign scholars took place in Wildbad Kreuth and addressed the topic of “political extremism”.

Number of scholarships in 2010

University scholarships	379
Scholarships at Higher Education Establishments (HAW)	174
Scholarships for Journalists (JFS)	79
BIL-/MIG-Programme for students with German diplomas and students with migration background	45
Scholarships for PhD candidates	131
Scholarships in Germany	808
Scholarships abroad	94
Total number of scholarships	902



Folklore evening at the annual meeting of foreign scholars

LIAISON BUREAU FOR WASHINGTON, BRUSSELS AND MOSCOW/ INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

In 2010, progressing globalization increased international interdependencies between important areas of politics such as economic and financial policies, a clear indicator that the international dialogue needed intensifying in order to avoid critical situations and to secure international stability. The

Liaison Bureau for Washington, Brussels, Moscow and International Conferences has therefore adopted the mission to improve international relations, to promote peace and to make substantial contributions to European integration with its international conferences and discussions.

The Washington Liaison Bureau

In the year 2010, the focus of the work at our liaison bureau in Washington was placed again on extending and maintaining the intense exchange of information and opinions with the US and the Canadian governments, with the US Congress and multilateral organizations (e.g. the World Bank and the UN), with think-tanks, universities and journalists. The bureau also regularly prepared background analyses of relevant topics in US politics and published comments and articles in renowned media in Germany, Canada and in the USA.

The mid-term US congressional elections in November 2010 and the fundamental changes of the majorities at the Senate and in the House of Representatives, which were already anticipated in summer, generated a lot of interest by the German public in US politics, which the liaison bureau took into account by increasing its information activities.

At the invitation of the Hanns Seidel Foundation, a group of political leaders and communicators from Bavaria went to Montreal and Ottawa at the end of April. The discussions and meetings focused on expanding the partnership between Bavaria and Quebec, the Canadian commitment in Afghanistan and immigration and integration policies.

The delegation was led by former Minister of State Erwin Huber, member of the Bavarian parliament, and by Dr. Hans-Peter Uhl, MP and spokesman of the CDU/CSU MPs on domestic policies. Renate Dodell, Dr. Otmar Bernhard and Alexander Radwan, members of the Bavarian parliament, were also part of the delegation.

Canada's Defence Minister Peter MacKay thanked the delegation for Germany's significant military commitment in



Erwin Huber, Renate Dodell, Minister MacKay, Otmar Bernhard, Hans-Peter Uhl, Alexander Radwan

Afghanistan and promised that his country would actively engage in stabilization measures at the Hindukush even after the completion of its troop withdrawal, which is planned for the end of 2011.

During talks with Vic Toews, Minister for Public Security, the delegation gathered information regarding the efforts of Canadian security agencies in their fight against Islamist terror groups. The



The delegation with Minister Kenney (4th from the right)

focal point of the talks with Immigration Minister Jason Kenney were current efforts aimed at reforming Canadian im-

migration and integration policies. A delegation of young political leaders and disseminators from Bavaria, led by Michael Frieser, MP and member of the Law and Domestic Affairs Committee of the Bundestag, and two members of the Bavarian parliament, Markus Blume and Martin Schöffel, went

to Washington in early May. The currency crisis of the Eurozone, the urgent need for international action in the nuclear dispute with Iran and the mid-term elections in the US in autumn 2010 were at the centre of these talks and meetings. Republican dialogue partners, such as the Congressmen Rob Bishop (Utah), Jeff Fortenberry (Nebraska), Gregg Harper (Mississippi) and Dr. John Fleming (Louisiana) were very confident that

their party would be able to regain the majority at the House of Representatives after the mid-term elections in early November.

In mid-May, Christian Schmidt, MP and Parliamentary State Secretary at the Defence Ministry, went to Washington for political consultations. Talks at



State Secretary Christian Schmidt and Senator Joe Lieberman

Capitol Hill with the senators Jon Kyl (Republican Whip, Arizona), Joe Lieberman (Democrat, Connecticut) and Scott Brown (Republican, Massachusetts) focused on the German commitment in Afghanistan and on the current state of the bidder competition between Airbus and Boeing for the modernization of the fleet of refuelling aircraft of the USAF.

In late June, the 25th “Hanns-Seidel-Memorial-Fellowship Programme” offered foreign policy advisors of senators and congressmen as well as think-tanks and journalists from the US and Canada the opportunity to engage in political talks in Munich, Brussels and Berlin in order to deepen their understanding of German and European politics. In Munich, the delegation met the Bavarian Finance



The delegation with Finance Minister Georg Fahrenschoen (centre)

Minister Georg Fahrenschoen, who explained the challenges for finance policies in Bavaria in view of the economic crisis. In Brussels, the delegation also spoke with John Heffern, Deputy to the US NATO Ambassador, about plans for a new strategic concept for the alliance. Security policies were also at the focus of a meeting with Christian Schmidt, MP



Peter Witterauf (on the right) and Lorne Craner and Parliamentary State Secretary at the Defence Ministry in Berlin.

In early September, Dr. Peter Witterauf, CEO of the Hanns Seidel Foundation, went on a working visit to Ottawa and Washington. The talks in Ottawa with Joseph Ingram, president of the North-South Institute, and with George Anderson, president of the Forum of Federations, centered on international development aid cooperation, particularly in Afghanistan, Pakistan and China. In Washington, Dr. Witterauf also met Lorne Craner, President of the International Republican Institute, Bob Kimmitt, former Deputy US Finance Minister, and Congressman Tom Petri from Wisconsin, in order to discuss the current economic situation in the US and the expected consequences of the upcoming congressional elections.

