



Hanns Seidel Foundation

ANNUAL REPORT 2013

Short Version English

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FOREWORD



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



Dr. Peter Witterauf
CEO of the Hanns Seidel Foundation

Dear Reader,

In 2013, global political events once more gave cause for both optimism and apprehension. It was with great concern that we observed the development of the “Arabellion” in Egypt, for instance. There were signs of tensions in the Iranian nuclear controversy abating, while the impact of the euro crisis was still being felt in many European countries. In terms of domestic politics, it was particularly the elections for the Bavarian State Parliament and the Bundestag with their very positive results for the Christian Social Union that were of particular interest to us as a foundation close to that party.

During the diverse processes of upheaval in a changing world, the Hanns Seidel Foundation has once again shown itself to be a trusted partner and provided a platform for constructive dialogue. In 2013, it continued its mission of providing people with orientation and a spiritual home and of conveying knowledge and values in line with the Christian view of humankind.

The Hanns Seidel Foundation once again used its competence and expertise to good effect in a variety of areas. To mention but a few, these included the challenges presented by the digital revolution and demographic change, the search for the structure of the unified Europe of tomorrow and for people’s place in the field of tension between globalisation and regionalisation, support for the departure towards a new energy age, issues of economic and media ethics, of political education and democratic competence,

the challenges posed by international security issues, combating poverty around the world, and supporting and stabilising emerging democracies.

The 2013 annual report documents and summarises the successful efforts of our Foundation at regional, national and European level as well as in the 60 or so countries around the globe where it is active.

As a representative example of the extensive feedback that we have received, here is a quote from the CSU Chairman and Bavarian Prime Minister Horst Seehofer, which reflects the high regard in which our many activities are held by politicians, project partners, multipliers and seminar participants alike:

“A living democracy needs mature democrats. I would like to thank the Hanns Seidel Foundation for its outstanding commitment to political education and for helping many people in our country to gain the relevant maturity. I would like to make a special mention of the Foundation’s international work within the broad spectrum of its activities. Its achievements in the service of democracy, peace and development around the world are outstanding. I know and greatly appreciate the fact that its engagement in our country and abroad is based on the Christian view of humankind, which allows it to provide guidance to people in turbulent times as well.”

We are delighted to receive such praise, and it will spur us on to even greater efforts in the New Year!

The highlights of the Foundation's activities in 2013 included the hosting of the 2nd Kreuth conference on federalism, to which we welcomed numerous politicians and scientists from Asia and Europe, who had been instructed by their parliaments and governments to manage the construction and development of federal structures. This provided us with the opportunity to once again present ourselves as a strong partner in the international debate on federalism and make a contribution to disseminating this democracy-promoting form of government. Our involvement in Colombia is also worthy of a special mention. After a long delay, peace talks resumed between the government and the guerrilla organisation FARC, which we complemented through our foundation work.

Two outstanding cooperation events in 2013 were among the things illustrating that the world of science not only acknowledges but also appreciates us as a social policy think tank. In a joint event with the Bavarian Academy of Sciences and Humanities, we examined the dynamic development of superpower China. A symposium held in collaboration with the European Academy of Sciences and Arts focused on the human right of freedom of religion, which is under threat. The festive highlight of our year was the commemoration ceremony on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the death of Franz Josef Strauß, to which the Hanns Seidel Foundation welcomed well-known politicians from home and abroad.

Convinced that each generation must assimilate democratic values for itself, we once again hosted a youth congress this year, which was very well attended. With over 200 entries, the school magazine competition "Die RAUTE" saw yet another increase in participation. And, ahead of the 2014 local elections, we continued in our mission to provide political education with various activities including a number of seminars aimed at local politicians, which were well attended.

Finally, we would like to mention our successful work in the area of scholarships here. The occasion of the 5th joint get-together of current and former scholarship students gave us an opportunity to experience the continuous growing and bonding of our scholarship family. The day was enhanced by the attendance of the President of the Jewish Community of Munich and Upper Bavaria Charlotte Knobloch.

This year too, we are planning to address politically relevant issues that are important for the future. We will continue our work of encouraging people to act in the service of the common good and will be their trusted partners and guides in this ever-changing world.

At an academic level, we shall therefore engage in a detailed examination of the field of tension between decentralisation and supra-nationalisation in the context of the European elections. Other items at the top of the agenda include issues to do with basic rights in the age of the Internet and the forces hostile to digital society, the impending changes linked to the three objectives of energy policy

as well as the socio-political aspects of sport. Due to the impending European elections, the seminar programme for political education will be dedicated to "Europe" as the main theme. During local election year, we shall of course also place greater emphasis on local policy topics in the coming months.

In conclusion, we would like to thank all our board members and every member of the Hanns Seidel Foundation for their positive contributions over the course of this year. The success of our work depends crucially on the dedication and commitment of all our staff in Germany and abroad, and we would like to extend our thanks to them as well. In 2014, we once again ask everybody to lend their trust, work and support to our efforts in the service of democracy, peace and development.

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

Dr. Peter Witterauf

HANNS SEIDEL FOUNDATION: FACTS AND FIGURES

	Events*	Number of Participants
Academy for Politics and Current Affairs	85	5,720
Institute for Political Education	1,459	49,080
Institute for Scholarship Programmes	160	4,125
Institute for International Cooperation	4,363	194,833
Liaison Bureaus/ International Conferences	62	6,018
Total	6,129	259,776

* Seminars, conferences, symposia etc.

1,662 events took place on the premises of the foundation's educational centres and at the Conference Centre Munich, with a total of 69,092 participants (incl. client bookings).



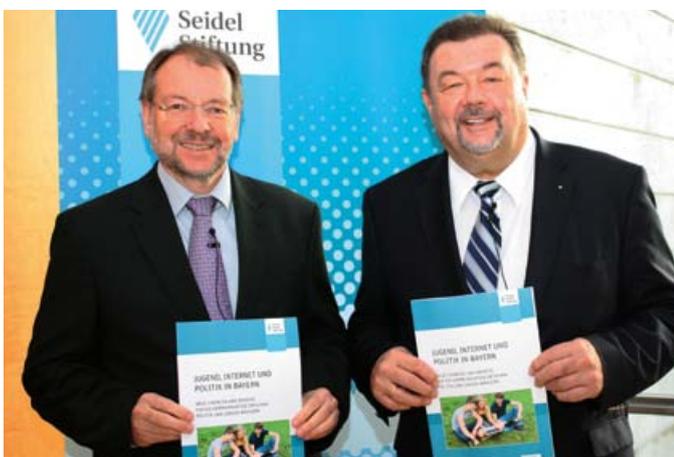
Foundation Chairman Hans Zehetmair and Party Chairman Horst Seehofer greet one another at the commemoration on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the death of Franz Josef Strauß at the Munich Conference Centre



Greek Prime Minister Antonio Samaras (right) was the guest speaker at the opening of the HSF office in Athens on 13 May 2013



Federal Minister of the Interior Hans-Peter Friedrich (3rd from right) gave the address on the occasion of "30 years Banz Monastery Educational Centre" on 5 May 2013



Peter Witterauf and opinion pollster Helmut Jung presented a study on youth, the Internet and politics in Bavaria entitled "Jugend, Internet und Politik in Bayern" to the public



Main theme 2013 "Homeland": Film director Marcus H. Rosenmüller (left) and MEP Angelika Niebler (right) were involved in the debate at the youth congress

INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

In 2013, the Hanns Seidel Foundation continued its work in promoting democratic awareness and the structures of the rule of law around the world. It provided people with the skills needed to become actively involved in shaping

their communities and advised decision-makers in politics, business and society. The Foundation's value-based approach to politics is reflected in the content of its activities.

Our work in the area of International Cooperation is based on the belief that countries cannot be developed through external intervention. Instead, citizens must create the necessary conditions through their own efforts to allow political concepts to be implemented successfully. The Hanns Seidel Foundation supports the creation of appropriate conditions for democratic governance while encouraging dialogue about political issues. The focus is placed on the responsibility of the individual for himself or herself and for his or her fellow human beings, as well as the question of what form the society should take to ensure socially and ecologically sustainable development.

European Office for Development Policies in Brussels

The European Union is the most important actor in the area of development cooperation in the world. In order to link its international project activities with EU structures, the Hanns Seidel Foundation invites representatives from partner countries to discuss current topics in Brussels and encourages an exchange with EU institutions and the public.

In February, the Brussels office arranged a conference in collaboration with the Centre for European Studies (CES), the Think Tank of the European People's Party (EPP), where the future of the

Middle East peace negotiations and the chances of a two-state solution were discussed. Accompanied by representatives of the Blue White Future (BWF) initiative, the former head of the Israeli internal security service Shin Beth, Amy Ayalon, advocated constructive unilateral steps: The idea is that the beginnings of a two-state reality should emerge simultaneously with the official negotiations to encourage people to look forward and to establish mutual trust. In this context, the BWF envisages the options to include settler relocation and steps towards the creation of a Palestinian state. However, the EU Special Representative for the Middle East Peace Process, Dr. Andreas Reinicke, stressed that achieving an enduring solution

would require a clear vision of the final result. He offered the EU's full support in collaboration with the USA.

The African continent is also facing the task of resolving continuing violent conflicts. Progress is, however, hampered by a lack of stability. To make it easier for decision-makers and investors to predict developments, the South African Institute for Security Studies (ISS) devises future scenarios on the basis of a collection of development-relevant data. In collaboration with the European Network of Political Foundations (ENoP), the Foundation presented the results of the research at a conference in October. ISS Executive Director Dr. Jakkie Cilliers described the paradox as follows: On the



Ami Ayalon, former head of Israel's internal secret service



Jakkie Cilliers, Executive Director of the Institute for Security Studies

one hand, the frequency and intensity of armed conflicts had halved since the 1990s and economic growth rates were promising. On the other hand, Africa's 25 most fragile states were trapped in continuing vicious cycles of violence. Structural factors were keeping these countries in a cycle of poverty, inequality, violence and bad governance. Only if this cycle can be broken, economic growth in Africa can become sustainable and inclusive.

