

**"1st International Forum on Strategic Thinking"**  
*Investing in tomorrow's leaders!*

## Agenda

11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> November 2005

**Friday, November 11<sup>th</sup>, 2005 - Opening ceremony (evening dress)**

*Venue: Hotel Intercontinental Berlin, Bellevue hall,  
Budapester Straße 2, 10787 Berlin*

**18:00 Registration and reception**

**19:00 Gala Dinner 1<sup>st</sup> International Forum on Strategic Thinking**

Dieter Berg, Chairman, Robert Bosch Foundation

Dr. Arend Oetker, President,  
German Council on Foreign Relations

**20:30 Keynote Speech**

**„Investing in tomorrow's leaders"**

Prof. Dr. Eberhard Sandschneider, Director Research Institute  
German Council on Foreign Relations

**Saturday, November 12<sup>th</sup>, 2005 – Conference Day (business attire)**

Venue: German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP)  
Rauchstraße 18, 10787 Berlin

7:45 – 9:00	<b>Breakfast at the DGAP</b>
9:00 – 9:15	<b>Welcome</b>
9:15 – 9:45	<i>Europe as a Global Player</i> <b>“Global Chances, global Challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century”</b>  Prof. Dr. Eberhard Sandschneider Otto-Wolff-Director of the Research Institute, DGAP
9:45 – 10:00	<i>Coffee break</i>
10:00 – 11:30	Working Groups 1+2 Session I

**Working Group One: Securing Resources – Energy, Water, Raw Materials**

**Chair: Andreas Goldthau, Free University Berlin**

**Speaker: Felix Würtenberger, EnBW Energie**

**Speaker: Dr. Tatiana Romanova, St. Petersburg University**

**Discussant: Stephan Hofer, Technical University Munich**

At the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century the question of security of resources is one of the most dominant security issues. The enormous economic boom of China and its surge for energy and raw materials, but also the rising price for oil shed light on the dependency of our systems on the security of resources. The challenge of water scarcity, the problem of secure energy supplies, ways towards sustainable development in order to protect raw materials globally: all of these issues cannot be discussed without debating chances and risks of synergies between politics and economy and the role of nation states, international organisations and trans-national companies on the matter. Taking into account the import dependency of gas and oil, is a pullout from nuclear energy a security gamble for Europeans? Is the EU currently exchanging its dependency on the Middle East with dependency on Russia? What geopolitical questions arise from these dependencies for the EU? How can bilateral and multilateral cooperation improve energy security?

## **Working Group Two: Terrorism and Homeland Security**

**Chair: Cord Christian Busche, DGAP**

**Speaker: Dr. Elisabeth Hauschild, Diehl BGT Defence**

**Speaker: Piret Paljak, Estonian Ministry of Defence**

**Discussant: Rem Korteweg, Clingendael Institute**

The debate on international terrorism undoubtedly dominates the scientific community since 9/11 and has produced a wide range of subtopics. We will analyse chances and risks produced by national, international and regional ambitions to provide homeland security in the fight against terrorism. What tools do we have available to cope with terrorist threats, also in terms of technological innovations? What are the limits of military measures as a means to fight terrorism with respect to capabilities on the one hand and the ability to tackle root causes on the other hand? Is the “best defence a good offence”, indeed? How can robust, long-term policies against terrorism be established while at the same time maintaining a commitment to safeguard civil liberties and freedom?

11:30 -11:45	<i>Coffee break</i>
11:45 - 13:15	Working Groups 1+2 Session II
13:15 – 14:30	<i>Lunch break</i>
14:30 – 16:00	Working Groups 3+4 Session I

## **Working Group Three: Data security, Data retention – Security vs. Civil liberties?**

**Chair: Torge Hamkens, Lawyer**

**Speaker: Daniel Goffart, Deutsche Telekom**

**Speaker: Friederike Dahns, German Ministry of Interior**

**Discussant: Ludger Wiedemeier, Telefonica Germany**

The security of data is only slowly emerging as a real security challenge on the international agenda. However the sensitivity of data flows marks the vulnerability of entire national economies. Data insecurity and its manipulability make the entire breakdown of systems not only possible, but also potentially an attractive idea for terrorists. The discussion within the EU on the retention of data as a tool in the fight against terrorist activities sheds light on different aspects of data retention, confronting the benefits of physical and data security with the implied impacts on civil liberties. What are the chances and limits of data retention with respect to the fight against organized crime and international terrorism? To what extent is it possible to reconcile data retention

and a commitment to civil liberties? Is data retention paving the way for a “surveillance society” in which governments can interfere with people’s private lives, not only crime suspects, but every individual?

**Working Group Four: New Technologies: Triple Play and other technological innovations - Thinking the future**

**Chair: May-Britt Stumbaum, DGAP**

**Speaker: Alf Hendryk Wulf, Alcatel Deutschland**

**Speaker: Christoph Neßhöver, Handelsblatt**

**Discussant: Chris Bennett, NATO Review**

New Technologies rapidly revolutionize our ways of living, communicating and learning. The convergence of media eliminates the barriers between optics and data delivery. Knowledge that earlier was bound to certain geographical and social constraints now is potentially available to everybody. This is profoundly changing our societies, by leaving behind old ways of discourse and authority. Examples like *Wikipedia* show that new decentralized knowledge production is possible, altering the definition of knowledge in itself. How can traditional authorities and political entities like states and supranational bodies react to these new challenges? How could an effective cooperation between society, industry and politics succeed in profiting from the chances and minimizing the risks of this revolutionary process? Is there a sufficient and legitimate control over the negative effects of new technologies and who will be able to guarantee the control in the long-run?

16:00 – 16:15	<i>Coffee break</i>
16:15 – 17:30	Working Groups 3+4 Session II
17:30 – 18:30	<b>Presentations of Working Groups / Wrap-up</b>
21:00	<b>Dinner and Alumni Party</b> on the premises of the German Council on Foreign Relations

***Sunday, November 13<sup>th</sup>, 2005 (casual dress)***

*Venue: German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP)  
Rauchstr. 18, 10787 Berlin*

10:00	<b>Brunch</b> and further networking opportunities
14:00	End of Conference