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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](http://www.hss.de/english/organization/hanns-seidel.html)
Dear Reader,

In a year marked by tumultuous and far-reaching events such as the Arab Spring, the ongoing Eurozone debt crisis, and the nuclear disaster in the Japanese city of Fukushima, the Hanns Seidel Foundation again served as a reliable partner and as a platform for constructive dialogue. In 2011, the Foundation continued its mission to provide orientation and a spiritual home to people; and in the tradition of Christian ideology, impart knowledge and convey values.

With its competence and expertise, the Hanns Seidel Foundation contributed to the debates surrounding energy and the environment; promoted discussions of issues involving business, finance, civic education and an understanding of how a democracy works; helped meet the challenges relating to international security, fighting global poverty, and promoting and stabilizing emerging democracies, to name but a few of the wide-ranging array of topics.

This annual report documents and summarizes the successful efforts of the Foundation at the regional, national and European level, and in almost 70 countries around the globe in which the Foundation is active.

The following statement from Bavarian Minister President and CSU Chairman Horst Seehofer is representative of the extensive feedback we have received – feedback indicative of the high regard in which we are held by politicians, project partners, opinion shapers and seminar participants.

Mr. Seehofer noted that “I can justifiably say that the Hanns Seidel Foundation is one of Germany’s most outstanding political foundations. When we look back at the year 2011, we see clearly the great challenges that we have overcome. The Fukushima disaster, the shift in energy policies, the ongoing debate involving the Euro, and the military reforms are issues that will certainly continue to occupy center stage in the year to come. I understand, and deeply appreciate, the Hanns Seidel Foundation’s wide-ranging efforts in helping to meet these new challenges by promoting civic education and providing a platform for those interested in political issues.”

We are grateful for these comments, and the praise gives fresh impetus to our work in the new year!

The highlight of the Foundation’s 2011 year was the presentation of the Franz Josef Strauß Award to Mikhail Gorbachev.
With this award, the Hanns Seidel Foundation honors him as one the twentieth century’s most important statesmen; a man who, at the key moment, recognized the people’s right to self-determination. Mr. Gorbachev paved the way for the reunification of Germany, and has earned our great respect for his contributions to European unity and world peace.

This year, we held our first summer academy for 18 to 25 year-olds on the topic of “International Politics and Business” at Wildbad Kreuth, Germany. We also collaborated with the Ludwig Maximilian University Munich and Friedrich Alexander University Erlangen to establish a PhD program to promote the study of music and the arts in Bavarian secondary schools.

We would like to also mention the Hanns Seidel Foundation’s prominent role in Tunisia and Egypt, as well as Morocco and Algeria, with regard to the Arab Spring. Over the course of many years, we had developed a network built on trust, linking local experts. These people now turned to us for support. In response, we hosted numerous events in which the transition was discussed, injustices were reconciled, steps were taken to transform the economy, and constitutional changes were initiated. We give the citizenry the courage to take responsibility and become involved in the political processes.

That our employees perform this vital and commendable task worldwide under the most difficult conditions was sadly and profoundly illustrated by the murder of our colleague Faisal Mengal, who was killed in a targeted attack on December 10, 2011 in Karachi, Pakistan. Mr. Mengal, aged 38, is survived by his wife and two small children. We will always honor his memory.

In the coming year, we will again address politically relevant topics affecting our future, encourage people to get involved in projects for the common good and serve as a trustworthy partner and guidepost in a world marked by change. At our Academy for Politics and Current Affairs, we will focus strongly on the Europe of tomorrow. With our Institute for Political Education, we will contribute toward the successful transition to new energy policies. At our Institute for Scholarship programs, our plans are to devote greater focus to new developments in the media. The issues of climate change and the environment will again be key themes, especially at our Institute for International Cooperation.

Our thanks go to all our board members and every member of the Hanns Seidel Foundation for their trusting and constructive cooperation during this year. The success of our work is the result of a joint effort, and depends heavily on the dedication of our employees, both in Germany and overseas. We would like to offer these people our heartfelt thanks. For 2012, we would again like to ask for your trust, active help and support in our efforts to promote democracy, peace and development.

Prof. Dr. h. c. mult. Hans Zehetmair

Dr. Peter Witterauf
Europe: On November 29, a roundtable of experts was held to discuss the Christian bedrock of a liberal society, former Chancellor Helmut Kohl emphasized that the issue of war and peace remains a fundamental, timeless question for Europe.

Disaster Control: Given that disasters are increasing in number and severity, experts met with the Bavarian Minister of the Interior Joachim Herrmann (at right) on November 29 for a roundtable discussion to identify ways of ensuring a faster, more efficient and public, EU-level response to catastrophes.

Finance: A critical “stress test” of the Euro was conducted on July 27 by Norbert Walter, former chief economist for Deutsche Bank, Bavaria’s Finance Minister Georg Fahrenschon, former Federal Finance Minister Theo Waigel, and Theodor Weimer, Board Spokesman for HypoVereinsbank.

CSU Party Conference: Chairman Hans Zehetmair presented German Federal Minister of the Interior Hans-Peter Friedrich (at left) issue number 439 of the “Politischen Studien” (Political Studies) entitled “Security and Freedom in a Networked World” at the Hanns Seidel Foundation’s booth.

Events * Number of Participants

| Academy for Politics and Current Affairs | 100 | 8,646 |
| Institute for Political Education | 1,463 | 48,641 |
| Institute for Scholarship Programmes | 150 | 3,952 |
| Institute for International Cooperation | 4,227 | 221,988 |
| Liaison Bureaus/International Conferences | 71 | 5,786 |
| Total | 6,011 | 289,013 |

* Seminars, conferences, symposia etc.

1,662 events took place on the premises of the foundation’s educational centers and at the Conference Center Munich, with a total of 77,454 participants (incl. client bookings). The financial figures are presented in the appendix to this annual report.

With the motto “The future depends on conservatives”, the former Minister Presidents of Hessen and Bavaria, Roland Koch and Edmund Stoiber (respectively) met with former Bavarian State Minister Hans Zehetmair on February 17 to discuss how they view the roles and duties of conservative politicians today.
The Academy organized 100 events (panels of experts, workshops, symposia, roundtables, etc.) with 8,646 participants. The Conference Center Munich, and the educational centers located in Wildbad Kreuth and at the Banz Monastery served as the main venues; 11 conferences with 964 participants were held in Berlin, the German capital. The Academy’s goal is to serve as a platform for the exchange of ideas involving current political events; it strives to make a significant contribution to public discourse and policymaking.

The countdown has begun – USA in the presidential election year

Late November, the Hanns Seidel Foundation invited a panel of experts to Berlin to provide a perspective on the upcoming presidential elections in the U.S., Germany’s most important security partner.

President Obama, whose public opinion ratings have sunk dramatically since taking office in January 2009, faces serious challenges. The economy, finance, labor market, health care system, social security, transportation, residential construction, and other political issues in the U.S. are, due to the current structural deficits crisis there, especially difficult to resolve. The only way to address these problems is through long-term strategies which are, unfortunately, generally unpopular and may in fact have contradictory effects. How can the USD 450 million economic stimulus program introduced in September lower the unemployment rate without simultaneously driving the national debt upwards?

In the 2010 midterm elections, the number of Republicans surpassed that of the Democrats in both the Senate and House of Representatives. Since then, the Republicans have increasingly followed a policy of confrontation with the President who, in addition to facing manifold domestic problems, is also confronted with diverse international challenges. Will Obama’s 2008 victory slogan “Yes we can!” again prove successful in 2012?

Ambassador of the United States to Germany, Philip D. Murphy, in his opening speech compared the election campaign already underway to the initial moves of a football game. He pointed out that the outcome of an exciting match is not determined until the final moments, saying “This will be close!”

The analyses of the various experts on the panel (see above) presented a very multi-faceted and conflicting portrayal of the political and economic situation in which the United States currently finds itself. The experts’ predictions for the outcome of the upcoming election varied, in some cases quite significantly.