A discussion held in September focused on Kyrgyzstan, a country that has embarked on a journey towards a democratic opening up. The First Kyrgyz Deputy Prime Minister Djoomart Otorbaev presented the country's reform concept and emphasised its interest in openness and transparency. He added that



Deputy Prime Minister Djoomart Otorbaev, Kyrgyzstan

the implementation of a democratic parliamentary system is, however, not an easy undertaking. Ambassador Patricia Flor, EU Special Representative for Central Asia, confirmed Kyrgyzstan's position as a Privileged Partner on account of these endeavours. She stressed that the EU would continue to encourage the strengthening of the rule of law and provide support to civil society movements.

Israel: strengthening local politics and democratic participation

Leaving aside the restrictions imposed by security-policy, life in the Jewish and democratic state is determined above all by its diverse and vibrant civil society. The Hanns Seidel Foundation promotes individual political engagement in a variety of ways.

The Foundation's partner Shatil – New Israel Fund held training sessions for the 2013 local elections in the country's four largest cities. In the metropolises of Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Be'er Sheva, courses lasting several days provided knowhow in election campaigning, special features of local politics and civic education. Of the 52 course participants, 17 Israelis of different political, ethnic and social origin stood for election. No fewer than nine of them went on to be elected.

But greater participation and better civic education can also occur in other ways. The Foundation's two partner organisations Gvanim and I'lam have thus both defined citizens' interests from the perspective of civil society. They have developed social contracts, which were signed by the candidates in the cities of Sderot and Rahat, for example, and which will remind the newly elected mayors of the promises they made.

Jordan: political education activities

The Arab Spring is linked to demands for political participation. However, inclusion in decision-making processes requires the population to take an interest in political, scientific as well as social issues and, above all, to be aware of the fact that it is capable of bringing its influence to bear. It is for this reason that the HSF project office in Amman is increasing its activities in the area of political education.

In collaboration with its partner "Arab World Center for Democratic Development", the Foundation holds seminars, workshops as well as conferences attended by high-ranking personalities. Besides conveying basic knowledge (e.g. about the constitution, political institutions and the various levels of decision-making), these events deal



Discussion forum on local elections in Sderot, Israel



National dialogue forum on the need for reform in Jordan

with socially relevant issues. Areas covered included the revision of the constitution, the setting up of a constitutional court, the rescinding of the ban on public assembly, the repeated changes of the legislation regarding the elections to the House of Representatives as well as the repeated revision of the legislation on local elections.

Furthermore, a national dialogue forum on the topic of “Priorities for Reforms in Jordan” taking place in Amman from 16 to 18 January made an impression and gained widespread attention in the media. Over 100 specially chosen citizens held discussions with high-ranking representatives from politics, business and society. Short presentations were given by prominent personalities, such as the Prime Minister in office in 2011 and 2012, former ministers of foreign affairs, justice and information, repre-

sentatives from various universities as well as editors-in-chief and publishers of the largest Jordanian newspapers. The event was followed by eight further large workshops and seminars taking place in Amman and Irbid.

Project activities in Central, Eastern and Southeast Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

For over 20 years, all project activities in Central, Eastern and Southeast Europe (CEE/SEE) have been aimed at continuity, longevity and sustainability. This was confirmed and praised at the highest political level in Albania. In that country, the Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSF) has been conducting seminars in the areas of civil society, internal security and justice as well as local government since late 1992. During a working visit to Tirana on the occasion of the anniversary of Albania’s President Bujar Nishani amongst others, the Foundation’s Chairman Prof. Dr. h. c. mult. Hans Zehetmair received praise and thanks for this work. Mr. Nishani underlined his appreciation once more during his visit to the Foundation’s Munich headquarters, referring not only to the assistance in the area of domestic reform but also – for instance in cooperation with the Albanian Constitutional Court or the border police – the expansion of the Foundation’s regional cooperation to Kosovo and Montenegro.

The importance of continuity in project work was also illustrated in Bulgaria, which, unlike Albania, has been an EU member since 2007. Bulgaria’s reform process has stalled since the new government, which is composed of socialist forces and enjoys the support of nationalists, took office. Structures of the rule of law and the principle of separation between police and secret service are being undermined and local autonomy is being eroded. The main purpose and task of the visit by CEO Dr. Peter Witterauf to Sofia was therefore to demonstrate the Foundation’s presence to its project partners and to assure them of continuing support. President Rosen Plevneliev and former Prime Minister Boyko Borisov took this as a “sign of friendship in difficult, conflict-laden weeks”, which demonstrated one thing if nothing else: the establishment of a mature civil society, which did not hesitate to demonstrate against perceived ills in the country.

By contrast, a mostly positive trend can be observed in Croatia, which was welcomed into the European Union as its 28th member on 1 July 2013. An international symposium organised by the University of Rijeka in conjunction with the Jean Monnet Center of Excellence in Opatja, both cooperation partners of the Hanns Seidel Foundation, was dedicated to the EU as a community based on common values.



President Bujar Nishani, Hans Zehetmair, Christian Hegemer



President Rosen Plevneliev, Peter Witterauf

There is also cause for cautious optimism in Serbia, where EU membership negotiations started in January 2014 after a sufficiently consensual resolution of the Kosovo issue. This development was also taken into consideration by the HSF project partners, such as the Institute of International Politics and Economics in Belgrade, which organised a conference on the topic of “Challenges and prospects of future EU membership of countries of the Western Balkans”.

In Serbia’s neighbouring state of Montenegro, the Foundation succeeded in attracting the constitutional court as a new partner institution. During the celebrations for the 10-year anniversary of the Bulgarian Diplomatic Institute, the HSF and the Institute, with which the Foundation organises the annual “Winter School for Young Diplomats from SEE and the Caucasus”, agreed on the Foundation providing advice and support to the Diplomatic Institute that is currently being set up in Montenegro.

There were two areas from which new prospects, challenges and areas of activity arose for the Foundation: one was the European Roma strategy, not restricted to Hungary only, and the other was the so-called Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR) passed by the European Council, each with a different set of priorities. The Foundation decided to take action

with respect to the latter strategy by organising border police seminars in SEE and parts of CEE, which continue to enjoy good acceptance and response in all the involved states.

Another appropriate dialogue forum of the EUSDR is provided by the “Begegnungen am Goldenen Steig” (Encounters on the Golden Path) in Prachatice, Czech Republic, which were initiated by the HSF office in Prague and which analysed options for cooperation and networking in the areas of infrastructure as well as academic and vocational education within the new Danube-Moldova Region in the course of what was already the 15th symposium to date.

The main topic covered in the project work in Ukraine besides the administrative sector was the battle against youth crime. An international conference in Odessa, for instance, focused on the integrative task of prevention, prosecution, execution of sentence and victim protection.

In Central Asia, the Foundation runs officially recognised master programmes for junior staff from various administrative levels. The recent founding of a group of active and former scholarship beneficiaries in Kyrgyzstan, who had gained various local government posts through democratically legitimised local elections, is testament to the enduring impact of purposeful scholarship schemes.

North Africa undergoing a process of transformation

Against the backdrop of the continuing changes in the Arab world, which had an impact on socio-political developments in North African countries in 2013 as well, the importance of political education and of participation by the population becomes particularly clear.

In the course of these changes, the Hanns Seidel Foundation joined forces with the German-Arab Friendship Society (DAFG) to invite Turki al Faisal bin Abdel Aziz Al Saud, a member of the Saudi royal family and former Saudi Ambassador to the USA and to the UK, to pay the Foundation a visit in Munich early in the year. In a speech on “Political development prospects”, he provided an insight into the historic development of the peoples of the Arabian Peninsula. In this context, he emphasised the economic and scientific potential of the region and stressed that the Arab Gulf states would continue to promote sustainable prosperity and peace in the Arab World.

Special funding from the Federal Foreign Office enabled the HSF to once again conduct additional measures in North Africa. Bearing in mind the goal of strengthening the still fragile democratic awakening in the Maghreb Region, the HSF Maghreb Regional



Fun in the classroom for alumni from Central Asia



Prince Turki Al Faisal, Hans Zehejmair

Project focused on providing support and opportunities for further training to local decision-makers, particularly in the areas of the rule of law and good governance. During a summer school run in Munich, a 25-strong delegation from Egypt, comprising representatives from administration and civil society, benefited from a three-week exchange of knowledge with various German authorities and experts.

Support for the APRM in West Africa

The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) is a process developed by the African Union, in which independent commissions are given the remit to evaluate government activities at national level to initiate a long-term improvement in governance structures. The Hanns Seidel Foundation was awarded EU funds for a project to support this process. In this project, the HSF will encourage the exchange of experience and knowledge between five West African countries and organise workshops to help the individual country commissions to improve their evaluation skills.

EU projects in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

At the beginning of the year, two EU-funded projects started up in the Democratic Republic of the Congo aimed at

improving food security and strengthening communal structures by establishing links between agroforestry and local development. In an initial evaluation, EU experts praised the successful and sustainable implementation of the projects, facilitated not least by the decades of experience the HSF has acquired in the region. All in all, it was possible to enhance and complement the project activities in many areas of Africa funded by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through the acquisition of third-party funding.

Climate projects in Africa

In conjunction with the special BMZ funding for climate protection measures, support was provided for various programmes in East, South, West and Central Africa intended to sensitise both the population and political decision-makers to climate protection, with the aim of preventing climate-damaging developments and increasing the countries' resilience to the negative impacts of climate change. In South Africa, for instance, which still covers the majority of its energy requirements with coal, the HSF developed a training programme for local administration staff to enable them to realise projects on renewable energies and energy efficiency.

New political culture in Africa

In conclusion, one can note that there is still a great need for stability in Africa, but that the population is also demanding fundamental conditions that are essential for the existence of a functioning democracy. These include above all accountability as well as political legitimacy of the state. It is against this backdrop that the HSF strategy has to be seen with its strong focus on civil society, realised through the provision of political education as well as the simultaneous encouragement of good governance structures at state level.