A delegation of members of the Bavarian parliament, led by former Minister of State, Prof. Ursula Männle and Melanie Huml, Minister of State for Environment and Health, traveled to Washington in early October. The main topics discussed were possible consequences of the mid-term elections on international politics and German-US relations, the reform of the US health service and US efforts to

support women and democracy around the world. The latter was also discussed with Judy Van Rest, Executive Vice President of the International Republican Institute (IRI).

Johannes Singhammer, MP and Deputy Whip of the CDU/CSU, and a number of other Bavarian politicians participated



The delegation with Ursula Männle (5th from the right) and representatives of the IRI Women's Democracy Network

in a series of political talks in Washington in mid-November, discussing the result of the mid-term elections and the consequences for US politics. During the talks at Capitol Hill with Senator Scott Brown from Massachusetts and others, the delegation from the Hanns Seidel Foundation emphasized the importance of proceeding with the ratification of the START treaty for international relations, which was a controversial issue in the US at the time. Terrorist attacks on Christians in Iraq and concrete measures to protect religious minorities in the Near East were at the centre of a meeting with Republican Congressmen Jeff Fortenberry (Nebraska) and Chris Smith (New Jersey).



Eduard Lintner, Johannes Singhammer, Senator Scott Brown, Thomas Silberhorn, Otmar Bernhard

The Washington Liaison Bureau also contributed to organizing political meetings and talks for Siegfried Schneider, Head of the Bavarian Chancellery and member of the Bavarian parliament and for Manfred Weber, Deputy Whip of the EVP at the European Parliament.

The Brussels Liaison Bureau

The liaison bureau in Brussels has accompanied the European integration process with numerous informative events, debates, scientific symposia and publications since 1982. The Brussels Bureau takes up central topics of European politics and acts as liaison between the headquarters of the foundation and the institutions of the European Union in the European capital, NATO and various government and non-government agencies. As in previous years, events focussed on European politics and development policies provided a platform for meetings and open dialogue between high-ranking decision makers and socio-political disseminators, with the aim to strengthen European values founded on Christian principles and to maintain awareness for the common European ideal.

2010 has not been an easy year for Europe. The search for institutional balance between the Council, the Commission and Parliament based on the new Lisbon Treaty continues, which was clearly demonstrated by the administrative frictions which led to the rejection of the SWIFT Treaty with the US and by the budget negotiations. While growth prospects within the scope of the EU 2020 strategy were still discussed at the beginning of the year, the Euro crisis began to dominate the political agenda in May. Short- and mid-term stabilization measures were initially successful in calming the markets, but further rigorous measures in order to consolidate member state budgets and to define financial solidarity principles will be required in the future.

More than 4,500 participants from 90 countries attended a total number of 59 events in Brussels, of which 34 events with 3,516 participants were within the responsibility of the Liaison Bureau.

Selected topics

Christian values and religious identities in the European community were the subjects of an event in March which was launched by a speech of Alois Glück, Chairman of the Central Committee of German Catholics. He emphasized the pre-eminence of rule of law principles, but warned against the secularization of the public domain and against disregard-



Alois Glück warns against ignoring Christian values

ing Christian value traditions. In view of the ongoing economization of many aspects of life, there was a danger that life would be narrowed down to a purely economic contest without regard for human dignity.

In April, the Hanns Seidel Foundation organized a discussion on sustainable solutions for large towns in Brussels, addressing the ongoing urbanization as one of the global mega-trends. EU-Commissioner Günther Oettinger, Siemens board member Dr. Heinrich Hiesinger and Dr. Angelika Niebler, CSU MEP, pointed out the pioneering efforts of Bavaria and Europe to set the course for the social and ecological future of the world. The EU needed common strategies for action

on the internal energy market, and it was time to begin with the establishment of pan-European energy infrastructures through a European electricity network and smart grids systems. The global financial and economic crisis had brought the global economy to the brink of catastrophe. National and international support programmes costing billions of Euros had succeeded in stabilizing the financial system but had done nothing to end the systemic crisis. Markus Ferber, CSU Whip and member of the European parliament, and Dr. Peter Grassmann, CEO of the Bavarian Environment Academy, presented solutions for implementing a values-oriented market economy.



EU Commissioner Günther Oettinger

Associations should define a codex of values for each sector and should adhere to the values of honorable merchants. According to Markus Ferber, the priority targets of the EU should be to achieve



Markus Ferber demands sustainable stability policies

better political coherence, to stabilize the financial markets and to improve global crisis management.

In June, the Russian ambassador to NATO, Dmitrij Rogozin, Thomas Silberhorn, MP and member of the CSU, Eduard Kukan, MEP and former Foreign Minister of Slovakia as well as Jamie Shea, Director of NATO planning staff, discussed common risks, strategies and trouble spots in Europe. Rogozin explained the fundamental objectives of Russian politics which he described as external security and internal modernization. Russia wanted to finally overcome the artificial division of Europe which had its origin in the Cold War and confirmed that Russia was no longer a threat to Europe's security. Thomas Silberhorn outlined the concept of a streamlined and strong EU with less internal centralization in favor of international coordination. He emphasized the EU consensus on security policies, with NATO as the most important instrument of European security and a new European security structure which should not be implemented without NATO's consent. Concerning the common security management of NATO and the EU, Jamie Shea spoke of tangible

improvements in communication and operational coordination. While the US had been very wary of Europe as a "Trojan horse" in the past, international missions were now very closely coordinated.