Thomas Silberhorn, MP, Spokesman on European and foreign affairs for the CSU state party in the German Bundestag, emphasized the strong impact of the high unemployment rate of nine percent, saying that it puts President Obama under extreme pressure. In a play on Bill Clinton’s well-known slogan “It’s the economy, stupid!”, Mr. Silberhorn pointed out that today one could say “It’s the budget, stupid!”
In addition to global security issues, the Academy also covers a broad spectrum of topics related to social policies.

At one particular event, in response to a corresponding comment made by the leadership of the DIE LINKE political party, it was discussed whether, 20 years after the downfall of the former East Germany, Communism has again become accepted.

A significant challenge is presented by the revolutionary uprisings in North Africa, which will go down in history as the “Arab Spring”. It was discussed whether Europe could offer the freedom and emancipation-seeking citizenry of the various Arab states the benefit of its experience.

The issue “Workplace of the Future” brought up several questions, one of which was the measures being taken by businesses and employees alike to the change in the retirement age to 67. It is thereby interesting to consider: what will be the nature of our work in the future, what will our workplace look like, and will our work and personal life be more closely integrated?

Other seminars at the Academy dealt with topics related to the educational system in Bavaria and Germany overall. Events on this theme were hosted together with the State Institute of School Education and Educational Research and the Bavarian State Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs.

The digital media age is exerting its influence on politics, business and society. The effect of this influence was the topic of discussion at several meetings of the Media Policy task force at the Hanns Seidel Foundation. Further meetings were devoted to the challenging issues of environmental protection and consumer protection (the highly charged convergence of markets, power and morality) as well as a discussion of energy issues.

In Germany, 2011 began with the implementation of the revised energy policies introduced after the nuclear disaster at Fukushima. To succeed, this change required a societal consensus, the renewal of some networks, a boost in energy efficiency, and a carefully chosen mix of energy resources. A series of events were held on this issue to promote political dialogue.

Under the banner of equal rights, the question of whether quotas should be implemented for the inclusion of women in politics, as well as business and science, was examined.
Looking back at the politics of the fast disappearing year 2011, we see an unusual increase in the instances of domestic political upheavals, and foreign policy or monetary policy crises. In response to these events, the activities of the Hanns Seidel Foundation at the Bundestag and German federal government again proved to be at the center of a highly-complex convergence of the international, European, national and domestic political spectrum. To accomplish the foundation’s values-based work requires a high degree of competence in political analysis, a fulfillment of the need for civic education, extensive flexibility and strong communication skills, as well as a resilient network of individuals and entities in the capital’s political and pre-political domain.

Global security and development policy were also a key focus of the Berlin office in 2011. With a focus on European politics, the ongoing program entitled “The Danube – Europe’s Lifeline” provided a forum for discussions and the sharing of information. Hosted by the EU’s Initiative for the Danube Region, it concentrated on the countries Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania and Moldova. We were fortunate to have as a guest speaker Bulgaria’s Regional Development Minister Mr. Rosen Plevneliev, who was then elected president of that country late October. The series, organized together with the European Academy Berlin and the Ambassadors of the countries involved, included an event with Moldova’s Foreign Minister Iurie Leanca.

The traditional Development Policy Forum encompassed several conferences with experts from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and highlighted the challenges of globalization in this key region. The ministry’s 50th anniversary was commemorated at a celebration in the offices of the Bavarian representatives in Berlin, with a special focus on the Christian responsibility to aid development. At the ceremony, former German Federal Minister Carl-Dieter Spranger, one of four former CSU Federal Ministers, outlined the unique challenges of, and lessons learned in, development policy, past and future.

In accordance with the radical changes occurring in the Arab world and the unique role expected of German political foundations in aiding the establishment of democracies, several conferences of experts were hosted in the Maghreb, Libya and Egypt. The concurrent semi-public discussions with experts played a special role in creating a unique coalescence of political guidance, participation in discussions, civic education and public awareness efforts. This coalescence was achieved with the support of the Hanns Seidel Foundation.
Seidel Foundation’s experts in the corresponding countries. The Berlin office also played host to governmental and parliamentary delegations from countries such as China, South Korea, North Korea, the Philippines, Argentina and Hungary.

The “Europäische Haus” (Europe House), site of our offices in Berlin, was the venue for a well-received speech by former the former Minister President of Bavaria, Edmund Stoiber, on efforts to reduce EU bureaucracy.

Among the political hot spots worldwide, campaigns for the upcoming American presidential election in November 2012 are already having a ripple effect elsewhere. In 2011, a podium discussion of eminent speakers including the U.S. Ambassador to Germany, Philip Murphy, contributed to the public discourse.

The complexity and extent of the activities in the capital’s sophisticated network of players continues to assume a prominent role. These activities cover a broad spectrum, from the integration of Foundation work in Munich and Berlin to the Hanns Seidel Foundation’s presence in the diverse political landscape of the nation’s capital. The guiding principle of the Hanns Seidel Foundation remains, especially in times of political upheaval, its focus on core values.

Events hosted 2011 in Berlin, the nation’s capital, include among others:

— Conferences of the Development Policy Forum
— 50 years of the Christian responsibility to aid development
— At the Bundestag with kids in tow – review panel and presentation of the study results
— Reducing European Bureaucracy – Bavaria’s former Minister President Edmund Stoiber
— Program “The Danube – Europe’s Lifeline”:
  · The Danube – Extending its Reach: Serbia
  · Development in Bulgaria
  · The Potential of Critical Infrastructure: Rumania
  · Challenges and Perspectives for Moldova
  · Moldova – Caught between Integration and Crisis

The presentation of the study “Politics with Kids in Tow – Achieving a Better Work/Life Balance for Bundestag Members”: Author Isabelle Kürschner and Dorothee Bär, MP and National Deputy Secretary General of the CSU
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.

Core Mission Political Education

The need for political education assumes an ever greater importance in times of rapid, extreme change. An increasing loss of direction brought on by the tremendous dynamism of developments in Germany, Europe and the world has led to a greater need for information, transparency, well-founded debates and rational decisions. In addition to addressing current issues, our seminars also handle topics dealing with fundamental, long-term effects.

In a joint paper presented to German Federal Minister of the Interior Dr. Hans-Peter Friedrich on July 12, the directors of the German political foundations emphasized the importance and necessity of civic education in strengthening our liberal, democratic, constitutional state. “Civic education has the enduring mission of promoting an awareness of democracy and the participatory involvement of our citizens. To keep our democracy alive, each generation must adopt for itself the country’s democratic values and the necessary civic knowledge. The Foundation’s political education efforts focus on sharing knowledge, providing orientation, encouraging and nurturing the skills required to be an active part of our civil society and governance.”

Events and Seminars

In almost 1,500 events involving approximately 50,000 participants, the Institute for Political Education in 2011 fulfilled its mission of offering seminars founded on Christian social values covering key issues and policy fields. A special emphasis was placed on themes such as the transition to new energy policies, the Euro crisis, rebellions in the Arab world, and political extremism.

Key topic “Volunteerism”

This is the European Year of Volunteerism, and with the motto “Strengthening Democracy by Taking Responsibility”, seminars...
were held to promote and train volunteers active in politics and society. Giving people the skills and motivation needed to play an active role in politics and society is one of our key responsibilities with regard to political education. This objective takes on an ever greater importance in light of the apathy encountered toward politics and political parties, which cannot be ignored. It is vital that we make clear that our parliamentary democracy is a political system requiring the existence of functional, democratic political parties and the involvement of informed citizens.