Peace negotiations in Colombia

The HSF provides support in various ways for the peace negotiations in Havana/Cuba between the FARC guerrilla and the government under President Juan Manuel Santos, which were restarted in November 2012 with the aim of signing a peace agreement to end the fifty-year-old conflict, the longest domestic armed struggle anywhere in the world. This is, in fact, probably the most important political initiative of the last decade and simultaneously the greatest and most difficult challenge for Colombia.

From the beginning, the HSF has been involved in various dialogue events aimed at encouraging the sharing of



Briefing with a village community in the Democratic Republic of the Congo



The African regional conference in Kenya was attended by Susanne Luther, who took over from Christian Hegemer as Director of the Institute for International Cooperation on 1 December



Chief negotiator Humberto de la Calle explained the current state of the peace negotiations and the government's position on ways of dealing with the aftermath of the armed conflict in terms of the application of penal law

experiences on peace negotiations, demobilisation processes and the reintegration of guerrilla fighters. It thus provided support for the organisation of a dialogue event still held behind closed doors, which involved the congressional peace commissions and seven ex-commanders and subsequent chief negotiators of the (partly) demobilised guerrilla organisations (M-19, EPL, Quintín Lame, Patria Libre, PTR, parts of the ELN, parts of FARC).

At the invitation of the Hanns Seidel Foundation, a Colombian delegation, headed by the President of the Colombian House of Representatives Augusto Posada, visited Germany in April. The visit centred on the German-Colombian Forum, which took place at the Academy of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Berlin as well as at the University of Bayreuth. The forum was a joint event organised by the Hanns Seidel Foundation, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, University of Bayreuth and the Alexander-von-Humboldt-Kulturforum with support from the Embassy of the Republic of Colombia. Politicians from the Bundestag, experts, academics as well as represent-

atives from civil society in both countries focused particularly on the highly complex issues around the peace process in their discussions.

Federal President Joachim Gauck visited Colombia at the beginning of May. One of the objectives was to strengthen the ongoing peace process. The central element of the visit was a speech, which the President gave during an event at the Universidad de los Andes in Bogotá organised by the Hanns Seidel Foundation and others, detailing German experiences with peace, reconciliation and a culture of remembrance in the aftermath of reunification.

In August, the HSF cooperated with the Colombian Congress in organising a two-day forum for journalists in the old colonial town of Villa de Leyva under the title "Journalism, political communication and peace".

Responsible reporting by the Colombian media is of great importance for the acceptance of a potential peace agreement by the Colombian public and for the implementation of peace. This forum illustrated the existence of broad international support for the Colombian peace process. Ultimately, the Colombians alone must decide what form such an agreement should take and how much

justice they are willing to sacrifice for the sake of peace.

The results from the work accomplished by the high-ranking participants in the forum were subsequently handed over to a representative of the United Nations who was present at the forum to be passed on to the negotiating table in Havana.

In November, the Hanns Seidel Foundation facilitated a visit by the former chief prosecutor of the International Criminal Court in The Hague, Luis Jaime Ocampo, to Colombia. At a forum attended by high-ranking participants, organised in collaboration with the partner Universidad del Rosario and the "El Tiempo" newspaper, he discussed issues to do with the appropriateness of the existing legal framework for the implementation of peace measures with the Minister for Public Affairs, the chief negotiator of the Colombian government in Havana as well as three experts on constitutional matters – eliciting large interest in the media.

After half a century of armed confrontation and several failed peace negotiations, the desire for an end to the armed conflict is now more justified than ever. The Hanns Seidel Foundation intends to make a contribution to the peace.



Panel discussion "Colombia today: Colombia's economy and foreign trade policy": Christian Hegemer, Augusto Posada, Rosario Córdoba and Stefan Krause

Climate projects in the Andes

On paper, there are various directives, laws and regulations on local and regional improvements for climate protection or for risk management connected to climate change in existence in the Andean countries of Ecuador, Colombia, Peru and Bolivia. However, hardly any of these have been implemented to date, due partly to a lack of political will but also to a lack of funding and expertise. In the generally highly sensitive regions of the Amazon, the inhabitants are affected directly by the impact of climate change and have a great need for means to evaluate the risks that climate change may entail for the Andean-Amazonian ecosystems and for means to mitigate them where possible.

For this reason, the HSF collaborates directly with selected districts and provinces in the border areas of Ecuador and Colombia as well as Ecuador and Peru in some of its work. The idea is for experts to sensitise inhabitants of the project area, including above all teachers and high-level administrative staff, to environmental issues in a number of workshops and provide them with the necessary knowledge about change processes and mitigation measures. Large numbers of these people are of indigenous origin and therefore part of

a highly marginalised group, which will reap above-average benefits from the measures.

2nd federalism conference in Wildbad Kreuth

The second federalism conference in Wildbad Kreuth focused on federal developments in Asia and Europe. In early November, high-ranking politicians from twelve Asian countries and Germany gathered in Wildbad Kreuth and Munich to discuss the federal situation in their countries.

The central question debated was how mechanisms for cooperation can be organised between national and sub-national units in Asia and Europe. In many countries around the world, federalism and particularly the establishment of mechanisms for cooperation between the different state levels is a sensitive and occasionally also controversial topic. Frequently, federalism is still linked to secession and considered an attack on a country's integrity.

The Hanns Seidel Foundation was successful in bringing together decision-makers from South and South East Asia. The head of the Forum of Federations and former Prime Minister of the Free State of Saxony, Prof. Dr. Georg Milbradt,

gave a presentation on the current state of federalism in Europe. He emphasised its possibilities and its deficiencies: He stated that federations can “learn from one another – most effectively from the mistakes made by others”.

The discussions illustrated that real federalism is a dynamic concept that is under constant development and does not exist as a fixed model. There is no blueprint, nor is there a universal concept.

Federalism is not a relic from history, but due to its adaptability a highly modern form of government. One thing appears to be certain: A unified Europe will not be able to survive as a central state but only as a federation. For Europe in particular, federalism is therefore a form of government with a promising future.

Federalism in India

India is considered the world's largest federation. In close collaboration with governmental and non-governmental organisations, the Hanns Seidel Foundation supports the strengthening of federal structures. In April, CEO Dr. Peter Witterauf had the opportunity to learn about the strengths and weaknesses of Indian federalism in a personal conver-



Peter Witterauf on a visit to the climate project in the Andes



The delegates of the federalism conference are greeted by the First Vice President of the Bavarian State Parliament Reinhold Bocklet



Rajpal Malhotra, Governor Hans Raj Bhardwaj, Peter Witterauf, Hanns Bühler and Volker Bauer

sation with the Governor of the Federal State of Karnataka, Hans Raj Bhardwaj. With a population of over 60 million, it is the country's ninth largest federal state.

Until 1993, there were no opportunities for political participation in India's villages, which number over 600,000. To counter this unsatisfactory situation, the government introduced the so-called Panchayati Raj system in all federal states with a population exceeding two million. This form of decentralisation allows self-government at village level with elected councils, comparable to town and local councils in Germany. A unique feature of this system is the existence of different constitutionally defined quotas for socially disadvantaged groups. 30 per cent of the seats – in some

who are disadvantaged in numerous areas of life. The Foundation's educational measures help female local representatives asserting themselves in a patriarchal system and fulfilling the tasks that the Panchayat envisages.

Southeast Asia: Police training with a focus on Community policing

In Southeast Asia, the Hanns Seidel Foundation – in close cooperation with the Bavarian police – provides support for the basic and further training of police officers with a special focus on the integration of human rights matters. In many cases, the training of police cadets in Southeast Asian countries is highly theoretical and only provides limited preparation for a police service aimed at Community Policing.

federal states 50 per cent – are thus reserved for women. In the federal state of Rajasthan, the HSF provides trainings to elected village councillors and mayors regarding the rights and duties their positions involve. Special attention is paid to women,

From 16 to 21 September, high-ranking police trainers from Thailand, Indonesia and for the first time also from Myanmar underwent training at the 2nd Bavarian Stand by Police in Eichstätt. The aim was to inform the head of the Police Academy of the Thai police, General Sakda Techakriengrai, the head of the post-graduate programme of the Indonesian Police Academy, Brigadier General Tjiptono and the Director for Planning and Training of the Myanmar police, Police Colonel Ko Ko Aung about the training philosophy and methodology of the Bavarian police and to discuss possibilities of future cooperation.

The sessions focused on methods of delivering basic training that include issues of human rights protection throughout. Experienced Bavarian police trainers further informed the visitors about the importance of encouraging social competences in the training of young police trainees and about the paradigm shift within the Bavarian police towards a cooperative style of leadership.

Area of activity in the People's Republic of China

In the area of social policy, the Hanns Seidel Foundation's activities in China focus on cooperation with the Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (Central



Group photograph of the police delegation in Eichstätt



Central Party School



Reinhold Bocklet in the plenary chamber of the People's Congress of Shandong Province



Heinrich Oberreuter gives a speech in Beijing

Party School), the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (Friendship Society) and the All-China Women's Federation.

Against the backdrop of areas of conflict within society, there is also a public debate taking place in China about the role of participative elements in the political system. The topics of participation and transparency were therefore at the centre of this year's academic dialogue with the Central Party School. At a joint event held in Beijing on 22 March, aspects such as civic participation, people's involvement in decision-making processes, and mechanisms for balancing the interests of scientists from different institutions were discussed, with opinions varying greatly.

At the invitation of the Friendship Society, the First Vice President of the Bavarian State Parliament and former Minister of State Reinhold Bocklet conducted talks with representatives of the National Congress as well as local People's Congresses in early May in Beijing, Shandong and Shanghai. In Beijing, he gave a speech to an audience of specialists on the topic "The debt crisis and Europe's future", focusing specifically on the monetary union and the creation of a regulatory framework intended to prevent such crises. China is following developments in Europe and Germany's

actions in this difficult situation with special interest. As the world's second-largest national economy, China is firmly embedded in the global economy. The debt crisis affecting China's largest trading partner (the EU) is having a significant impact on the Chinese economy, not least due to large investments in European government bonds.