On the occasion of a joint commemoration of the 20th anniversary of German reunification, the Hanns Seidel Foundation, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and the Centre for European Studies placed the reunification of Germany

in the context of European unification. The panel featured international guests such as the French and British members of the European parliament, Jean-Paul Gauzès and James Elles, the Russian ambassador to NATO, Dmitry Rogozin, and Dr. Stephan Eisel, former Deputy Manager of the Chancellor's Office of Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The Chairman of the European People's Party and former Belgian Premier, Dr. Wilfried Martens, opened the event and reminded people of the terrible times when Europe suffered from German aggression in the First and Second World War, but also of the positive impulses set by German politics after the war. The CDU and the CSU had been the backbone of European integration across all these decades. The participants agreed that a stronger European spirit was needed in order to overcome the credibility crisis of the EU and to regain the trust of its citizens.



James Elles, Stephan Eisel, moderator Jochen Bittner, Dmitry Rogozin and Jean-Paul Gauzès

In October, Alexander Voloshin, special envoy of the Russian President to promote Moscow as a financial centre, who had been the Head of the Presidential Administration under Boris Yeltsin and Vladimir Putin, discussed consequences of the financial crisis for the EU and Russia with European financial experts. EU Commissioner Janusz Lewandowski, Monika Hohlmeier, MEP, Dr. Ansgar Tietmeyer, representative of the Deutsche Bank in Brussels and management

consultant Dr. Hans Glatz all warned of excessive market regulations. It was up to the G-20 to find an answer to the danger of protectionism.



Alexander Voloshin (on the right) and Christian Forstner, Head of the Brussels Liaison Bureau

Within the scope of a "Brussels Interview" by FOCUS editor Ottmar Berbalk and ZDF correspondent Kai Niklasch, Christian Schmidt, MP and Parliamentary State Secretary at the Defence Ministry, placed the reform of the German armed forces in its international context. The need to act resulted from budget restrictions, from the unsparing conclusions of the Structure Committee (imbalance between input and output) and from increased EU responsibilities in international politics. The armed forces counted 250,000 soldiers, of which only 7,500 were available for missions abroad, which represented a striking imbalance. It was the firm conviction of the State Secretary that the armed forces would remain anchored in society and that its personnel would be recruited from all classes of society as before, but that they could be deployed more flexibly and to greater effect as a result of the reforms.



State Secretary Christian Schmidt in talks with Kai Niklasch and Ottmar Berbalk

In order to help reduce skepticism still prevailing among Russian political leaders against NATO and the EU, the Hanns Seidel Foundation invited a high-ranking



The Russian delegation with Monika Hohlmeier (on the right)

delegation of Russian politicians and socio-political disseminators to talks in Brussels in late November. During these talks, influential EU representatives, e.g. Laszlo Andor, EU Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs and Integration, Carl Hallergard, security advisor to Catherine Ashton, and Gunnar Wiegand, European Commission Director for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, discussed the outline of a comprehensive long-term partnership between Russia and the EU. Talks with NATO representatives established that the new NATO strategy had good prospects of substantially improving cooperation between Russia and NATO on security matters.

The Moscow Liaison Bureau

A number of bilateral meetings at the highest level bore witness to the dynamic and constructive development of German-Russian relations in 2010.

By organizing numerous bilateral and multilateral discussions, the Moscow Liaison Bureau took up important political impulses which contributed to substantially deepening relations between Russia on the one side and Germany and Europe on the other.

Russia and Germany have great expectations regarding the impact of the

official “modernization partnership” on their economic and industrial cooperation. Within the scope of a conference on the topic “The perspectives of the German-Russian modernisation partnership”, which took place at the end of March in Moscow, Stephan Orlow, Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Economy of the Moscow City Council, showed many pertinent examples of German and Bavarian companies which already participated in modernizing the Russian capital. Franz Obermeier, MP and member of the Economy and Technology Committee of the Bundestag, underscored the important role of Russia as a reliable partner for supplying energy to Germany. In his speech, the former Bavarian Minister of Trade and Industry, Erwin Huber, member of the Bavarian parliament, highlighted the comprehensive possibilities of the government to promote the development of small and mid-sized companies, which



Lord Mayor Yuri Rosljak and Erwin Huber

are of particular importance to Russia. Using the example of his Amberg-Weiden University, Prof. Dr. Franz Magerl demonstrated how intensifying the cooperation between University and Industry could significantly improve the innovative capabilities of rural businesses. The official reception of the Bavarian delegation by the First Deputy Mayor of Moscow, Jurij Rosljak, completed the talks and emphasized the importance placed by the city of Moscow on relations to the Free State of Bavaria.

Against the background of current negotiations on a new partnership and cooperation agreement between the EU and Russia, the Moscow Liaison Bureau hosted a conference with the topic “European responsibilities of Europe and Russia” in April, where the 1st Deputy Speaker of the Bavarian parliament, Reinhold Bocklet, explained that Brussels continued to place great importance on the question of human rights between Kaliningrad and Vladivostok. While Dr. Thomas Goppel, member of the Bavarian parliament and former Minister of State, suggested a strengthening of the exchange programme for young people in line with the German-French model, Michail Terentyev, member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs at the Duma, described the perspectives of an extended cooperation between Russia and the EU within the scope of the so-called “four common areas”. At the Duma, the Russian parliament, the



Thomas Goppel, Valery Yasev, Reinhold Bocklet and Hans Raidel

German delegation was also received by Valery Yasev, Deputy Speaker of the Duma, who emphasized the need to deepen relations between the German and the Russian parliament.