Target audience: young adults and the middle-aged

Getting young people interested in politics, informing them about political issues, and motivating them to take an active role in political discourse are key objectives in the ongoing efforts to promote political education. We pursue these objectives through our ongoing activities and the introduction of new seminars. Supplementing our proven vacation programs, an expanded series of school seminars, the school newspaper competition “DIE RAUTE” and its accompanying seminars, was our inaugural Summer Academy held the first week of August, whose theme was “International Politics and Business.” This academy was developed specifically for young people, and generated considerable public interest. This interest also extended to the first informational evening organized for students and young professionals, which focused on career opportunities at the EU, and the prerequisites for these.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Seminars in 2011</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in Bavaria</td>
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<tr>
<td>at the Educational Center Wildbad Kreuth</td>
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<tr>
<td>at the Educational Center Banz Monastery</td>
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<tr>
<td>at the Conference Center Munich</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<th>Number of Participants in 2011</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in Bavaria</td>
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<tr>
<td>at the Educational Center Wildbad Kreuth</td>
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<td>at the Educational Center Banz Monastery</td>
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<td>at the Conference Center Munich</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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Current topics of the seminars and events organized by the Hanns Seidel Foundation are listed in the 2012 seminar program, and shown in the events database found on our website: www.hss.de/veranstaltungen.html

The Educational Center Wildbad Kreuth

The Educational Center Banz Monastery

The Conference Center Munich
For three decades, the scholarship program (established in 1981) of the Hanns Seidel Foundation has been supporting highly qualified students, PhD candidates and young scientists in Germany and abroad who have demonstrated a keen interest in politics and social commitment in line with the values and ideals of a Christian and social democracy.

In the accompanying seminar program, scholarship recipients work together (and with recipients of other scholarships, scholarship program graduates, and the Foundation’s academic advisors) to prepare for leadership and management roles in government, industry, culture and society.

The financial support is thereby complemented by intellectual support promoting the Foundation’s ideals.

The Foundation currently collaborates with around 60 academic advisors. The liaison professors’ responsibilities range from providing research and personal support at the educational institution to involvement in the selection meetings. The exceptional degree of volunteerism among our liaison professors is a significant contribution to the success of scholarship program.

Implementation of the federal government’s educational campaign

The federal government’s educational campaign has enabled 12 scholarship organizations, including the Hanns Seidel Foundation, to significantly increase the number of persons receiving scholarships.

This is especially true for the scholarship program, in which the number of scholarship holders grew by over 30 percent in the last four years. The educational campaign naturally had an effect on the intellectual support as well, in which the program of seminars and conferences was greatly expanded. Funds derived from the book allowance fees initiated by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and implemented by the scholarship organizations gave new impetus, and led to further activities in the scholarship programs. Our activities in 2011 also focused on implementing the BMBF program “Strengthening Underrepresented Groups in the

Scholarship programs.” We plan to continue our efforts in 2012 to achieve this goal.

Scholarship Programs

Around 80 events were held in 2011 to promote education in Germany (institutes of higher education and doctoral sponsorships) as part of our efforts to provide intellectual support and serve as advisors to our scholarship holders. In addition, the scholarship program hosted numerous informational events at Bavarian secondary schools and vocational schools on the Hanns Seidel Foundation scholarships. Special forums and events were held for the German and overseas scholarship holders together, as well as scholarship program graduates, in the fields of humanity and the sciences, law, medicine, engineering and the media. Universities are now home to 37 groups of scholarship holders, and another 22 groups can be found at the universities of applied sciences. Information about our scholarship program is available on our website: www.hss.de/stipendium.html.
Facts and Figures Related to Scholarship Program Graduates

The number of scholarship program graduates of the Hanns Seidel Foundation was 2,581 as of December 31, 2011. The “Club der Altstipendiaten” (CdAS, or “Club of Scholarship Program Graduates”), founded in 1992, had 1,298 members as of December 31, 2011. The club has now grown to include 15 regional chapters, and has its own homepage: www.cdas.org.

Developing the Next Generation of Journalists, and the Scholarship Program for Journalists

Roughly 40 seminars and conferences, with over 1,000 participants, were hosted in 2011 on the subject of media policy and development of the next generation of journalists. With the key program, Scholarships for Journalists (JFS), the Hanns Seidel Foundation in 2011 helped prepare 82 gifted journalism scholarship holders for a later career in the media.

The BIL/MIG program, established in 2007 for students with an immigrant background and foreign students studying at German universities, was expanded. The intellectual support offered as part of this program was also strengthened. Plans are for the program, whose goal is to enhance educational opportunities for gifted foreign students at German institutions of higher learning, to in the future play an even greater role in the Hanns Seidel Foundation’s efforts to promote education.

Number of Scholarships in Germany and Abroad in 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scholarship Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University scholarships</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarships at Higher education establishments (HAW)</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarships for Journalists (JFS)</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIL/MIG program for foreign students studying at German universities and students with an immigrant background and (BIL/MIG)</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students in international degree programs (IS)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarships for PhD candidates</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarships in Germany</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarships abroad</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number of scholarships</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000</strong></td>
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SCHOLARSHIPS ABROAD

Since 1981, a total of 1,997 scholarships have been awarded to students in 62 countries. The program currently supports 89 scholars in 29 countries. As part of the accompanying seminar program for scholars from abroad who are studying here, these scholarship holders attended monthly meetings together with the scholars from Munich and the surrounding area. There were also a number of one-day, one-week, and weekend seminars held. Follow-up meetings were held in Romania, the Ukraine, Poland, Thailand, China and Indonesia for scholars who had already returned to their home country after completing their studies here. In 2011, the annual meeting for foreign scholars took place in the Banz Monastery Educational Center and addressed the topic of “climate change.”

Annual meeting of the foreign scholarship holders on the subject of climate change

Discussions with the mayor of Cluj (in German, “Klausenburg”) at the meeting of scholarship program graduates from Central and Eastern Europe

A firsthand look at politics: foreign scholarship holders in the Reichstag dome, in the capital for a symposium on “Politics and the Media in Berlin.”

Follow-up meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia
OFFICE FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS

In 2011 the Office for Foreign Relations has been actively engaged in cooperating with political partners with a Christian democratic or conservative orientation – in the neighbourhood as well as on distant continents. In close collaboration with the relevant departments of the foundation work continued in expanding the worldwide network of like-minded people and organisations.

“Crossing distances” was motto and objective of the Office for Foreign Relations also in the reporting year 2011. But notwithstanding all engagement in fostering the Hanns Seidel Foundation’s network of political partners on all continents, this time “the good was close at hand”. This time period’s list of visitors included a remarkably large number of representatives of political parties or party-affiliated institutes from the close neighbourhood, such as from our Christian-democratic political partners in Austria (ÖVP), Switzerland (CVP), South Tyrol (SVP), Liechtenstein (VU) and Luxembourg (CSV).

When relations were cultivated beyond the German-speaking region, the direct vicinity (i.e. other countries in Europe) was of high priority. Once again, the two major international Christian-democratic resp. conservative party-families, the European People’s Party (EPP) and the International Democrat Union (IDU) were valuable contacts for fostering our global network. With the November meeting of Party Leaders of the IDU member parties in London, and the EPP Congress organised in Marseille in December, the second half of 2011 provided two highlights for an in-depth exchange of ideas. Besides, these multilateral meetings of the international party-family provided the ideal venue also for intensifying bilateral relationships in numerous European countries, especially in those places where the Hanns Seidel Foundation is not operating a liaison or a project office.

Another key focus of the work performed by the Office for Foreign Relations, which defines itself as an interface between the Foundation’s management and the different departments, was the assessment of foreign political parties and party-affiliated organizations. The objective was to evaluate contact inquiries and to identify new reliable partners around the world who share our values and ideology. A particular focus was on countries in the Southern Caucasus region.