The elections to the German Bundestag also represented an important topic for the Chinese experts on Germany and Europe. "Germany in election year 2013" was the subject of a speech given by Prof. Dr. Heinrich Oberreuter in Beijing on 22 June, which was followed by a discussion with the Chinese guests from the spheres of science, diplomacy, culture and the media. An academic exchange between Prof. Oberreuter and Chinese professors took place at the Central Party School. Their discussions covered the role and meaning of political parties and their responsibilities as well as challenges facing parties in the light of social change.

Support for penal law reform in Mongolia

As part of its nearly 20-year-long support for Mongolia with the development of the rule of law and the construction of democratic structures, the HSF joined forces with the Standing Committee for

Justice of the State Great Hural (the Mongolian parliament), the Ministry of Justice and the University of Law Enforcement of Mongolia to organise an international conference on "Implementation and tendency of state policy on combating crime" on 23 May at the State Palace in Ulaanbaatar. A total of 800 people attended the conference, including scientists from several countries as well as representatives from the Mongolian parliament, judiciary and police.

The conference took place at a time when the Ministry of Justice was revising and redrafting several laws in the area of penal legislation. Bearing this in mind, the Mongolian co-organisers had set themselves the goal of obtaining opinions from foreign and national scientists and academics on current topics of government justice policy. The conference covered current problems in the area of combating crime, with the main lectures focusing on theoretical as well as practical aspects of policy issues relating to penal law.

On behalf of the HSF, Prof. Dr. Bernd Schünemann, Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, spoke about the fundamental questions of penal law and law of criminal procedure and illustrated the differences regarding the latter in the legal systems of the USA and continental Europe. The conference also gave

Prime Minister Norovyn Altankhuyag the opportunity to speak about his government's policies.

The outcome of the conference was summarised in a resume, which included recommendations for the Mongolian legislature, judiciary and executive as well as for civil society with respect to practical measures for defining and implementing penal law.

Monitoring and evaluation – quality assurance in international cooperation

The HSF "Evaluation" division has been investigating the areas of method development, project planning, monitoring as well as internal and external evaluation since 2009. Examining the effects of the project activities forms an integral part of the planning and monitoring of development cooperation. Besides recording quantitative project data, this increasingly involves use of qualitative indicators, which can substantiate positive impacts on the social situation in the project countries. Apart from numerous external evaluation projects in the reporting period, ranging from evalu-



Prime Minister N. Altankhuyag

ations concurring with the projects to retrospective evaluations of completed projects, the Evaluation division increasingly also performs internal evaluations, which include the assessability of approaches and instruments of International Cooperation, such as dialogue events programmes or delegation trips. The most important measure in this area, which the division is currently conducting in collaboration with CEval, the Center for Evaluation at Saarbrücken University, is the evaluation of the impact of adult political education measures in Kenia which is conducted in 2013 and 2014.

The results from the evaluations as well as the continuous development of monitoring and evaluation methods and tools are made available to the projects in training sessions, in the annual report of the Evaluation division and in intensive dialogue with the project managers in Germany and abroad. The added value provided by this outcome monitoring as well as its acceptance in the project environment is confirmed particularly by the substantial increase in the number of independent evaluations conducted by the projects or project partners in the project countries during the reporting period.

OVERVIEW 2013

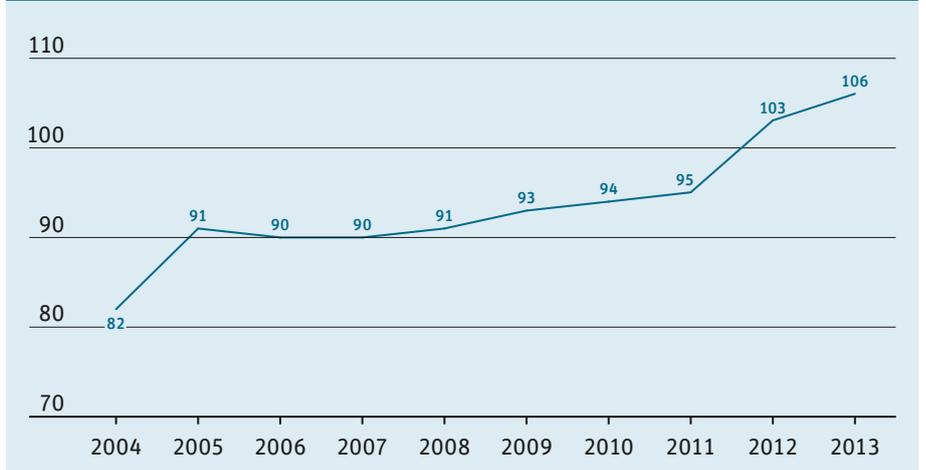
Projects in 2013

Number of projects, incl. regional projects and project measures	106
Number of countries	63

Seminars worldwide

Number of seminars	4,363
Number of participants	194,833

Number of projects from 2004 to 2013



THE BERLIN OFFICE

The Berlin office represents the Hanns Seidel Foundation in the federal capital. Its employees represent the Foundation at official events, symposia as well as at the political institutions in Berlin, and collaborate with Parliament, the federal government, ministries and poli-

tical parties on behalf of the Foundation. This purpose of this work is to interconnect politics, science, business and the population in order to encourage the exchange of ideas.



The Berlin office is located on the 6th floor

Communicating with federal authorities, embassies and lobbying groups, organising conferences of experts, workshops and symposia as well as playing host to international guests and delegations of the Hanns Seidel Foundation in the capital all help to further expand the HSF network and disseminate information about the Foundation's successful national and international work.

In 2013, the HSF welcomed delegations from the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Colombia, the Socialist Republic of Viet-

nam, the Republic of Korea and the Republic of the Philippines for discussions in Berlin. In addition, the staff of the Berlin office regularly hold talks with high-ranking representatives of foreign embassies and federal political institutions such as the Office of the Federal President, the Federal Chancellery, the federal ministries and Parliament.

As part of its political education work, the Hanns Seidel Foundation regularly organised podium discussions, which inspired a lively exchange between participants and experts.

Information event for designated military attachés

On 10 June, the Hanns Seidel Foundation, represented by its CEO Dr. Peter Witterauf, hosted an information event for designated military attachés of the Bundeswehr. The purpose of the event was to provide the participants of the current military attaché training course with information about the international work done by the political foundations before their departure to the various embassies.



CEO Peter Witterauf informs his audience about the international work of the Hanns Seidel Foundation

Aside the imparting of information, the event also provided the opportunity for initial contacts to be established between the military attachés due to work at the embassies and representatives from the political foundations to determine common interests and facilitate future collaboration. This event has been put on once a year since 2007, with responsibility for the organisation rotating among the political foundations in collaboration with the Bundeswehr; this year, it was the turn of the Hanns Seidel Foundation.

Speech given by the US President Barack Obama in Berlin

On 19 June, representatives and guests of the Hanns Seidel Foundation were present at the Brandenburg Gate at the invitation of the Federal Foreign Office and the Embassy of the United States of America to listen to a speech given by US President Barack Obama.



Barack Obama and Federal Chancellor Merkel at the Brandenburg Gate

At this occasion, President Obama spoke about the challenges of the 21st century, which needed to be addressed jointly: A world without nuclear weapons, combating climate change, and the planned Transatlantic Free Trade Area. He illustrated the importance of Germany's support for the USA in achieving these goals and the fundamental responsibility of the West for the world.

China's Rise

In collaboration with the German Society for Defence and Security Policy (GfW), the Hanns Seidel Foundation organised a podium discussion on the consequences of China's rise for security policy held on 25 June.

Thomas Silberhorn, MP, spokesman on foreign affairs for the CSU delegation in the German Bundestag, gave a rather cautiously optimistic assessment of the consequences of China's rise for security policy: While China may demonstrate a rather passive stance with respect to global issues, it had started to show some sense of responsibility in international matters.

Prof. Dr. Carlo Masala from the Bundeswehr University Munich painted a rather more pessimistic picture and warned against excessive illusions regarding a peaceful rise of China. In her view, the international system of states has been characterised by the natural law of motion of international politics since its inception, according to which emerg-



Thomas Silberhorn, Nadine Godehardt, Carlo Masala

ing economies wish to also secure their economic gains militarily as time goes on. However, Prof. Masala did not assume that there was an imminent danger of conflict, but that China sought to remain a strong actor within the Asian region.

The Iranian nuclear controversy

On 27 November, only a few days after the consensus reached by the Foreign Ministers of the UN veto powers and Germany as well as Iran about an interim agreement on the peaceful resolution of the Iranian nuclear controversy, the Hanns Seidel Foundation and the Deutsche Atlantische Gesellschaft organised a podium discussion on the subject "The Iranian nuclear controversy: movement under President Rohani?"

While Prof. Dr. Reinhard Meier-Walser, head of the Academy for Politics and

Current Affairs, and Dr. Walter Posch, an Iran expert from the German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) analysed the international and Iranian domestic conflict scenarios, Thomas Silberhorn, MP and Spokesman of the CSU delegation in the German Bundestag for European and foreign affairs, addressed the political assessment of the results of the negotiations.

More or less Germany in Europe?

On 11 December, the Hanns Seidel Foundation investigated the question "More or less Germany in Europe?" from specifically European and international perspectives. At the event held in the Bavarian Representation, five Germany correspondents from renowned foreign media, Judy Dempsey (Carnegie Europe), Andreas Kluth (The Economist), Georgios Pappas (Ta Nea), Jean-Paul Picaper (Politique Internationale) and Ulrich Schmid (Neue Zürcher Zeitung), painted a multi-faceted picture of the expectations, hopes and fears of our neighbouring and partner states with respect to the Germany leadership role in and for Europe.