In May, the Hanns Seidel Foundation hosted high-profile talks with twelve Russian MPs in Berlin and Munich. In Berlin, they met with Christian Schmidt, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Defence Ministry, with Dr. Gerd Müller, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Ministry for Agriculture and Consumer



The Russian delegation with Georg Fahrenschon (at the centre)

Affairs, and with Max Straubinger, Deputy Whip of the Bavarian CSU MPs. In Munich, the Russian delegation was also received by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Bavarian parliament and Bavarian Minister of the Interior, and by Finance Minister Georg Fahrenschon. At the Bavarian parliament, our Russian guests spoke with Reinhold Bocklet, 1st Deputy Speaker, and with Georg Schmid, Whip of the CSU members of the Bavarian parliament.

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of German unification, the Hanns Seidel Foundation hosted a festive event to commemorate the historic and revolutionary changes of the time. In his introductory speech, the Chairman of the Hanns Seidel Foundation, Dr. h. c. mult. Hans Zehetmair, mentioned the crucial role played by Russia and the USA for the peaceful reunification of Germany. In his speech, Eduard Lintner, long-standing MP, Parliamentary State Secretary and witness to the events of that time, unrolled the process which had led to the unification of Germany,



Hans Zehetmair's opening speech at the Hotel Metropol

and pointed out that the peaceful course of these events was predominantly due to the prudent actions of political leaders such as Michail Gorbatchev and Helmut Kohl.

The annual talks and conferences for young

German politicians and disseminators led eleven young executives to Moscow and Yaroslavl. In Yaroslavl, capital of the Volga district, the HSF delegation led by Markus Blume, member of the Bavarian parliament, was received by Vice Governor Sergey Beryoskin and Viktor Rogozky, Speaker of the Parliament, in



Vice Governor Sergei Beryoskin (on the right) welcomes Markus Blume

order to conduct talks at the highest level. In Moscow, talks were scheduled at the Russian Foreign Ministry and at the Duma. The Bavarian guests also participated in a lively discussion with students and scientists on the role of Russia for European foreign affairs and security matters, which took place at the European Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

The new NATO strategy, which was adopted in Lisbon in November, also provides for more cooperation with Russia on defence matters. To mark the occasion, the Hanns Seidel Foun-

ation hosted a two-day conference in Moscow in December, on the topic "New dimensions of European foreign and security policies", which was attended by more than 50 members of parliament and security experts from Germany and Russia and by EU and NATO representatives. The speeches of Dr. Wolfgang Götzer, MP and member of the Committee for Foreign Affairs, and of Robert Pszczel, Director of the NATO Information Bureau in Moscow, centred on the leitmotif of the new NATO strategy concept "Achieving security by working together, not against each other", while Michail Nenashev, member of the Defence Committee of the Duma, talked about the scepticism against NATO which was still prevailing in Russia.



Robert Pszczel, Wolfgang Götzer, Ursula Männle, Deputy Chairwoman of the HSF, Ludwig Mailing, conference moderator, and Michail Nenashev

Another agenda item of the conference was the topic "Fighting international terrorism and the narcotics trade" with contributions by Michail Grishankov, 1st Deputy Chairman of the Security Committee of the Duma, and Stephan Mayer, member of the Committee for Domestic Affairs at the Bundestag. Both speakers concluded that the cooperation between Russia and the EU had improved significantly in this delicate domain and that this could serve as a model for other political domains, e. g. regarding security matters.

In 2010, the Liaison Bureau for Washington, Brussels and Moscow organized 59 events with a total of 5,394 participants from 90 countries.

OFFICE FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS

Office for Foreign Relations

The ongoing mission of the Office for Foreign Relations is to find political partners of Christian-democratic or conservative conviction in neighbouring countries and on different

continents. In 2010, the Office continued to extend the worldwide network of like-minded people in coordination with the relevant departments of the foundation.



CEO Peter Witterauf (centre) and representatives of different departments talk to young politicians of the „Junge ÖVP (JVP)“ about the work of the Hanns Seidel Foundation.

Maintaining this extensive network of political partners of the Hanns Seidel Foundation around the world and adding new Christian-democratic or conservative assets were the main tasks of the Office for Foreign Relations (BAB) in the reporting year 2010. Serving as an interface between the management and the different departments of the foundation, the BAB carried out intense analyses and assessments of political parties and affiliated organizations abroad.

In close coordination with the European People's Party (EPP) and the International Democrat Union (IDU), political contacts were created and intensified, in particular in EU member states or in neighbouring countries, e.g. in the Czech Republic, in the Baltic States, with Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Moldavia. Aside from finding new contacts, maintaining contacts with traditional political partners was also part of

the agenda – the Office for Foreign Relations supported mentoring programmes for young politicians in neighboring Austria, to name just one example.