The Office for Foreign Relations also coordinated the Hanns Seidel Foundation’s cooperation with the Centre for European Studies (CES) in Brussels, the EPP’s network of foundations, which is gaining recognition as a forum for political science discussions. At six notable joint activities in Munich and Brussels on current challenges Europe is facing (such as Europe’s changing political landscape, dangers posed by extremists and terrorists or the future of European Neighbourhood Policy), the Foundation’s relevant departments have actively contributed to this cooperation.
FRANZ JOSEF STRAUSS AWARD PRESENTED TO MIKHAIL GORBACHEV

On December 10, the Kaisersaal (imperial hall) of the Munich Residenz (royal residence) was the venue, for the eighth time, of the presentation of the Franz Josef Strauß Award. At the ceremony, the award was bestowed on Dr. h. c. Mikhail Gorbachev.

Former Bavarian State Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs, Prof. Dr. h. c. mult. Hans Zehetmair in his opening speech honored Mr. Gorbachev as “one of the most fascinating personalities of Germany’s post-war period, a person who fundamentally changed the world for the better.” Gorbachev earns our highest praise for his work for world peace and the reunification of Germany, stated Chairman Hans Zehetmair in explaining the Board’s award decision.

The award, with a cash value of EUR 10,000, is bestowed in memory of the lifetime contribution of former Minister President of Bavaria and long-term CSU leader Franz Josef Strauß. Recipients of the award are eminent persons chosen from politics, business, society, science, or culture and the arts who are selected for their special contributions to the causes of peace, freedom and international understanding. Previous award recipients include former German President Roman Herzog, former German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Luxembourg Prime Minister Jean-Claude Juncker and the American politicians George H. W. Bush and Henry Kissinger. Live coverage of the two hour festive event was provided by Bayerisches Fernsehen (Bavaria’s public TV) and Radio B5. Dr. h. c. Horst Seehofer, CSU Chairman and Minister President of Bavaria, gave the opening speech, and honorary CSU Chairman and former Federal Minister Dr. Theo Waigel held the laudatory speech.

Excerpt from the award:

“With this award, the Hanns Seidel Foundation honors one of the twentieth century’s most exceptional statesmen; someone who has earned our admiration for his efforts to overcome the East-West conflict, his outspoken support of a peoples’ right to self-determination, someone who paved the way for Germany’s reunification, together with his services to Europe, and his great contribution to world peace.”
LIAISON BUREAU FOR WASHINGTON, BRUSSELS AND MOSCOW/INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

In 2011 as well, saw political players on both sides of the Atlantic confronted with global crises requiring an intensified international dialogue over issues such as ways of curbing the global financial and sovereign debt crisis, stabilizing the European Union, and fighting terrorism. The liaison bureaus for Washington, Brussels, Moscow and International Conferences have therefore made it their mission to use the bilateral and multilateral conference program to promote political dialogue on issues such as international politics, for the purpose of contributing to international understanding and world peace, as well as to promote greater European integration.

The Washington Liaison Bureau

In the year 2011, 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 U.S. and the Canadian governments, with the U.S. Congress and multilateral organizations (e.g. the World Bank and the UN), with think tanks, universities, businesses and journalists.

The effects of the upcoming 2012 congressional and presidential elections were already noticeable in 2011. The liaison office therefore strengthened its information campaign to address the German public’s great interest in political developments in the U.S.

The EPP party’s deputy chairman, Manfred Weber MEP, visited Washington in late January. The focus of the political discussion program was fighting terrorism, domestic security, stopping illegal immigration, and America’s handling of the personal data of European citizens. Manfred Weber met with officials such as Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security Jane Holl Lute, and department heads of the U.S. State Department responsible for Europe and Eurasia. Illegal immigration was the focal point of discussion between Republican Congressmen Jim Sensenbrenner (Wisconsin), Dana Rohrabacher (California) and Louie Gohmert (Texas), in which the necessity for intensified border controls of the Mexican border were emphasized.

Bavarian Minister of the Interior Joachim Herrmann MP, attended political consultations in Washington early February. These discussions focused on strengthening the collaboration between the German and American security authorities in their joint efforts to combat Islamic terrorist groups, cyber-attacks and illegal immigration. State Minister President Herrmann spoke with, among others, Senators on Jon Kyl (Arizona) and Dr. Tom Coburn (Oklahoma), as well as former U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security Michael Chertoff. Rand Beers, Undersecretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, updated Minister of the Interior Herrmann about the American government’s efforts to protect its endangered infrastructure.

A delegation of Bavarian politicians, led by former Federal Minister for Economics and technology, Michael Glos MP, and First Vice President of the Bavarian Parliament, State Minister (ret.) Reinhold Bocklet MP, traveled to Washington in February at the invitation of the Hanns Seidel Foundation. Other delegates included Stephan Mayer MP and Alexander Radwan MP.

The talks focused on U.S. strategies to curb the federal deficit and the global economic crisis, the status of German companies in the U.S., and efforts to overcome the Eurozone’s current crisis. Christopher Smart, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Europe and Eurasia at the U.S. Treasury Department, explained the Obama administration’s monetary and fiscal policies. Senator Dan Coats (Indiana) described the economic policies of congressional Republicans. Long-time Senator Chuck Hagel, Co-Chairman of President Obama’s Intelligence Advisory
had previously been distributed over 22 different governmental entities.

Early May, the HSF’s liaison bureau in Washington organized a round of discussions in Ottawa and Montreal for political leaders from Bavaria. These meetings focused on Canada’s parliamentary elections, expansion of the Bavarian-Quebec partnership, Canadian involvement in Afghanistan as well as immigration and integration policies. The delegation was led by former State Minister Prof. Ursula Männle MP, and Stephan Mayer MP, speaker for domestic and legal affairs for the CSU Bundestag Group. Other participants included Alexander Radwan MP, and Markus Blume MP. In Montreal, Kathleen Weil, Minister of Immigration and Cultural Communities, explained Quebec’s immigration policies, in which the demand for the immigrants’ professions, together with their ability to integrate, are the primary criteria for granting immigration approval. In Ottawa, the group was received by, among others, Dr. Paul Wilson, Director of Policy for Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper. Key topics of the discussions were developments in the Middle East and Canada’s energy policies. Richard Cohen, national security advisor to Canada’s Minister of National Defence Peter MacKay, informed the HSF delegation about Ottawa’s military involvement in Afghanistan and Canada’s efforts to defend its sovereignty in the Arctic region.

Upheavals in the Middle East, especially in Egypt and Syria, as well as the current economic and financial crisis were the key themes of the consultations led by HSF CEO Dr. Peter Witterauf mid-May in Washington with, among others, Dr. Ken Wollack, President of the National Democratic Institute (NDI), and Senator Dan Coats, member of the United States Senate’s Select Committee on Intelligence.

Late May, a HSF delegation comprised of junior political leaders, led by Dr. Florian Herrmann and Andreas Lorenz, CSU members of the Bavarian Parliament, visited Washington. In the U. S. Congress, the delegation met with Tea Party-affiliated Republican congressmen Rob Bishop (Utah) and Dr. John Fleming (Louisiana) to discuss strategies for reducing the federal deficit. At the Department of Homeland Security, Mark Koumans, Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, described the department’s organization and operations. He explained how, in response to the September 11 attacks, the department was created to consolidate the government’s anti-terrorism, illegal immigration, internet security and emergency response efforts which had previously been distributed over 22 different governmental entities.

The 26th Hanns Seidel Memorial Fellowship program offered senior Congressional staff as well as think tank experts and journalists from the U. S. and Canada the opportunity to participate in discussions held in early July in Munich, Brussels and Berlin to gain a better understanding of German and European politics. In Munich, the delegation met with, among others, Bavaria’s Finance Minister Georg Fahrenschoen MP and First Vice President of the Bavarian Parliament Reinhold Bocklet MP. National security issues were examined at a meeting with Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister of Defense Christian Schmidt MP.