Further events covered topics including the future of Afghanistan after the departure of NATO forces and the future of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP).



Reinhard Meier-Walser, Walter Posch, Werner Sonne, Thomas Silberhorn

OFFICE FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS

Office for Foreign Relations

Two important elections brought the political events in Bavaria centre stage in terms of international interest in 2013. As the first port of call for political friends and partners from

the international Christian-democratic and conservative family, the Office for Foreign Relations had its hands full ahead of and subsequent to the federal state and national elections:

Political friends and partners of the Hanns Seidel Foundation from all over the world were provided with opportunities to speak to and obtain information from leading representatives of Bavarian politics and to hold background discussions with experts in political science and other areas of current affairs.

Apart from efforts to establish new and foster international traditional political contacts, which were conducted first and foremost within the ideologically close networks of the European People's Party (EPP) and the International Democrat Union (IDU), the coordination of the

Hanns Seidel Foundation's collaboration with the Brussels "Centre for European Studies (CES)" developed into a fundamental cornerstone for the work of the Office for Foreign Relations. The CES, a network in which various institutes and foundations that are close to the member parties of the EPP have come together, acts as a think tank doing research, holding discussions and publishing material on issues relating to European politics. The Hanns Seidel Foundation has supported this important hub of European Christian-democratic exchange since its inception in 2007 and has become actively involved in bilateral and multilateral



Conversation among friends: Susanne Luther and José Ramón García-Hernández, member of the Board of Trustees of the Spanish partner foundation FAES and International Secretary of the Partido Popular



In June 2013 a seminar organised jointly by the HSF, the Robert Schuman Institute Budapest and the New Initiatives Centre Sarajevo offered opportunities for dialogue with newly elected local politicians from around Bosnia-Herzegovina



In May 2013, foundation representatives from all over Europe met in Larnaca/Cyprus to attend the "CES Cooperation and Planning Seminar"

collaboration projects, mostly with the Brussels Liaison Bureau taking the lead.

Cooperation was raised to a new level at the "CES Cooperation and Planning Seminar" in May 2013 held in Larnaca/Cyprus. During an intensive debate, representatives of the member foundations coordinated their ideas with respect to the topics and strategies of future

cooperation. Some lively discussions developed about the ways to address the challenges numerous European states are facing, such as the consequences of the European financial crisis or increasing populism or voter fatigue. These discussions are to be continued in the future work of the CES.

Within the Foundation, the Office for Foreign Relations acted as an interface between the management and the different departments, making available expertise in form of analyses and evaluations of foreign political parties and organisations affiliated with them as well as international party associations. Developments in the party landscape in Central and Eastern Europe and South-east Europe, in the European Neighbourhood and in Latin America were of particular interest in 2013.

LIAISON BUREAUS WASHINGTON, BRUSSELS, MOSCOW AND ATHENS

In 2013, political actors in Europe and North America were once again faced with numerous challenges and crises of global proportions, which required international dialogue to be continued and deepened. The work of the Liaison Bureaus/International Conferences therefore concentrated on organising numerous symposia, dialogue events and conference programmes with the purpose of

encouraging transatlantic dialogue, deepening European integration as well as improving German-Russian relations. Efforts to help Greece overcome its enormous financial and economic problems and thus open up new prospects for the country for the future once again posed a particular challenge.

The Washington Liaison Bureau

In 2013, the work of the Washington Liaison Bureau focused on maintaining a regular exchange of opinions and information with leading representatives of the US government (Department of State, the Pentagon, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of the Treasury, the National Security Council, etc.), the US Congress, multilateral organisations (e.g. the World Bank, the IMF), think tanks and universities as well as with representatives from business and the media.

In early March, a delegation of Bavarian politicians headed by Thomas Silberhorn, spokesman on foreign and security pol-

The contact and dialogue events programme focused on ways to overcome the current crisis within the eurozone, the tense situation in the Middle East as well as the planned Transatlantic trade and investment partnership (TTIP) between the USA and the EU. The other members of the delegation were former Minister of State Eberhard Sinner, media spokesman of the CSU group in the Bavarian Parliament, and Markus Blume, MP, Chairman of the CSU Economic Commission.

At the end of March, the HSF joined forces with the Atlantik-Brücke organisation and the Congressional Study Group on Germany in organising the 30th annual meeting of members of the US Congress and of the German Bundestag in Berlin and Munich. The politicians from Bavaria taking part in the discussion programme included Stephan Mayer, spokesman on domestic and legal policy issues of the CSU group in the German Bundestag.

On the US side, the dialogue events programme was headed by Congressman Tim Ryan (a Democrat from Ohio) and on the German side by MP Hans-Ulrich Klose (SPD). Representing the Bavarian State Government at the Prince Carl Palace was Dr. Gabriele Stauner, Director General to the Bavarian Minister of

State for Federal and European Affairs. At this venue, the seminar participants also met with Christian Schmidt, MP, Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister of Defence. Schmidt strongly advocated completion of the development work on the MEADS missile defence system, which had been initiated by the USA, Germany and Italy, and explained the current state of the reform of the Bundeswehr. To conclude the Congress-Bundestag seminar, a luncheon round table took place at the Bavarian State Parliament, attended by Georg Schmid, MP, leader of the CSU parliamentary group, and Secretary of State at the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior, Gerhard Eck, MP.



At the US Department of the Treasury with Christopher Smart (centre)

icy for the CSU group in the German Bundestag, paid a visit to Washington for political consultations at the invitation of the Hanns Seidel Foundation.



The seminar participants with Christian Schmidt

At the beginning of April, Christian Schmidt, MP, Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister of Defence, travelled to Washington to conduct political consultations. Key topics

covered during the programme of meetings, which the HSF Washington Liaison Bureau was involved in organising, included MEADS, the situation in the Middle East and current political developments in Germany ahead of the elections.

In mid-June, a German-US dialogue event and conference programme for nine young political executives and multipliers from Bavaria took place in Washington. The group conducted talks on Capitol Hill about the political situation in Germany and Bavaria, Germany's role in the euro crisis, the reduction of the American budget deficit and the political situation in the USA. Knowledge in the above-mentioned areas was deepened with briefings at the CATO Institute and in discussions with experts from the German Embassy, with the Congressional Research Service, with the RAND Corporation and the World Bank. During the Wednesday Meeting with Grover Norquist, participants gained an insight into the strategic discussions within the Republican Party.

In mid-October, the CEO of the Hanns Seidel Foundation, Dr. Peter Witterauf, travelled to Washington to learn more about the latest political developments in the USA in the course of a series of dialogue events; he further discussed the potential consequences of US economic policy for the global economy and investigated new avenues for the Transatlantic Partnership. Dr. Witterauf met with Dr. Hubert Temmeyer, the German Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to discuss the results of the IMF Annual Meeting. In spite of continuing negotiations about the "government shutdown", Congressman Jim Sensenbrenner from Wisconsin made time to explain the situation in Congress to the German guest. He stressed that essentially the Republicans were concerned with curtailing the expenditure of the US government, which had got out

of control. However, in his opinion, linking budget issues to President Obama's health insurance reform was not very helpful. A meeting with German Executive Director Ingrid Hoven of the World Bank took place at that institution. She explained the reform process within the World Bank and new strategies to foster productive jobs and sustainability and to prevent the destabilisation of beneficiary countries. Furthermore, Dr. Witterauf was welcomed to a meeting at the International Republican Institute (IRI) by its President Lorne Craner and Executive Vice President Judy Van Rest, where the discussions focused on the work of the HSF and of the IRI in Eastern Europe and in the countries of the Middle East and Far East, which are in the throes of political upheaval.



Ludwig Mailing, Peter Witterauf, Jim Sensenbrenner, Richard Teltschik

In mid-December, a group of political multipliers visited Washington for political consultations, comprising Dr. Hans-Peter Uhl, MP, domestic policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group of the Bundestag, Alexander Radwan, MP, Dr. Otmar Bernhard, MP, political expert Dr. Josef Braml as well as the Deputy Chairperson of the Hanns Seidel Foundation, Prof. Ursula Männle.

During a round of discussions at RAND Corporation, Andrew Liepmann, until recently Deputy Director of the National Counterterrorism Center, pleaded for allowances to be made for some of the overreactions by the secret services in view of the great shock of September 11,

2001 and pointed out that trusting cooperation in this area was, after all, of great benefit to both countries. In his remarks, MP Dr. Hans-Peter Uhl expressed his disappointment about the loss of trust produced by the NSA surveillance scandal and advocated that the security service collaboration should be put on a new, preferably contractually agreed basis.

In a conversation with US Congressman Rob Bishop, that gentleman expressed his consternation about NSA activities in Germany and his hope that it would be possible to re-establish the former, traditional trusting relationship through the introduction of regulatory measures accepted by both countries. Congressman Charlie Dent (Pennsylvania) also



Congressman Bishop (3rd from right)

stressed the need to re-establish trust between Germany and the USA. He confirmed that he had written a letter to President Obama on this matter, calling upon him to include Germany in the "Five Eyes" agreement, thereby deepening cooperation in the area of secret service activities.



Charlie Dent (2nd from right)

Republican Senator Jeff Sessions (Alabama) took out some time between votes to inform the German parliamentarians about the difficult situation in the Senate, which had been a consequence of the Senate Majority Leader, Democrat Harry Reid, virtually eliminating filibusters for most nominations by the President.



Ludwig Mailing, Hans-Peter Uhl, Alexander Radwan, Senator Jeff Sessions, Ursula Männle, Otmar Bernhard, Josef Braml

At a luncheon roundtable, the former head of the Washington Liaison Bureau, Dr. Ulf Gartzke, was bid farewell by Prof. Ursula Männle and Ambassador Bob Kimmitt, and his successor Richard Teltchik was introduced at the same time.

The Brussels Liaison Bureau

In 2013, the Brussels Liaison Bureau furthered European dialogue through a comprehensive programme of events. Over 40 dialogue forums were attended by close to 4000 high-ranking political multipliers and decision-makers from over 80 countries. Central topics of European politics thereby became the object of a broad public debate.