The number of electoral successes of its European partners confirmed the long-standing commitment of the Hanns Seidel Foundation and set new impulses for cooperation possibilities in the future, such as in Hungary, in Slovakia, in Britain or in Sweden. Positive signals also came from outside Europe – the election victory of the Chilean President Sebastián Piñera in January 2010 was a very welcome encouragement for the work of the Hanns Seidel Foundation. The bond between conservative parties in Latin America, in particular within

the scope of the successful cooperation with the Unión de Partidos Latinoamericanos (UPLA), the regional organization of conservative parties in Latin America, which had been called for for many years, had finally borne fruit. Apart from all that, the Office for Foreign Relations also coordinated the participation of the Hanns Seidel Foundation at the “Centre for European Studies (CES)”, the network of EPP foundations in Brussels. In this context, five much-noticed international cooperation events on current topics of European politics (e.g. regarding the European Court, the relations between the EU and Russia, current developments concerning Romania's joining of the Schengen area or regarding European security) were organized by the relevant departments of the Hanns Seidel Foundation in Brussels and in Berlin.



During his stay in Munich, Jovino Novoa, Chilean Senator and Chairman of the Regional Association of Conservative Parties, UPLA, (centre), visited the Deputy Speaker of the Bavarian parliament, Reinhold Bocklet (2nd from the right).

INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

As in previous years, the Hanns Seidel Foundation was engaged in promoting democratic awareness and rule of law structures around the world. It encouraged people to participate in shaping their communities and gave advice to decision-makers in politics, industry and society.

Contents and measures bear proof to the values-oriented political concept, which places the individual and his responsibility towards himself and his fellow humans at the centre, but also pursues the quest for a social structure which enables sustainable development.

European Office for Development Policies in Brussels

The European Office for Development Policies of the Hanns Seidel Foundation in Brussels links the project activities and the global partner network of the foundation with the development cooperation of the European Union. The Lisbon treaty, which came into force in December 2009, stipulates the objective of coherent development policies within the EU.

Bulgaria and Romania joining the European Union in 2007 was welcomed as a historic step of the Eastern enlargement of the EU. Economic, social and political challenges in both countries remain, but experts pointed out that progress in strengthening democratic and rule of law structures had been made. This was shown on two events hosted by the European Office in autumn 2010 in Brussels, which focussed on the reform efforts in both countries and justified the work of the Hanns Seidel Foundation in Bulgaria and Romania, which comprises the further development of the police force and of the judiciary and the strengthening of democratic political institutions.

On 27 September, the Bulgarian Deputy Prime Minister, Tsvetan Tsvetanov participated in a debate where he underscored the political will of his government

to overcome the mismanagement of the past, which had tarnished Bulgaria's image in Europe. The current government was engaged in combating organized crime and corruption and stood for transparency and openness, and was in the process of regaining the trust of its population and of EU institutions. On the way to admission to the Schengen area, progress had been made, but support from partners was still needed.



Discussions with Minister Tsvetan Tsvetanov, Markus Ferber, MEP, and Manfred Weber, MEP

On 9 November, the Romanian Minister for Interior Affairs and Administration, Constantin Traian Igaş, commented on the challenges of Romania's joining of the Schengen area. Despite general budget cuts, the Romanian government had invested in securing its borders with neighbouring non-EU countries. Efforts were being made to train border guards in using the Schengen Information System and to establish police cooperation across borders. His country had fulfilled the technical requirements to join the Schengen

area. The panel members also referred to the upcoming report by the evaluation mission which also included the efforts to reform the judicial system and the combat against corruption and organized crime in the overall picture. Confidence in Romanian politics was rising.

An important part of the European Neighbourhood Policy are the relations between the EU and the countries bor-



Panel debate with the Minister of the Interior, Constantin Traian Igaş

dering the Mediterranean. The opening of an office for the Mediterranean Union in Barcelona is spurred by the hope that a goal-oriented dialogue could be achieved between Europe and the Arabic World. On 30 June, the Hanns Seidel Foundation took up this impulse and hosted a conference on possibilities to improve the effectiveness of cooperation in Brussels, which was attended by Antonio López-Istúroz White, General Secretary of the European People's Party, Hamid Marjiss, 1st Deputy Speaker of the Moroccan par-

liament and by Dr. Gerhard Stahl, General Secretary of the Regional Commission. In view of international challenges, which included fighting climatic change and the channelling of the flow of migration, the



The participants of the conference of the Mediterranean Union

participants underscored the necessity for solutions based on mutual trust and cooperation. Integration projects in the fields of energy, environmental protection, mobility and the support of small businesses were also suitable to generate trust. A closer cooperation between towns, regions and of civil societies was also considered important.

Sustainable development and combating poverty

Sustainable development and combating poverty remain the global tasks with the highest priority. However, future development projects are not expected to become easier but rather more difficult, due to climatic and environmental problems. It is therefore imperative to increase global awareness for preserving natural resources which form the basis for our existence, and to impart the competencies required in order to take steps with regard to environmental matters. The work of the Hanns Seidel Foundation in this field was illustrated by an international conference in Cairo, where the means to integrate environmental matters into local development efforts were discussed, by a project in the Ajloun region of Jordan, which showed how nature preservation and economic development could be combined, and by contributions

from South Africa on monitoring the use of funds intended to finance climate preservation measures as well as contributions on topics of international environmental politics.