A delegation of Bavarian parliamentarians led by former Bavarian State Minister Erwin Huber MP, and State Secretary Christian Schmidt MP, met in Washington for political discussions. The delegation met with Dr. Zalmay Khalilzad, who previously served as U. S. Ambassador to Afghanistan, Iraq and the UN, to learn more about the situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Ambassador Khalilzad
hereby thanked Germany for its efforts in Afghanistan, and cautioned against an over-hasty withdrawal of the troops stationed there. The schedule was rounded out by discussions with, among others, Congressmen Trent Franks (Arizona) and Louie Gohmert (Texas) concerning Iran’s nuclear program. The HSF liaison bureau also assisted in organizing political networking and discussion events for German Federal Minister of the Interior Dr. Hans-Peter Friedrich.

The Brussels liaison Bureau

Europe needs transparency, openness, ideas and global partners. The Brussels liaison bureau of the Hanns Seidel Foundation, in 2011 as well, made great contributions toward achieving these aims. Over 4,000 participants from 90 different countries took advantage of the wealth of educational and informational opportunities offered at the 50 events organized by the bureau.

The sovereign debt crisis in many of the EU member states was a major topic in 2011, because the EU was unable to meet the monetary union’s stability criteria in years past. This made it necessary to implement an emergency program to counter the looming insolvency of several EU member states. Markus Ferber, chairman of the CSU’s European group in the European parliament, spoke very directly on the subject of “Transfer Union or Monetary Stability” at a conference on April 18: there are no “smart” debt. The European Stability Mechanism (ESM) was never intended to be a self-service store, but rather an emergency measure used to ensure European solidarity, and also as a means of implementing the structural reforms necessary in the debt-ridden Eurozone nations.

Socio-political challenges, such as demographic change, sustainability of pensions, and social mobility within Europe were the key themes at two additional conferences held in February and November. Martin Kastler MEP, and Laszlo Andor, EU Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, described in detail Europe’s need to reform its pension and social policies, which are core competencies of the member states, but whose ramifications extend beyond national borders.

Europe’s financial crisis sharpened the EU’s crisis of legitimacy and confidence in its policies. Wilfried Martens, President of the European People’s Party (EPP) reminded us of the principles of solidarity, subsidiarity and sustainability, which serve as guiding principles for liberal middle class, Christian democratic politics. Alois Karl MP added that the mountains of debt existing today represent a considerable burden for future generations. Germany clearly sees the advantages of European integration, and understands that, despite the country’s troubled past, it has been accepted as an equal member of the European community of nations since the Second World War. Prince von Liechtenstein defined the financial crisis as also a moral crisis requiring introspection and a return to values and religious orientation.

At an event held on October 19, Bavaria’s former Minister President Dr. Edmund Stoiber expressed his belief that the EU’s overbearing bureaucracy, seen by many as an unwieldy monstrosity, may be one reason for the lack of acceptance of the EU. Dr. Edmund Stoiber strongly called for a serious reduction in the EU’s bureaucracy. Cutting back on the administrative overhead enhances the EU’s legitimacy and relieves small businesses, eliminating the need for a multi-billion Euro economic stimulus program, without requiring any additional public funds.
The dangers of populism and extremism in Europe were outlined by Markus Ferber on November 21. At this event, MEP Joachim Zeller from Berlin called on the politicians in the EU member states to speak openly about societal problems and not cloud the issue. He specifically directed his remarks at the European Commission, saying that its announcements occasionally resemble mere slogans of the kind used by the media in the former East Germany.

At a podium discussion on July 12 involving, among others, Bundestag Member Franz Obermeier, the key topic was Germany’s decision, after the Fukushima nuclear disaster, to abandon nuclear energy by 2022. In weighing the doubts and opportunities, the certainty that this goal can be achieved despite the economic burden, prevailed. Gunnar Hökmark, a member of the European Parliament from Sweden, illustrated the rapid evolutions in international business using the graphic example of the telecommunications industry. 20 years ago, the internet was a system used only by the American military facilities and universities. Today, it has led to Facebook revolutions as part of the Arab Spring. This means that Europe must always remain open to new technological advances and complete development of the European market in the fields of energy and telecommunications.

The year 2011 began, from a foreign policy perspective, on a very promising note. The Arab Spring movements led to a wave of democracy leading to the downfall of the authoritarian regimes in North Africa. Europe waited to see if Islam and democracy could co-exist in Harmony. Europe, however, soon had its first disappointment. The dissent within NATO and the EU about whether to intervene in Libya demonstrated the West’s difficulty in reaching agreement on matters of foreign policy and security issues. Attacks on Christian minorities, especially in North Africa, raised new doubts as to whether respect for religious freedom would be viewed as a basic human right. On March 20, Michael Gahler MEP, and Eduard Lintner, CSU foreign policy expert, examined the questions raised regarding Europe’s foreign and defense policies.

In a keynote presentation on May 23 on the subject of Christian values and their importance to the EU’s identity and foreign relations, Alois Glück drew attention to the world’s renewed interest in religion. However, this longing for spiritual guidance should not be equated with fundamentalism or fanaticism. The great ethical challenge, according to the President of the Central Committee of German Catholics, is today the adoption of a sustainable lifestyle and the readiness to practice abstention and self-restraint. General Bishop Damian, leader of the Coptic Christians in Germany, used shocking examples to elucidate the precarious situation of the Coptic Christian minority in Egypt. He thanked the Hanns Seidel Foundation for putting the persecution of Christians on the political agenda in Brussels.

The future of European security was the focus of the debate held on June 27 involving Reinhold Bocklet, First Vice President of the Bavarian Parliament, former State Minister President, and Dr. Dmitrij Rogozin, Russia’s Ambassador to NATO. Bocklet challenged Russia to demonstrate a convincing commitment to the European system of law in its domestic and foreign policy. The assumption, that Russia and the EU share the same values, is false. Rogozin countered that Russia’s path to democracy is today a controlled process in a competitive environment. Russia no longer views the West as a teacher guiding it to democracy and a market economy, but rather reflects on its own proud heritage and remains steadfast in its goal of restrengthening the country. Following this path, Russia is willing to be an equal partner of the EU and NATO in matters of strategy. It does not, however, strive to be a member of either organization.

The numerous public events were supplemented by a series of scholarly discussions on: “Europe in science and politics” hosted by the Hanns Seidel Foundation together with the Konrad Adenauer Foundation with the objective of bringing together practitioners and scholars, and politicians and professors. This year’s event, led by Prof. Beate Neuss, KAS, and Prof. Ursula Männle, HSF, was held February 14 and 15 in Strasbourg, France.

The Moscow Liaison Bureau

The Hanns Seidel Foundation’s Moscow liaison bureau celebrated its 20th anniversary in 2011. The Foundation’s Chairman, Prof. Dr. h. c. mult. Hans Zehetmair, marked the special occasion with a political discussion forum in Moscow, in which he highlighted the accomplishments of the HSF liaison office at an evening round of discussions. In recognition of his contribution to the expansion of German-Russian scholarly coopera-
tion, Moscow State University awarded the academic status of honorary professor to Bavaria’s long-term Minister of State for Education and Cultural Affairs, Science and the Arts.

The Russian parliamentary (Duma) election on December 4 was the key political event for the year 2011. The elections had an unexpected outcome in which the governing party of Prime Minister Vladimir Putin lost considerable votes. The “United Russia” party barely secured a majority and, as a result of the constitutional change, is dependent on the support of the other parties in parliament. A group of experts from Bavaria, headed by former Bavarian State Minister Prof. Ursula Männle MP, Deputy Chair of the Hanns Seidel Foundation, took the opportunity to learn more about public opinion within the country and handling of the elections. In numerous meetings with representatives of the various parties there, it became clear that opinions diverged greatly. Konstantin Kosachev, the chairman of the Russian Duma’s Foreign Affairs Committee and member of the United Russia political party, drew attention to Russia’s success in overcoming the economic crisis. The parliamentary and extra-parliamentary opposition sharply criticized the country’s leadership, and in particular President Medvedev and Prime Minister Putin. Nikolai Levichev, leader of the social-democratic leaning party A Just Russia, was pleased with party’s increased percentage of votes (from 7.7 % to 13.2 %) despite the significant criticism of the manner in which the elections were handled. However, representatives of the Yabloko (social liberal) party and Vladimir Ryschkov, Co-Chairman of the unregistered liberal democratic People’s Freedom Party (abbreviated “Parnas”) demanded that the election results be annulled due to the obvious, widespread manipulation of the results. In a round of discussions at the Europa Institute of the Russian Academy of Science, the speakers (with Germany represented by Franz Obermeier MP) were of the unanimous opinion that relations between Berlin and Moscow will remain constructive and continue to grow, despite the election’s outcome.