At a lecture and discussion event in January, publicist and historian Prof. Dr. Michael Stürmer warned the European Union against further fuelling the increasing distrust against Europe through overregulation and overambitious programmes of action. He pointed out that, as Charles de Gaulle had already rightly said, the EU remained a Europe



Michael Stürmer

of fatherlands, and that technocratic integration did not create an identity.

At a further event in January, MEP Monika Hohlmeier and Dr. Michael Griesbeck, Vice President of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, demanded that European asylum policy should not become bogged down in debates on responsibilities, but needed to ensure effective refugee protection. They both warned against individual states going it alone in the area of refugee policy and advocated the creation of an early warning system to allow prompt action in order to avoid Member States becoming overburdened.

In February, Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection



Markus Ferber, Ilse Aigner, Martin Neumeyer

Ilse Aigner explained the key features of EU agricultural reform and made clear that European agricultural policy had fulfilled expectations. She described how Europe's farmers were supplying good products in sufficient quantities while increasingly taking environmental aspects into consideration.

In May, Markus Ferber, Chairman of the CSU Europe Group in the European Parliament, investigated the question of whether the European Banking Union will be the end of the national debt crisis or the beginning of a transfer union. In his view, the rescue programmes for overindebted states had shown that effective bank supervision would also need to include powers to monitor the involved banks in the euro states and, if necessary, wind them up. Ferber strongly opposed a European deposit insurance fund.

On 25 September, the consequences of the Bundestag elections for Europe were analysed by Markus Ferber, MEP, Prof. Dr. Heinrich Oberreuter and Jean-Dominique Giuliani, President of the Robert Schuman Foundation, at a meeting in the Bavarian Representation. The speakers agreed about the fact that the most important decisions for the next few years had already been made in Brussels and that the new federal government was not planning any changes with respect to the major European issues. The key word was therefore continuity. According to Giuliani, the German election results stood out positively



Markus Ferber

against those in other countries, where extremist, anti-European parties were gaining in prominence.

One of the main concerns of the "European Year of Citizens 2013" was to see the EU also as a community of values and of the rule of law. In March, the Vice President of the European Parlia-

ment, Othmar Karas, and Prof. Dr. Angelika Nußberger, the German judge at the European Court for Human Rights, spoke on democracy and human rights at an event in Strasbourg.

In a speech on the dialogue between cultures in Europe given in February, Prof. Christine Schirmacher illustrated that some cracks had appeared in the image of peaceful European multiculturalism and that Europe urgently needed to concentrate on a common set of values relating to human and women's rights as well as the right to practice one's religion freely.



Doris Pack

To coincide roughly with Europe Day in early May, the Hanns Seidel Stiftung invited the directors of German youth organisations to discuss the prospects of European youth dialogue. Doris Pack, Chairperson of the Committee on Culture and Education at the European Parliament, pointed to the deceptive peace in Europe, which one should not take to be a natural state of affairs. In an impassioned appeal, the EPP education and youth politician stressed that young people in Europe needed goals and prospects for the future.

Numerous events were held to examine EU's international role and ways to structure the relations with important strategic external partners. The issue of the security challenges facing Afghanistan in the context of the ISAF withdrawal was described in detail by General Nikolay Bordyuzha, Secretary

General of the Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO), whose members include beside Russia also Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Belarus. The drug trade and Islamic fundamentalism were the greatest dangers.

A meeting of experts at the end of April clarified the outlook of the EU-Russia Partnership for Modernisation. At this occasion, Konstantin Kosachev, Deputy Foreign Minister of Russia and President Putin's special representative for CIS relations, deplored the fact that 20 years after the breakup of the Soviet Union, reporting about Russia still ref-



Konstantin Kosachev and Manfred Weber

erenced clichés from the Cold War. After the physical separation between East and West had been abolished, it was now time to also demolish the Berlin Wall in people's heads in order to further mutual trust and common values.

Ahead of the EU summit on the Eastern Partnership in November, numerous top diplomats in Brussels took the opportunity of meeting up to exchange ideas on the difficulties of the transformation in Eastern Europe. Valery Tsepkalo, Director of Hi-Tech Park Administration, Minsk and former Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belarus, welcomed the critical dialogue between the EU and the non-EU countries in the East. According to an assessment by Natalie Sabanadze, Georgia's Ambassador to the European Union, there is a close correlation between the Association Agreement offered by the EU and successful transformation

in line with democratic and market economy principles in the partner countries. Nadja Tsok, Ukrainian Deputy Ambassador to the EU, called upon the Brussels decision-makers not to impose excessive conditions on the Association Agreement with Kiev. The danger was otherwise that opportunities would be missed and the Ukraine would be pushed into even greater dependence on Russia.

The Moscow Liaison Bureau

In 2013, the work of the Moscow Liaison Bureau focused on six programmes of German-Russian dialogue involving high-



Round table in St. Petersburg with Hans Michelbach (1st from left) and Otmar Bernhard (4th from left)

ranking multipliers in Moscow and selected Russian regions. In addition, the Hanns Seidel Foundation organised two one-week information programmes for Russian parliamentarians in Berlin and Munich as well as for young Russian executives in Brussels and Munich.

In April, five Bavarian economic policy-makers paid a visit to Saint Petersburg to discuss prospects of German-Russian economic cooperation. At a round table discussion, Hans Michelbach, a member of the Finance Committee of the German Bundestag, emphasised the large cooperation potential in the areas of energy efficiency and security as well as raw materials processing. Former Minister of State Dr. Otmar Bernhard, MP, aroused great interest when he illustrated the importance of small and medium-sized enterprises for the initial and further training of promising young talents in Bavaria.



Sergey Yuspin (4th from left), Wolfgang Götzer (2nd from left), Gabriele Stauner (3rd from left)



In the State Duma: Sandro Kirchner, Ludwig Mailingner, Vladimir Platonov, Markus Ehm, Martin Huber and Peter Tomaschko



Gerda Hasselfeldt (centre) meets the delegation in the German Bundestag

A series of events organised in Kaliningrad in July centred on an exchange of views with deputies of the regional Duma. The First Deputy Chairman of the Duma, Sergey Yuspin, explained the intention of the Kaliningrad regional government to expand the existing car manufacturing cluster (with a BMW production facility amongst others). Dr. Wolfgang Götzer, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs at the German Bundestag, gave a speech in which he classed the free cross-border traffic with Poland as a manifestation of the efforts made by the Kaliningrad region to achieve closer links with the EU.

At Immanuel Kant University, Pro-Rector Dr. Igor Zhukovsky spoke about the highly ambitious attractiveness enhancement programme, which aimed at attracting students and researchers from the whole of Russia and other countries to Kaliningrad. With the potential expansion of the collaboration between the Free State of Bavaria and the Kaliningrad Region in mind, Deputy Economics Minister Mikhail Gorodkov emphasised the huge opportunities in the area of agriculture.

In November, Dr. Martin Huber, Sandro Kirchner and Peter Tomaschko, all newly elected to the Bavarian State Parliament, paid their first visit to Moscow to conduct political discussions. In the Russian State Duma, Deputy Ilya Kostunov confirmed the country's intention of

enticing further hightech companies to locate facilities there. The Bavarian parliamentarians were further received by the President of the Moscow State Duma, Vladimir Platonov, who emphasised the excellent relations between Moscow and the Free State of Bavaria, which needed to be nurtured.

The delegation learnt from Lev Gudkov, director of the renowned "Levada Center" polling organisation, that the political and social outlook of the Russian population in the large cities differed greatly from that in rural areas. He explained that there was a middle class emerging in the urban centres, which welcomed market economy structures and was moving increasingly in the opposite direction to official state policy. The situation in the Middle East formed the subject of a meeting with Semen Bagdasarov, an Islam scholar and former State Duma deputy. With regard to the Syria conflict, he stated that only a strictly secular state could bring peace to the country – similar to the situation in the Lebanon two decades ago.

In June, the Hanns Seidel Foundation ran a high-level events programme for eight Russian deputies in Berlin and Munich. During a discussion with the leader of the CSU delegation in the German Bundestag, Gerda Hasselfeldt gave a positive assessment of the previous legislative period, emphasising

specifically the positive employment figures and the relatively low national debt compared to the other EU states. Subsequently, MPs Thomas Silberhorn, Dr. Wolfgang Götzer and the Chairman of the German-Russian Parliamentary Friendship Group Bernhard Kaster amongst others joined the Russian guests to discuss current issues relating to German-Russian relations. All three expressed concerns about the impact of the so-called "agent law", which forces Russian NGOs receiving financial support from abroad to register as "foreign agents". State Duma deputy Mikhail Markelov advised against overdramatising these new regulations and asked people to return to political objectivity.

In the Federal Ministry of Defence, Parliamentary State Secretary Christian Schmidt advocated that all UN veto powers should follow a common agenda in the Syria conflict, and he emphasised the high priority of cooperating with Russia on matters of security policy. Dr. Gerd Müller, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, underlined the huge cooperation potential in the areas of agriculture and forestry. In Munich, discussions focused on the debates in the Bavarian State Parliament. The First Vice President of the State Parliament, former Minister of State Reinhold Bocklet, defined four current key policy areas in Bavaria, namely school and childcare, solid state finances, the

German “Energiewende” (energy transformation) and the provision of high-speed internet access throughout rural areas. The key figures attending the discussions further included the leader of the CSU Parliamentary Group in the Bavarian State Parliament, Christa Stewens, and the Chairman of the Economics Committee, former Secretary of State Erwin Huber.