The panel of the Win-Win conference in Cairo with MP Christian Ruck

Win-Win – an initiative for sustainable local development in the Near East and in North Africa

“Win-Win” is the name for an initiative by the Hanns Seidel Foundation which aims to integrate environmental concerns into local development efforts in the Near East and in North Africa. It was launched by the foundation during an international conference which took place in Cairo from 28 to 30 April. The participants included Dr. Christian Ruck, member of the Bavarian parliament and Deputy Whip of CDU/CSU MPs, Christian Hegemer, Head of the Institute for International Cooperation, and 180 experts from the Near East and Africa, comprising political decisionmakers, development scientists and representatives of local NGOs. It was emphasized that more realistic and more successful development policies which integrated environmental concerns should discuss the conventional definitions of the concepts “development” and “poverty” and that such policies should place more importance on the topic of environmental equality. According to the participants, environmental education was also suited to become an important component of local development. Practical implementations of local initiatives were analyzed, and development work experts presented their work and debated project success factors and challenges

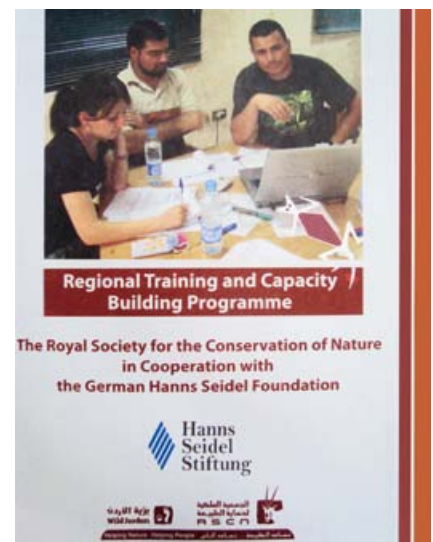
in a number of workshops on the topics ecotourism, municipal waste and wastewater management, urban planning and architecture, sustainable agriculture and environmental education.



Calligraphic art – typical for the Ajloun region

Jordan – Development aid for the Ajloun region

In Jordan, the Hanns Seidel Foundation works in close cooperation with the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN), an organization which has been commissioned by the government to preserve the natural heritage of the country and to combine its protection with the commitment for socioeconomic development. Within the scope of an EU project, the Hanns Seidel Foundation and the RSCN work together on development measures in the Ajloun region. The population has developed the awareness for the necessity to protect the environment since the nature resort has become an essential



Flyer of the HSF and RSCN programme in Jordan

factor of local economic development. Visitors have the opportunity to experience local biodiversity on guided walks, to stay overnight and to purchase goods which are typical of the region: soap made from fresh herbs and olive oil, and biscuits and cakes made from local produce. As a result, the income in the communities concerned has risen four-fold over the last years. The inhabitants are naturally very proud of these achievements, a pride which can be clearly felt in the region and in talks with the working women.

South Africa – Monitoring the use of climate protection funds

Providing funds and monitoring their use is a critical aspect of the international treaty on climate protection which is to continue after the contractual period of the Kyoto protocol. The issue of tracing the use of such funds has been discussed at the South African partner organisation of the Hanns Seidel Foundation, the Institute for Security Studies. Within the scope of management control programmes, possible mechanisms of trading CO₂ certificates with member states of the African Union were explored. Financing structures for climate protection measures which are resistant to corruption were developed during discussions with experts from southern countries. The results enabled the participating African players, i. e. governments and NGOs as well as the members of the UN Environment Programme and the donors to gain a better understanding in order to proceed with a more effective allocation of climate protection funds.

Asian-European Environment Forum

Since global conferences often turn out to be ineffective due to their cumbersome procedures, regional forums such as the Asia Europe Meeting are gaining importance as a platform for finding ways to reconcile interests in the context



Participants of the Asian-European Forum on sustainability

of environmental policies. Accompanying discussions on the national level and together with the UN Environment Programme and the Asia-Europe-Foundation, the Hanns Seidel Foundation organized the European-Asian Environment Forum in 2010. Between 1 and 3 September, 150 experts from environment organizations and governments from Europe and Asia met in Munich. The Forum “A Green Future: Asia and Europe Growing Sustainably” focussed on sustainable global development and thus participated in the search for an international consensus on climate and resource protection.

An overview of other events in different project regions follows below.

Central, Eastern and Southern Europe, Central Asia

Reforming local government as the basis for democratic change was again one of the essential components of the foundation’s project work in Central, Eastern and Southern Europe. In the Central Asian countries Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan and Kazakhstan, the Hanns Seidel



Graduates of the study programme for young managers from Tajik administration

Foundation also intensified its commitment to sponsor graduate programmes and lecturer research at national administration academies.

In view of the implementation of the Schengen procedures in Bulgaria and Romania, the topic of border policing was of particular importance, as this would also benefit Germany’s national security. The conferences serve as an operative platform for the education and coordination of border police forces and are appreciated by partner countries, as they permit the direct and informal sharing of experiences. In 2010, they were also organized in Bosnia-Herzegovina and in Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.

During a working visit to Belgrade and Novi Sad in July 2010, CEO Dr. Peter Witterauf gained an impression of the project work in Serbia, where the Hanns Seidel Foundation has been present since spring 2001, half a year after the fall of the authoritarian Milošević regime. In Serbia, the Hanns Seidel Foundation offers advice with regard to sociopolitical and policing topics, and in particular concerning local matters. Synergies between the infrastructure sectors, tourism and resource protection are sought on the level of local communities. In Southern Serbia, where the majority of the population is of Albanian origin, the coexistence of different ethnic groups and the application of minority



CEO Peter Witterauf (centre) visits a police station in Serbia

rights are the focal points of the advice offered to local government. Finally, the cooperation with the Office for EU integration of the government in Belgrade aims to line up Serbian law and administration procedures with European regulations.