Dr. Peter Witterauf, CEO of the Hanns Seidel Foundation, visited Moscow for official business in February. In the Russian capital’s city hall, he met with the new Deputy Mayor, Andrej Scharonov. Mr. Scharonov underscored the city’s interest, with its millions of inhabitants, in intensifying cooperation with the Free State of Bavaria, especially in the areas of research and development. Dr. Witterauf discussed the Hanns Seidel Foundation’s projects in Moscow with Mikhail Woronzow, Vice-President of the Moscow State Duma. Dr. Witterauf also met for discussions with Germany’s Ambassador in Moscow, Ulrich Brandenburg, as well as Fjodor Khororkhordin, Bavaria’s representative in the Russian Federation. He also spoke before numerous professors, economic experts and business representatives on “Strategies for Surviving the Current Financial Crisis and the Future of the Euro.”

Focus of a German-Russian discussion forum on modernization partnerships held May 15–17 in Moscow was a conference on the importance of accepting values and the modernization of business and society. Prof. Veniamin Yakovlev, chief legal advisor to President Medvedev, emphasized the importance of positively influencing the public’s approach to values such as responsibility, initiative, and team spirit for the betterment of all. He pointed out that many Russian citizens are still learning how to responsibly handle the personal freedom accorded them by the fall of the Communist regime. Former State Minister Reinhold Bocklet MP, First Vice President of the Bavarian Parliament, in his discussions underscored the importance of legal rights and the acceptance of values in the development of a democratic society. Konrad Kobler MP, reiterated that a highly innovative business climate requires a well-developed social infrastructure with a functioning bureaucracy. Oxana Dmitriewa, Deputy Chair of the A Just Russia political party in the State Duma, criticized Russia’s political and business elite for depending too heavily on the flourishing trade in commodities, thereby neglecting to promote innovative small businesses and the development of a true social market economy.

Partnerships in the energy sector pre-dominate in German-Russian relations. At a Moscow conference on “Energy Efficiency and Energy Security” in late February, participants included former State Minister Erwin Huber MP, Chairman of the Bavarian Parliament’s Economic
Committee and Franz Obermeier MP, member of the German Bundestag’s Economic Committee. Discussions at the conference involved, among others, Yuri Lipatov, Chairman of the State Duma Energy Committee, on the subject of current problems relating to energy partnerships involving the EU (and Germany) and Russia. These talks also covered continued hindrances to the successful completion of the EU’s third energy package. Senator Yuri Rosljak explained the practical difficulties of enhancing Russia’s energy efficiency. Stepan Orlov, delegate of the Moscow City Duma, emphasized that Moscow, with its millions of inhabitants, is looking to Germany for experience in saving energy.

The Moscow Liaison Bureau also organized a round of discussions in June on the topic of security, in which German and Russian elected officials and security experts participated. At the conference, Reinhard Brandl MP and Duma Deputy Mikhail Nenaschev, both members of the defense committee of their respective parliaments, discussed NATO’s plan to install an anti-missile defense system in Eastern Europe, calling it controversial. The Russian Deputy, however, made it unmistakably clear that Russia considers this system a threat to its security.

Speaking on Germany’s transition to new energy policies, Alexander Radwan MP, underscored the great importance of having a reliable source of natural gas in meeting the challenges of these new policies. Valerij Bogomolov, member of the Committee for International Affairs of the Russian Duma, informed the German delegation about Russia’s view of the political upheavals in North Africa and the Middle East.

For many years, HSF has also been holding talks in Germany with Russian parliamentarians. The highest-ranking official at the visit of ten delegates of the Russian regional parliaments last May in Berlin was Christian Schmidt MP, Secretary of State at Germany’s Federal Ministry of Defense. The participants were especially interested in the comprehensive explanation of the reforms taking place in the German military. The Russian parliamentarians explained that their army was also in dire need of reform.

The agenda in Munich included talks with Bavarian Minister of the Interior Joachim Herrmann MP, on the significance of international cooperation on matters of national security, and discussions with State Secretary in the Bavarian State Ministry of Finance, Franz Josef Pschierer MP, on Bavaria’s financial policies.

A delegation of young German professionals, the political leaders of tomorrow, traveled to Moscow in July for meetings to discuss politics and society in Russia.

In the provincial capital of Yaroslavl, the delegation was received by Deputy Governor Sergei Beryoskin, who held a talk on the growing importance of prospering regions such as Yaroslavl for Russia’s social and economic development.

Focal point of the Moscow visit was consultations on foreign affairs. In the Foreign Ministry as well as the Russian Duma, the delegates were warned about the dangers of a new arms race that could commence should negotiations on NATO’s anti-missile program in Europe not lead to an agreement.

In October, the 11 future leaders from Russia visited Munich and Brussels for political talks. There they discussed Russia-NATO cooperation and other issues. At a visit to the European Parliament, they met with CSU spokesman Markus Ferber MEP to examine issues related to the European debt crisis. Markus Blume MP, Chairman of the CSU’s “Young Group” in the Bavarian Parliament, informed the next-generation Russian politicians about the significance of Bavaria’s policies toward young adults at a meeting in Munich. At the Bavarian State Chancellery, Dr. Gabriele Stauner, director general of the Bavarian State Ministry for Federal and European Affairs, met with the Russian delegation for talks on Bavarian-Russian relations.

In 2011, the Liaison Bureau for Washington, Brussels and Moscow organized 71 events with a total of 5,786 participants from 87 countries.
2011 brought the surprise downfall of several authoritarian regimes in the Arab world. The West had long spoken of its function as a role model for democracy, but in day-to-day politics focused on the region’s stability. Thousands of citizens in Tunisia, Egypt and other countries now rose up against their authoritarian leaders to protest against paternalism, nepotism, limited development potential, and the lack of (especially economic) opportunities. The German government responded, and worked with the entities already cooperating with political foundations in the region.

The Hanns Seidel Foundation, in its global activities, works to promote an awareness of democracy and the rule of law in civil society. It continued its work in 2011, giving people the skills needed to become actively involved in shaping their communities, and advising decision-makers from the worlds of politics, business and society. The Foundation’s values-based approach to politics is reflected in the substance of its activities. The focus is set on that responsibility that each person bears to himself as well as his fellow citizens, and the question of what form of society is necessary to ensure sustainable development.

Against the backdrop of the Arab Spring, the European Office for Development Policies in Brussels held a podium discussion in March to discuss ways of promoting democracy. Günter Nooke, the German Chancellor’s G8 Personal Representative for Africa, reminded the European politicians of their own democratic values. A proactive human rights policy must be the foundation on which a coordination of development policies is built. Promoting democracy requires long-term involvement, and ought to focus on strengthening the political civil society in our partner nations, and must help promote development by fostering a free society. In this context, Dick Toornstra, Director of the European Parliament’s Office for the Promotion of Parliamentary Democracy, requested not to underestimate the significance of political parties and parliaments in a society’s movement towards democracy. The speakers were in agreement that the European consensus, and the Council’s decision to establish the entities necessary to promote democracy and human rights, were the appropriate response, but that these decisions now need to be translated into actions.