Sergey Beryozkin (centre) welcomes the Bavarian guests in Yaroslavl

In March, a delegation of young political multipliers from Bavaria attended a four-day series of dialogue events taking place in Moscow and Yaroslavl. In the Russian provincial capital northeast of Moscow, the young executives were informed about the development of the regional infrastructure by Deputy Governor Sergey Beryozkin. Another point on the programme was a discussion held in the Regional Duma, which was also attended by its Chairman Ilya Osipov. In Moscow, State Duma deputy Alena Arshinova expressed the hopes and expectations that many young people pin on Vladimir Putin’s presidency. At another meeting, however, the opposition deputy Dmitry Gudkov spoke in favour of a “genuine democratisation” of Russia, which inevitably had to include the option of questioning the monopoly held by the existing Russian power elite.

In October, a group of young Russian executives from parliaments and administrative institutions paid visits to Brussels and Munich to learn about current political and social developments in the

European Union, in Germany and in the Free State of Bavaria. The high-ranking figures they met with included the State Secretary at the Bavarian Ministry for Culture, Bernd Sibler, the Chairman of the Economics Committee of the Bavarian State Parliament, former Minister of State Erwin Huber, as well as the spokesman of the “Young Group” of the CSU parliamentary group in the Bavarian State Parliament, Markus Blume.



In front of the conference centre of the Hanns Seidel Foundation with CEO Peter Witterauf

The Athens Liaison Bureau

The Hanns Seidel Foundation followed on from the project work it began in Greece in 2012 with the aim of deepening German-Greek relations, strengthening the dialogue on European policies and expanding the exchange of experiences at the level of local politics. With the aid of concrete consultancy measures and transfer of knowhow, the HSF supported Greece in its efforts to overcome its current difficulties, and it was thereby able to provide an important signal of the solidarity between Germany and Greece.



Hans Zehetmair, Antonis Samaras



Opening of the Liaison Bureau

During an event held on the evening of 13 May, the Liaison Bureau of the Hanns Seidel Foundation in Athens was officially opened by the HSF Chairman, former Minister of State Prof. Dr. h. c. mult. Hans Zehetmair in the presence of Greek Prime Minister Antonis Samaras. During his speech in front of well over 350 high-ranking guests, Prof. Dr. Zehetmair emphasised not only the historically evolved friendly relations between Bavaria and Greece but also the philosophical values that connects Bavaria, Germany and Europe with Greece. Antonis Samaras also spoke about the historic links between Bavaria and Greece and praised the Foundation’s willingness to help Greece in its efforts to overcome its current difficulties.

In early July, a delegation of Bavarian political multipliers conducted a three-day programme of political dialogue events in Athens. Prof. Ursula Männle, MP, Deputy Chair of the Hanns Seidel Foundation, Franz Obermeier, MP, Alexander Radwan, MP, Prof. Dr. Franz-Lothar



The Bavarian delegation with Interior Minister Yannis Michelakis (4th from right)

Altmann as well as Dr. Vassilia Triarchi-Herrmann, Palladion Foundation, and Max Höffkes, Nuremberg City Councillor, met for discussions with members of the Greek government and high-ranking representatives of the EU Task Force. The discussions centred on the current political situation in Greece as well as the status of the implementation of the necessary programme of reform and consolidation to overcome the financial and economic crisis. A round table discussion organised in collaboration with the Konstantinos Karamanlis Institute for Democracy, which was attended by six high-ranking MPs from Nea Dimokratia, including the leader of the parliamentary group Makis Voridis, focused on the causes of and lessons from the Greek debt crisis.



Peter Witterauf (centre), Adonis Georgiadis

In mid-September, Dr. Peter Witterauf visited Athens for political consultations. The talks with Interior Minister Yannis Michelakis and Health Minister Adonis Georgiadis as well as influential parliamentarians such as the former Foreign Minister Dora Bakoyannis centred on the current political and economic situation in Greece and the prospects for Greek reform policy.

A delegation of Greek parliamentarians and multipliers took stock of what had been achieved so far at an event held in Brussels on 14 October, where they met various political figures for discussions, including high-ranking representatives from the EU Commission as

well as the Chairman of the CSU Europe Group in the European Parliament, Markus Ferber, and Marietta Giannakou, leader of the delegation of Greek “Nea Dimokratia” MEPs.

A further delegation of Greek MPs took part in a series of dialogue events on European policy matters that took place in Brussels from 15 to 17 December. At an evening event on the subject “The European Agenda under the Greek Council Presidency”, participants discussed the priorities and key areas of focus for the Greek EU presidency during the first six months of 2014.

During the same period, a delegation of Greek parliamentarians headed by the leader of the Nea Dimokratia parliamentary group, Makis Voridis, were visiting Munich and Berlin. The political dialogue events centred on talks with leading politicians of the Free State of Bavaria and of the Federal Republic of Germany about the state of German-Greek relations and Greek reform policy. In collaboration with the Greek cultural association “Palladion”, the HSF organised an evening event on the subject of “Greece’s way out of the crisis”, where former Minister of State Dr. Otmar Bernhard, MP, and parliamentary group leader Makis Voridis delivered the main speeches.

In Berlin, the Greek MPs were invited to a meeting with the German federal government’s commissioner for German-Greek



Dimitrios Kyriazidis, Hans-Peter Friedrich, Angela Merkel

relations, State Secretary Hans-Joachim Fuchtel, MP, amongst others. In the German Bundestag – where they also briefly met with Federal Chancellor Dr. Angela Merkel – the Greek MPs informed their colleagues from the CSU delegation about the substantial efforts made by Greece to lead the country out of the crisis – apparently with some success.

In collaboration with the Hanns Seidel Foundation, the office of the German-Greek Assembly (DGV) in Thessaloniki organised several symposia with the aim of enhancing Greece’s economic strength in the area of tourism as well as providing support with the international marketing of its agricultural products. Greece is traditionally an agricultural country, but has not been exploiting its potential to the full. How farmers can better position themselves with their products in the world market was a central subject of a workshop conducted by the Hanns Seidel Foundation as part of the 4th German-Greek Assembly (21–23 October) in Nuremberg. The podium discussion on the subject “Synergistic effects involving agriculture and local authorities” involved high-ranking panellists comprising the Greek Minister for Agriculture Athanasios Tsafaris, university professors, representatives from the German-Greek Chamber of Commerce as well as olive oil and wine producers. In his remarks, Minister Tsafaris emphasised the great importance of agriculture as a growth market for the Greek economy.



Podium discussion in Nuremberg

INSTITUTE FOR SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMMES

Institute for
Scholarship
Programmes

For three decades, the scholarship programme of the Hanns Seidel Foundation (established in 1981) has been supporting outstanding students, PhD candidates and young scientists from Germany and abroad who have

demonstrated a keen interest in politics and social involvement based predominantly on the values and ideals of Christian Social democratic principles.



Information event for scholarship students during the Medienforum Mittweida congress

One of the main aims of the Institute for Scholarship Programmes is to provide financial support and guidance to outstanding students, PhD candidates and young academics from Germany and abroad who have demonstrated a keen interest in politics and social involvement. This involvement should be in line with the fundamental values and ideals of Christian social democracy.

Through a seminar programme complementing their studies, in contact with each other and with scholarship alumni as well as the Foundation's academic advisors, the scholarship students are prepared for future leadership and management roles in government, industry, culture and society. This non-material support thus purposefully complements the financial support.

The Foundation is currently working with around 60 academic advisors. Their responsibilities range from providing academic and personal support at the educational institution to involvement in the selection meetings. The exceptional commitment shown by these voluntary advisors makes a significant contribution to the success of the HSF scholarship programme.

The Federal Government's education campaign

The Federal Government's education campaign has made it possible for Germany's twelve scholarship organisations, the Hanns Seidel Foundation being one, to significantly increase the number of scholarships they can offer.

This particularly applies to study scholarships, where the number of beneficiaries has increased by just over 40 percent over the last 5 years. Of course this has also had a positive effect on the non-material support offered by the Foundation and has allowed us to significantly expand our seminar and conference programme.

The increase in the book allowance from the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) also provided the scholarship organisations with additional funding and increased their attraction. In 2013, we continued to contribute to the implementation of the BMBF programme "Strengthening previously under-represented groups in scholarship programmes" – as we had done from the start of the education campaign.

Scholarship programmes

Around 90 events were held in 2013 in connection with our scholarship programme in Germany (at graduate and post-graduate level) as part of our non-material support and guidance for our scholarship students.

In addition, the Institute organised numerous information events about the Hanns Seidel Foundation scholarships at secondary schools and colleges in Bavaria. It also held seminars for head teachers to inform them about new opportunities offered by the scholarship programme.

Joint specialist forums and specialist group events were held for German and foreign scholarship students and alumni in the fields of the humanities and natural sciences, law, medicine, engineering and the media.

German universities are now home to 45 groups of scholarship students, and another 26 groups can be found at the universities of applied sciences.

The programme for students with a migrant background and for foreign-born students with a German university entrance qualification ("BIL/MIG" programme) was further expanded in 2013, particularly in the area of non-material support. The intention is that this programme, with its aim of enhancing educational opportunities for gifted foreign students at German universities, should remain an important element of the Hanns Seidel Foundation's scholarship programme.

The purpose of the "International Studies" programme section, introduced in 2011, is to ensure the best possible non-material support for scholarship students who are obliged to spend a large amount of time abroad as part of their studies.

In 2013, the first selection rounds for the "MINT subjects" scholarship section were conducted. This new section was formed to provide substantially more effective encouragement and support for suitable students of subjects

such as maths, IT, natural sciences and technology. More information on our scholarship programme is available on our website at:

www.hss.de/english/scholarships.html



Cooperation seminar with the Bundeswehr in Dresden on the topic of "Security and freedom: signs of change"



Specialist medical forum: practical examples in the area of emergency medicine



Seminar for scholarship students in Belgium on the topic: "Brussels: European metropolis between the EU and NATO"

Alumni

On 31.12.2013, the German Hanns Seidel Foundation alumni numbered 2,983. The HSF Alumni Club (CdAS), which has been in existence since 1992, already had over 1,400 members by 31.12.2013. There are now 15 regional groups countrywide. You can find further information on the CdAS at www.cdas.org.