The European strategy for the Danube region provides new perspectives and challenges for the project work of the Hanns Seidel Foundation. Its objective is to serve as an instrument of promoting the cooperation across countries and regions, emphasizing economic development, scientific cooperation and the role of internal security and of the protection of the environment. On 9 December, the European Commission presented an action plan whose initial phase will be implemented within the scope of the Hungarian Council presidency in the first half of 2011. Consequently, the project office in Budapest hosted a two-day conference with partners from the region in November 2010, where specific means of implementation were discussed.

Creation of an anti-corruption network in Africa

Corruption is one of the main obstacles of sustainable development. The Hanns Seidel Foundation therefore supports anti-corruption authorities in Namibia and Tanzania by sponsoring independent monthly journals which point out cases of corruption and of authority abuses. Following an invitation by the Namibian Institute for Public Policy Research in Windhoek in September 2010, participants from Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Namibia and South Africa discussed new approaches to making political institutions and authorities more resistant against corruption. Corruption was an omni-present threat to democratic institutions – politics, the industry and civil society therefore had to join ranks to actively counter corruption, which required a new ethical awareness.



Participants of the conference against corruption in Namibia

Venezuela – a series of lectures on social market economy

Although Venezuela benefits from the rising demand for oil and from subsequent price increases on the global markets, the country suffers from a recession which is caused by interventionism and centralized planning. A visit to the project in Venezuela gave Dr. Peter Witterauf the opportunity to outline the concept of a social market economy as an alternative to 21st century socialism and to underscore that this model also included a pluralism of political opinions.

The lectures, which were held in cooperation with the School of Economics of the Central University of Caracas and at a congress of students at the Centro Internacional de Formación Arístides Calvani, were attended by approx. 500 people. Dr. Witterauf explained the mechanisms of the social market economy and its advantages compared with other economic systems to the students. He described the ethical foundations of the social market economy, and also spoke about the financial crisis and the development of the Euro. He went on to



Peter Witterauf: speech in favour of a social market economy in Venezuela

discuss possibilities of transferring the model of the social market economy to Venezuela. Addressing the students, Dr. Witterauf said “Think about economic systems and weigh up their benefits and failures for yourself. Try to find a way for Venezuela – this would be the best investment into the future of your country”.

Ecuador – Commitment for social integration

Working together with the indigenous population of Latin America is an important aspect of international cooperation for the Hanns Seidel Foundation. This commitment was honoured by the parliament of Ecuador, where MP Lourdes Tibán paid tribute to the foundation for its efforts to improve social integration and to strengthen civil society over the last 25 years. The mission of the Hanns Seidel Foundation in Ecuador is to improve career opportunities for people with modest backgrounds. The Hanns Seidel Foundation has been awarding scholarships to gifted and poor students for many years, in order to provide them with the possibility to study at one of the renowned universities of the country. The scholarship programme benefits in particular members of indigenous populations. The role of indigenous people in multi-ethnic Ecuador was also discussed. Publications and seminars deal with the issues of defining a multi-ethnic nation and its structure in order to unite all social classes and groups.



Event at the Ecuador Parliament in Quito

Peru – Intercultural dialogue and preliminary enquiry

The participation of indigenous communities in the political decisionmaking process is a new focus of the foundation’s work in Peru, which has the lowest level of political participation of indigenous communities of all countries in the Andes region. Including representatives of indigenous communities into a lasting dialogue is therefore even more important for social peace.

The issues of recognizing indigenous territories and controlling the resources of the country are causes for conflict. Social protests have multiplied in recent years, not least because land is used for economic development without regard for environmental consequences. Organizations of indigenous people and international treaties therefore demand the approval by indigenous communities of projects concerning their land, based on unrestricted and timely information. The Hanns Seidel Foundation tries to counter conflicts with information. In its seminars, the foundation provides information to representatives of local

and regional authorities, to the judiciary and to civil society concerning national legislation and international conventions, as access to information on preliminary enquiries and environmental legislation is often inadequate. These efforts are conducted together with the internationally renowned NGO “Instituto de Defensa Legal”.

The Hanns Seidel Foundation also promotes intercultural dialogue in the judiciary. Peru has developed procedures for solving interpersonal conflicts based on traditional cultural values, although the interaction between the indigenous and national judiciary was still insufficient in practice. Together with the school of the judicial sector, which was established to further the intercultural dialogue, representatives of indigenous communities and of the national judiciary discussed procedures to improve dialogue and cooperation in Yurimagua in 2010.

Indonesia – Interfaith dialogue

On 4 October, Dr. Hans Zehetmair was awarded the highest honour by the Islamic University Indonesia in Yogyakarta, Java. On the occasion of a festive event, the university thanked the Hanns Seidel Foundation for its cooperation within the scope of the constitutional dialogue between Germany and Indonesia. In front of 300 lecturers, students and representatives from government and civil society, Dr. Zehetmair held a much-noticed speech on the “Prerequisites of interfaith dialogue”.

Indonesia is a highly symbolic venue in this regard, as the country is pointing the way with its understanding of coexisting religious communities. With the “Pancasila” concept, Indonesia has found a modus vivendi which could give valuable impulses for the interfaith dialogue in other areas of the world. To promote this concept, the Hanns Seidel Foundation hosted an event with the former leader of the Indonesian Muhammadiyah movement, Prof. Ahmad Syafii Maarif, and the former Bavarian premier Dr. Günter Beckstein at the end of July 2010. In view of the increasing number of conflicts between religious communities in the Muslim world, the political and dogmatic development of religious coexistence cannot afford to ignore the Pancasila concept.