Challenges faced by European development policy were the theme at a conference in May with the participation of the EU Development Commissioner Andris Piebalgs, the Deputy Chairman of the CDU/CSU political group in the German Bundestag, Dr. Christian Ruck, and Dr. Imme Scholz, Deputy Director of the German Development Institute. Andris Piebalgs emphasized that priority must be given to reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals.
The Commission will promote broad-based, sustainable economic growth, but also provide incentives for good governance, especially linking financial support to certain obligations connected to the needs of the citizenry. Dr. Christian Ruck warned of the need for better coordination of development efforts between the Commission and member states, which would require a consensus on objectives and priorities, as well as the harmonization of programs and methods. Dr. Imme Scholz reminded her listeners that cooperative development today must also pursue the objectives of balancing growth with sustainability, and development with the environment.

Development Policy Conferences in Germany

The Hanns Seidel Foundation sees it as its responsibility to discuss development cooperation, and in doing so, draw public attention to this issue. At an event in November celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Germany’s Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation (BMZ), the theme was “Fifty Years of Christian Responsibility to Cooperative Development”. Prof. Dr. h. c. mult. Hans Zehetmair, in his speech there, reminded attendees what “helping others help themselves” really means. Our solidarity should not be a replacement for the aid recipients’ own efforts to live their lives responsibly and as they deem fit. Former Federal Minister Carl Dieter Spranger summarized that it is therefore important that the conditions allow the citizens to help shape the development assistance provided by the partner nations. Development can only occur with the support and the assistance of the people.

In light of the upcoming Rio +20 Conference, in which the sustainability of our development policies will be judged, these comments remain as relevant as ever. “Economically sound, socially just, and environmentally sustainable” is the challenge. Meeting this challenge is not utopian, said CEO Dr. Peter Witterauf in his speech at the Eschborn Dialogue of the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ). He is convinced that only a free market can guarantee the efficient use of resources and provide incentives for performance. However, a market economy must be developed. Social market economy theoreticians spoke of basic principles; that politics must give shape to the economy. Regulatory authorities must provide the mechanisms for social integration and the use of resources. This requires agreement on these mechanisms at the global level.

Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe, Central Asia

As part of the progressive transformation of institutions occurring in Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe, and Central Asia, the Hanns Seidel Foundation is accompanying developments in the administration, the police and the judiciary. In 2011, as part of this work, there was an increase in activities carried out in cooperation with the project partners in the EU member states in Eastern Europe and the candidates for EU membership. Focus of these efforts was a strengthening of trainings targeted at promoting acceptance of democratic values and EU standards at the civil society level: in Romania (which joined the EU in 2007), in Croatia (whose target for EU membership is mid-2013) and Albania (whose date of EU membership is not yet on the horizon). In Serbia, which continues to hope for EU-candidate status, the Hanns Seidel Foundation celebrated the project’s tenth anniversary in 2011.

Projects in the Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, and in Central Asia, on the other hand, concentrated primarily on the reformation of the police force and administrative institutions in each of these countries to lay a solid foundation for democracy. This is of special importance in Kyrgyzstan, where there appears to be real hope that a constitutional parliamentary democracy may take root. Master degree programs and professional development training...
for university lecturers at the various administrative academies enhance transparency and efficiency. Together with the longstanding scholarship programs, these efforts produce a network of highly-qualified opinion shapers. The inauguration of a HSF office in Tajikistan will intensify these cooperative measures.

The synergistic effects of international cooperative are clearly evident, as seen in the Ukraine: In the Lemberg region of Western Ukraine last Spring, the HSF conducted a two year program on “Sustainable Development for Small Cities” together with the regional state administration and an Ukrainian NGO. This program includes ongoing workshops and seminars offering mayors an opportunity to develop and implement sustainable infrastructures for their cities, and gain insight into obtaining the necessary resources in accordance with European standards. In Sevastopol on the Ukrainian Crimean peninsula, this cooperation was expanded to include a professional development institute for federal civil servants employed in the areas of city planning and human resources.

In Moldova, the project was expanded last year to include a cooperation with the country’s constitutional court. Chairman Hans Zehetmair used discussions with the President of the Constitutional Court and the Minister President during a visit to Chisinau to gain an in-depth understanding of the issues.

New perspectives and challenges for the Foundation’s work were provided by the EU Strategy for the Danube, which was approved by the EU Council late June 2011. Fourteen nations are involved in this strategy. Bulgaria, together with Germany, is responsible for centrally coordinating the efforts with regard to domestic security and the efforts to combat organized crime. As Bulgaria’s Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Tsvetan Tsvetanov, pointed out to CEO Dr. Peter Witterauf during his visit to Sofia in December 2011, the EU Danube Strategy not only promotes Bulgaria’s domestic reform efforts and the Schengen issue. The strategy also supports numerous bilateral and trilateral HSF seminars provided to border patrol police in Bulgaria, Macedonia, Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina and, since 2011, also Albania and Montenegro. These seminars provide further substantiation and justification, as well as new impetus.

Foundations in the limelight in North Africa

For many years, the Hanns Seidel Foundation has continued to expand its project work in Egypt and Tunisia. Partnerships founded on trust, in the areas of developing a civil society, promoting democracy, and reforming the administrative systems, were created. During the Arab Spring, countless events were organized that focused on this turning point and the sharing of experiences with other transformation processes (especially those involving the countries of Eastern Europe), but in particular constitutional reform and citizen involvement.

In Tunisia, a close cooperation developed with the High Commissions for political reform, investigations of corruption and embezzlement of state funds, as well as investigations of charges of atrocities and injuries during the revolutions. The Hanns Seidel Foundation is among the few accepted “Western” partners. The Foundation also supported the efforts of NGOs in Tunisia and Egypt trying to assist in the transition from an autocratically ruled nation to a stable democracy, for example by training election officials. As part of this collaboration, the Foundation promoted highly publicized educational campaigns designed to strengthen the
public’s political awareness and involvement in civil society. In Egypt, the HSF training centers, which serve primarily young adults and women, became a place where these people learned how to get responsibly involved in political processes. The Hanns Seidel Foundation also supported the decentralization of administrative systems, which are positioned to play an important role in the transition to a democratic civil society.

Great changes also await the Kingdom of Morocco in the areas of good governance, the rule of law, and administration. As these aspects have been the focal points of the Hanns Seidel Foundation’s project work in Maghreb since 1987, the project office in Rabat was able to provide its partners with valuable support. The high point of the project work, extending beyond Morocco’s borders, was the Pan African forum on “Fighting Corruption and Strengthening Good Governance in Order to Reduce Poverty and Achieve Comprehensive and Sustainable Development in Africa”, which was hosted jointly with the African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD). This event took place June 27–29 in Rabat.

Africa: The existence of a functional democratic nation enhances the living conditions of its citizens.

In many of its African project countries the Foundation promotes a citizen-oriented administration and police force as being one element of a democratic nation. For example, by supporting strategies from “community-policing” within the framework of police reform in Tanzania, training seminars to improve municipal regulation (South Africa) and the computerization of the public administration (Democratic Republic of the Congo), the implementation of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) action plans in Burkina Faso and Benin to make local administrations more transparent and service-oriented. The potential for democracy in the civil societies was supported through the hosting of informational events, workshops and seminars. The Hanns Seidel Foundation’s work has received recognition by the political leadership of each of these countries. High-ranking decision-makers confirm this during a visit by CEO Dr. Peter Witterauf in Namibia and Prof. Ursula Männle MP, the Foundation’s Deputy Chair.

In 2011, Bolivia joined the exchange program for politically-active young adults organized in Chile and Argentina. In October, the next generation of Bolivian and Chilean leaders visited Argentina during the presidential election campaigns there. This gave them the opportunity to witness firsthand the preparations and handling of an election campaign, and critically examine the future roles of Argentina’s political parties. The young adults conducted intense discussions with elected officials and government representatives in the national congress and courts of justice. The talks focused on the current student protests in Chile in response to educational reforms, as well as the highly controversial judicial elections in Bolivia.