Support for young journalists and Scholarship Programme for Journalism

In 2013, some 40 seminars and conferences were held in the area of media policy and support for young journalists, which were attended by over 1,000

participants. With its “Scholarships for Journalists” programme (JFS), the Hanns Seidel Foundation is currently preparing 101 scholarship beneficiaries with journalistic talent for a potential career in the media sector.

The aim of the HSF scholarship programme remains to provide a contribution to the education and training of academic young talent in terms of both character formation and academic skills. Highly talented graduate and PhD students who show a commitment to social involvement are provided with both non-material and financial support to enable them to play a critical and constructive role in shaping our democratic constitutional and welfare state.

Number of Scholarships in Germany in 2013	
University scholarships	373
Scholarships at Higher education establishments (HAW)	243
Scholarships for Journalists (JFS)	101
BIL/MIG programme for foreign students studying at German universities and students with an immigrant background and (BIL/MIG)	64
Students in international degree programmes (IS)	83
“MINT subjects” (STEM fields)	67
Scholarships for PhD candidates	206
Total number of scholarships in Germany	1,137
Scholarships abroad	82

FORGING LINKS BETWEEN GERMAN AND FOREIGN ALUMNI

The Hanns Seidel Foundation has been organising various events (seminars, conferences, study trips, etc.) for its German and foreign alumni since the late 1980s. During 2013, the Foundation continued its coordination efforts to good effect. The aim is to expand existing contacts between the German and foreign alumni,

establish new contacts, further the international exchange of views and conduct joint projects. To this end, all activities are coordinated with the “Club of (German) Alumni” (CdAS) and the national associations of foreign HSF alumni already existing in several states. Several joint events offered opportunities to

talk about further cooperation between German and foreign alumni. As a result, more joint events are now being held in Germany and abroad. In addition, the inclusion of foreign alumni in the events of the CdAS regional groups and CdAS specialist groups is now well organised and established.



Fifth joint meeting of the CdAS with alumni: Gabriele Schreyer-Brummer, Prof. Hans-Peter Niedermeier, Dr. Andreas Burtscheidt, Dr. Charlotte Knobloch, Prof. Dr. Hans Zehetmair and Heiko Richter



Charlotte Knobloch, President of the Jewish Community of Munich and Upper Bavaria



Analysis of the 2013 Bundestag elections – a joint conference of current and former scholarship students



Inform, remember and commemorate: scholarship students at the Buchenwald war memorial



The head of the division for scholarships for foreign students, Michael Czepalla, at the 25th annual conference for foreign scholarship students



2013 annual conference of foreign scholarship students on the topic "Germany after the autumn 2013 elections"

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

Since the HSF started providing scholarships to foreign students in 1981, a total of 2,084 scholarships were awarded to students from 62 countries. There are currently 82 students from 29 foreign countries in receipt of HSF scholarships.

The events organised to complement the foreign students' studies included

monthly meetings for the scholarship students from Munich and the surrounding area along with a number of one-day, weekend and one-week seminars.

Follow-up conferences for scholarship students who had returned to their home countries on completion of their sub-

sidised studies in Germany were held in Romania, Ukraine, Hungary, Poland, Serbia, Thailand and Indonesia.

The topic of the annual conference of foreign scholarship students, which took place at the Wildbad Kreuth educational centre, was "Germany after the autumn 2013 elections".

INSTITUTE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

Political education is one of the core purposes of the Hanns Seidel Foundation and an important prerequisite for stabilising 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.

Providing political education based on Christian values is a central purpose of the work of the Hanns Seidel Foundation. On the one hand, this involves providing information about the foundation of our political, economic and social system and addressing the major developments of our times; on the other hand, it involves conveying the skills required to play a part in and help shape state and society.

This is the mission that the Institute for Political Education pursued with a varied programme of seminars and events throughout the year. Over 50,000 citizens of all ages and occupations took part in over 1,400 seminars and events that we organised at the Banz Monastery and Wildbad Kreuth educational centres as well as the Munich Conference Centre and other locations around Bavaria.

Due to the 2013 elections to the Bavarian State Parliament and the German Bundestag, there was a particularly large interest in obtaining appropriate information. This applied particularly to subject areas touching on issues of financial, economic and social policy, of environmental and energy policy as well as on challenges affecting foreign and security policy.

Main theme “Homeland today”

Defining a main theme once again proved highly beneficial this year. Based loosely on the three-part slogan coined by Franz Josef Strauß: “Bavaria is our homeland, Germany our fatherland and Europe our future!”, the main theme for the 2013 seminar programme was “Homeland today”. The different aspects of the homeland concept were examined in a dedicated series

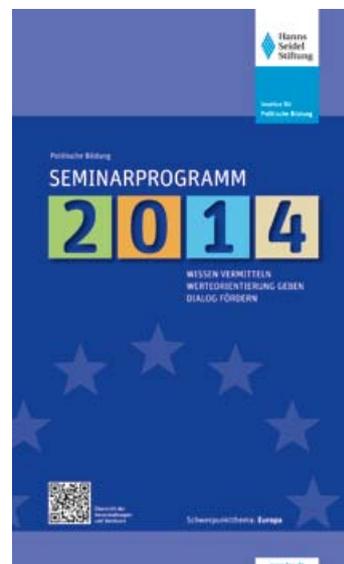
of seminars. The topics covered ranged from historic and cultural themes to environmental protection and conservation to “Homeland in a globalised world”.

Seminars and events

The 2013 seminar year kicked off with a conference for seminar leaders and trainers, which took place on 11 and 12 January in Wildbad Kreuth and where the tasks and objectives of the work to be accomplished in 2013 were discussed. The conference included speeches given by the Hanns Seidel Foundation Chairman, Prof. Dr. h.c. mult. Hans Zehetmair, the Parliamentary Manager of the CSU delegation in the German Bundestag, Stefan Müller, MP, and the Director of the Institute for Political Education, Dr. Franz Guber.



The Parliamentary Manager of the CSU delegation in the German Bundestag, Stefan Müller, MP, speaking in Wildbad Kreuth in front of the trainers and seminar leaders.



Current topics of the seminars and events organized by the Hanns Seidel Foundation are listed in the 2014 seminar program, and shown in the events database found on our website: www.hss.de/veranstaltungen.html



Schwerpunkt 2013

“Homeland today” – main theme of the year 2013

Number of Seminars in 2013

in Bavaria	695
at the Educational Centre Wildbad Kreuth	333
at the Educational Centre Banz Monastery	387
at the Conference Centre Munich	44

Total 1,459

Number of Participants in 2013

in Bavaria	32,036
at the Educational Centre Wildbad Kreuth	7,162
at the Educational Centre Banz Monastery	7,663
at the Conference Centre Munich	2,219

Total 49,080



The Educational Centre Wildbad Kreuth



The Educational Centre Banz Monastery



The Conference Centre Munich

ACADEMY FOR POLITICS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

Academy for
Politics and
Current Affairs

The Academy organised 85 events (panels of experts, workshops, symposia, round tables, etc.) in the course of the year, with 5,720 participants. The Conference Centre Munich and the educational centres in Wildbad Kreuth and at the Banz Monastery provided the main venues as

well as the federal capital Berlin. The Academy's goal is to serve as a platform for the exchange of ideas on politics and current affairs and it strives to make a major contribution to public discourse and policymaking.

The Iranian nuclear controversy – movement under President Rohani?

The Iranian nuclear controversy has already been simmering for over ten years. It grew more acute during Ahmadinejad's presidency, and the threat of a military conflict rose. In its role of think tank, the Academy is also heavily engaged in investigating potential solution options. On 6 October, it thus organised a discussion of experts, where leading specialists discussed the current chances of achieving a peaceful resolution of the nuclear controversy under the new Iranian President Hassan Rohani and the prerequisites that would need to be created to this end. The experts, Prof. Dr. Christian Hacke from the University of Bonn, Dr. habil. Peter Münch-Heubner (historian and orientalist, Munich) and Dr. Saskia Hieber (Academy for Civic Education Tutzing and Ludwig Maximilian University Munich) all agreed that it was crucial to take into account the historic background facts, Iran's legitimate security interests and the balance of power in the region. The roles that the United States, the European Union as well as the People's Republic of China could play in resolving the conflict should not be ignored. The positive change in atmosphere in Teheran since Rohani took office in August that year had to be taken advantage of to bring the resolution of the nuclear controversy by means of negotiation to a successful conclusion.



Christian Hacke, Saskia Hieber, Peter Münch-Heubner



Crister Garrett, Alexander Wolf, Reinhard Meier-Walser, Michael Bauer

It was necessary to make use of all available diplomatic means to that end.

This event was used as an opportunity to present Volume 97 of the Reports & Studies series, a study on Iran's nuclear strategy and international security entitled "Teherans Atomstrategie und die internationale Sicherheit. Eine politikwissenschaftlich-orientalische Konstellationsanalyse", authored by Prof. Dr. Reinhard Meier-Walser and Dr. habil. Peter Münch-Heubner. Taking the significance of nuclear weapons in international politics as its starting point, this study de-

scribes the security-related issues of Iran potentially acquiring nuclear weapons and develops possible scenarios of a peaceful resolution to the nuclear issue.

The impact of the nuclear controversy on the network of international political relations also formed the focus of a number of other events, such as two conferences of experts in Wildbad Kreuth, one on "Trouble spots of world politics – challenges for Transatlantic relations" on 21/22 November and another on "Russia and the West – partners or competitors?" on 7/8 November. It became apparent from these events that Russia, Iran and China are pursuing different (power) interests in the Middle East than the West and the Gulf States. That makes it difficult to come to a consensus.

As the Geneva interim agreement of November 2013 only represents a temporary transitional solution, the subject will retain its topicality and controversial character for the Academy for Politics and Current Affairs over the coming years. Several attempts at achieving an enduring detente have already failed. A conclusive solution will also require much greater agreement on critical issues such as uranium enrichment by Iran, the heavy water reactor near Arak and, above all, total transparency in connection with the inspections by the International Nuclear Authority.

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