Philippines – Promoting the protection of human rights

In 2010, the Hanns Seidel Foundation intensified its cooperation with the Human Rights Office of Philippine police, which has the mission to implement the commitment of the police force to the rule of law principle and to monitor compliance with the new guidelines regarding the protection of human rights. Human rights envoys were deployed on a regional level and at police stations. The cooperation with the foundation strengthened awareness for the respect of fundamental rights and imparted the relevant knowledge to police officers during their training, i. e. with regard to legal bases, professional ethics, communication methods, conflict management and the correct treatment of citizens. The training of members of the



Discussion on intercultural equality



Members of indigenous communities participating in a seminar on preliminary enquiries in Peru



The Islamic University Indonesia honours the work of the Hanns Seidel Foundation



The Chairman of the Philippine Commission for Human Rights, Leila M. de Lima (centre), in Brussels

police force is supplemented by dialogue forums between representatives of the executive (police and military) and civil society on regional and local levels, which serve to discuss human rights violations and to find relevant solutions.

This work is backed by the Human Rights Commission of the Philippines. The Hanns Seidel Foundation provided the chairman of the organization, Leila M. de Lima, with the opportunity to inform members of the European parliament about the work of the commission and on the human rights situation in the Philippines.

China – Globalization, social change and education transfer

In 2010, the Hanns Seidel Foundation continued its long-standing commitment in China, also by putting fundamental topics of the debate on the development of Chinese society on the agenda of its events.

Prof. Elmar Rieger, sociologist at the University of Bamberg, addressed the topic of globalization in his speech at Peking University. From a sociological viewpoint, globalization was the penetration of societies by the principles of market economy; traditional structures broke away and new forms of inequality were created. Since the market did not generate equality, social policies were required on a national level in order to mitigate negative side effects. The welfare state secured social integration and promoted acceptance for the market economy and was therefore essential in order to secure global economic integration on the national and institutional level. A workshop which was held in cooperation with the University of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party pursued the obvious question of whether this meant that social politics had to be extended in China as well. Professor Cao Li gave a speech on the reform of social security systems in China. Government social policies were an instrument to

achieve social equality but should not hinder the efficiency of the economic development. For the reforms to succeed it was also important not to forget the



Lin Jianhui opens the seminar on social politics

initial situation – due to the age structure of the population, progressing urbanization and the diversity of occupations, the social security system faced tremendous challenges. The aim was to establish a nationwide, contribution-funded system for social protection by 2020 which would take into account regional circumstances and provide basic services with a high degree of coverage.

That social change also means new challenges for legal systems was emphasized at an event held in September 2010, which was attended by professors of the Central University of the Party and by the German expert for penal law, Prof. Schünemann of the Ludwig Maximilians University in Munich. Comparing German and US penal law prompted questions about the type of penal law used in China.

Prof. Dr. Zhao underscored that current penal law had to stand up to increasing crime which appeared as a result of the profound changes in all spheres of life,



Bernd Schünemann in the debate on the development of penal law

of fundamental values and from increasing conflicts of interest. Traditional Chinese legal concepts prioritized the welfare of society over the welfare of individuals, but modern times demanded a new equilibrium.

These events were sponsored by the Hanns Seidel Foundation against the background of its practical cooperation projects which generally focus on vocational training. A network of vocational schools has been created which continuously qualify teachers and principals. The foundation has multiplied its efforts with regard to the transfer of education by utilizing its contacts with local education commissions.

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Hans Zehetmair (on the right) with Jiang Yikang, 1st Party Secretary and President of the People's Congress of the Shandong province

HANNS SEIDEL FOUNDATION WORLDWIDE





OVERVIEW 2010

Projects in 2010

Number of projects, incl. regional projects and project measures **94**

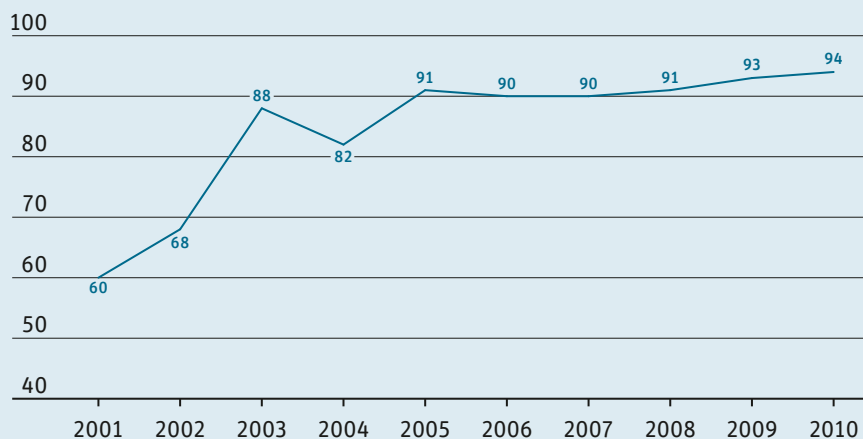
Number of countries **72**

Seminars worldwide

Number of seminars **4,218**

Number of participants **205,556**

Number of projects from 2001 to 2010



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