In February, Stefan Müller, Parliamentary Secretary of the CSU state party in the German Bundestag and leader of the “Young Union” (JU) for the State of Bavaria, spoke about the JU’s organization and current challenges. The event was organized by the partner Fundación Nuevas Generaciones and enabled an informal sharing of views between the German official and selected representatives of the next generation of politicians in Latin America.

Latin America is a continent of young democracies and, at the same time, a continent of young people. Promoting young political talent is therefore a key priority for the Hanns Seidel Foundation. Young people should act as responsible citizens, be involved and values-oriented, in order to contribute to a more equitable development of society. A regional exchange of views raised the awareness of the political, economic and societal in neighboring countries, triggering discussions over ideas and solutions, and promoting regional integration.
Argentina’s next generation of politicians. In October, Stefan Müller gave a talk in Chile to political decision-makers on the efforts made by German political parties to reach out to young adults. During his visit there, he met with the former HSF scholarship recipient, Teodoro Ribera Neumann, who had been named Chile’s Minister of Justice in July.

The Hanns Seidel Foundation works in the region to promote political and social involvement of young adults. Internships in remote and poor communities of Chile are made possible for graduates and young professionals. In July, over 200 young adults, representing 15 Latin American countries, provided community service in the southern part of the country as part of the “Winter Work for a Social Cause” program. Objective of the ten-day period of volunteer work was to raise awareness among the participants of the conditions faced by underprivileged people, and initiate a political discussion of the extreme societal differences among the regions with the hope of finding possible solutions. By having these young adults share their experiences with others, the hope is that the program will replicate itself in other Latin American Countries.

In November, CEO Dr. Peter Witterauf visited the projects in Ecuador. Through its granting of scholarships, the Hanns Seidel Foundation contributes to the integration of the impoverished portion of the Ecuadorian population (to which a large percentage of the indigenous people belong), in this nation of deep social and political divisions. The Foundation also organized educational simulation exercises in Ecuador’s Parliament for students aged 16 to 25. By strongly debating current proposed legislative changes, the students gained an in-depth view of the delegate’s plenary work. At the Catholic University of Ecuador in Quito, Dr. Witterauf gave a presentation to students and lecturers on the current crisis facing the Euro. Afterwards, the CEO presented the first Hanns Seidel Foundation award for the most exemplary economics thesis.

Promoting the Status of Women in India

As part of a women's training program on the various forms of local self-governance, a national conference on the subject was held in Jaipur on November 26. Over 200 participants were in agreement that the subcontinent’s ethnic and economic diversity demands a varied approach to community support, and shared ideas on tailored solutions. In preparation for this conference, a delegation representing the country’s various interests visited Brussels on October 26 to learn about development successes in Europe’s federated system. Dr. Pramila Sanjaya, Director of SIDART (Society for Integrated Development Activities, Research & Training), explained her organization’s work in strengthening the legal rights of women in India. By giving women in rural areas somewhere to turn to with their concerns, it promotes the constitutional equality granted women and men, and helps ensure that development is based on a broader economic and political foundation.

The newly inaugurated office in Vietnam

A ceremony at the Temple of Literature in Hanoi on May 13 marked the dedication of the Hanns Seidel Foundation’s office in Vietnam. Pham Gia Khiem, Vietnam’s Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, personally presented the accreditation certificate to Foundation Chairman Prof. Dr. h. c. mult. Hans Zehetmair.

At a meeting with government elected officials, Deputy Minister of Labor Doan Mau Diep and Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environment Pham Hong Quan thanked the Foundation for its support to the development of human resources in Vietnam. Minister of Foreign Affairs Pham Gia Khiem presenting Hans Zehetmair with the Foundation’s accreditation certificate in Vietnam.
Resources and Environment Tran Hong Ha described Vietnam’s huge economic growth.

The nation is now faced with great challenges. Sustainable environmental and social solutions must be found and implemented with regard to social, environmental and educational policies.

The Hanns Seidel Foundation is helping Vietnam achieve these aims. Head of the Vietnamese Institute for Labor Science and Social Affairs (ILSSA), Dr. Nguyen Thi Lan Huong, and representatives from the country’s Ministry of Labor – Invalids and Social Affairs visited Germany October 17–21 to learn more about social policies and social security systems. ILSSA advises the Vietnamese government in the development and implementation of workforce strategies, and was tasked by Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung with developing a social security plan.

Greater Involvement in Myanmar

With the dissolution of the military junta, the release from house arrest of Aung San Suu Kyi, the establishment of a parliament, and an end to censorship of the press, Myanmar now exhibits the very promising beginnings of a democracy. As her first official German guests since leaving house arrest, Aung San Suu Kyi welcomed Hanns Seidel Foundation Chairman Prof. Dr. h. c. mult. Hans Zehetmair and former German Federal Minister Michael Glos MP, on May 16. In their discussions, the politician and human rights activist asked the international community to not forget the people of Myanmar. Despite the reforms that have been initiated, Myanmar continues to depend on the world’s support. Zehetmair indicated his respect for Aung San Suu Kyi’s contribution to her country, and promised to push for greater German involvement in supporting Myanmar’s process of reforms.

The Hanns Seidel Foundation supports the economic and democratic development process by, among other things, promoting business activities of women in close cooperation with the Myanmar Women Entrepreneurs’ Association (MWEA) and Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (UMFCCI).

Activities in the People’s Republic of China

Education and rural development are the focal points of the Hanns Seidel Foundation’s work in China. Efforts in both areas have grown through consultations with partners and a network of experts developed over the course of many years. China’s educational policies reflect, to a large degree, the consulting of years past, in general as well as in vocational training and higher education. The same applies to land consolidation, which for the Nan Zhang Lou region serves as an example of rural development and the renovation of villages. The Hanns Seidel Foundation sees education, and the societal reforms that the Foundation encouraged, as the core of this collaboration. Prof. Dr. h. c. mult. Hans Zehetmair, met in Beijing with representatives from the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Land and Resources in October 2011. At these talks, he emphasized the Foundation’s readiness to intensify its cooperative partnership.

Of the numerous educational activities, attention should be drawn to the efforts in Guangdong, as well as the work in disadvantaged regions such as Xinjiang, Tibet, Gansu and Yunnan. The Guangdong Province faces a large-scale restructuring of its society and economy. In June, Guangdong’s Communist Party Committee Secretary Wang Yang used the occasion of the visit by Prof. Dr. Hans Zehetmair to express that China wished to reform its educational system. In October, a delegation headed by Yang Shaosen, Deputy Secretary-General of Guangdong Provincial Government visited Bavaria to get a comprehensive look at the educational system and discuss possibilities for further cooperation.

In January 2011, a delegation from the China Overseas Friendship Association (COFA) headed by Ms. Uyunqimg, Vice-Chairman, 11th Standing Committee of the NPC, and thereby the second
highest-ranking woman in China, visited Germany on a fact-finding mission. At a meeting in the German Bundestag with Deputy Vice-President of the German Bundestag Gerda Hasselfeldt MP, Ms. Uyunqimg emphasized that China places great value on its relations with Germany. The collaborative relations that China has with other nations, in the form of international cooperative activities, is vital to solving global problems.

Legal Consulting in Mongolia

The Hanns Seidel Foundation provides support to Mongolia, helping to develop a judicial system based on the rule of law. The constitutional and administrative reforms support the consolidation of existing legislation and the systematic application of the law nationwide.

The reforms also aid the development of an efficient system of administrative courts, the modernization of the legal education system and the process for appointing judges. The Hanns Seidel Foundation organizes training seminars on an ongoing basis. Examples hereby include an international conference on reform of Mongolia’s criminal justice system held last June in Ulan Bator, and the fact-finding mission of a delegation of Directors from Mongolian law schools, who visited Bavaria in November. Demberel, Speaker of the State Great Hural (Parliament) of Mongolia, emphasized to Prof. Dr. h.c. mult. Zehetmair the importance of the Foundation’s activities to the partnership between the two nations and to Mongolia’s transformation of its judicial system.