



### ASIA

▶ MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA; WEST ASIA; SOUTH ASIA; NORTH ASIA; EAST ASIA ..... 2



### AFRICA

▶ WEST AFRICA; EAST AFRICA & HORN OF AFRICA; CENTRAL AFRICA; SOUTH AFRICA ..... 5



### EUROAMERICA

▶ WEST EUROPE; EAST EUROPE; NORTH AMERICA; LATIN AMERICA ..... 7



GLOBALIZED OPINION...8



GLOBALIZED FINANCE...8



GLOBALIZED ELECTIONS...8



# Friday on the facebook

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN FOR A GLOBALIZED WORLD

Based on weekly reports produced by the project 'Globalized Business & Politics: a View from the Muslim World.

Using a rich data-base of news reports and opinion-polls from all over the world we analyze and compile papers on global trends and patterns in the sphere of economics, politics and society. These reports and analytical summaries are uploaded online for discussion and are accessible on the [BPM Blog Page](#).

## Commentary WELCOME REMARKS

Dear Colleagues,

We are mailing to you the weekly e-letter of the project: Globalized Business and Politics: A View from the Muslim World". The e-letter is a snapshot of the detailed data gathering and analysis our research team does each week.

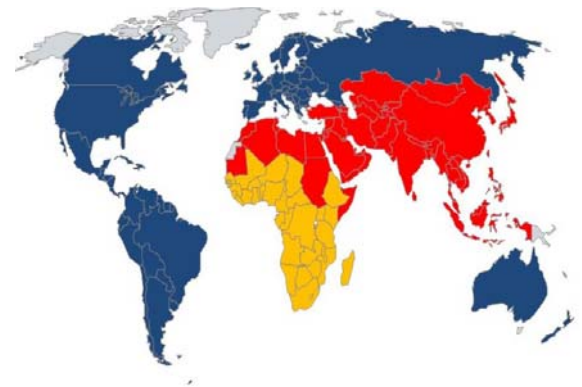
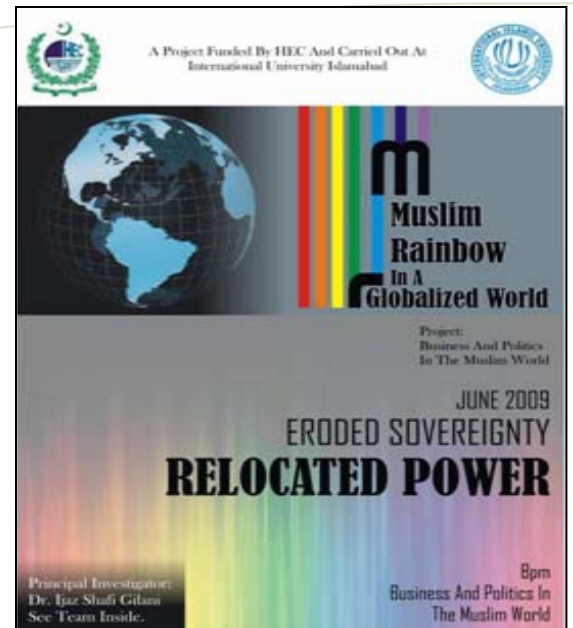
Why should one add another e-letter to many similar exercises already underway? We have pondered this question and here is our list of what we believe might be our contribution to what is offered by other collegial efforts (we would prefer to call it our Competitive Contribution rather than Competitive Advantage).

- ◆ We will make the e-letter a multi-layered presentation: in other words Friday on the Face-book will provide clicks to deeper levels of information: for comprehension (Maps and Data),

for elaboration and analysis (complete weekly Events data, supplementary commentaries and related links).

- ◆ Our weekly e-letter which will be grounded in a thorough Analytical framework of a globalized world, expressed in our articulation as: Erosion of Sovereignty and Relocation of Power in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.
- ◆ Our weekly e-letter will be targeted to produce an annual synthesis of Global Trends. Each issue will serve as an input for the annual analysis.
- ◆ Our weekly e-letter will be designed to become a teaching tool for class-room instruction in courses dealing with global political sociology or related fields.
- ◆ Our weekly e-letter will also be designed to build a theoretically inclined community of political sociologists.

With best wishes and prayers we present our 'pilot weekly e-letter: *Friday on the Facebook*.



## Asia, Middle East & North Africa

### SOUTH ASIA

#### Political Front:

**Bangladesh** BNP secretary general Khandaker Delwar Hossain has urged President Zillur Rahman to arrange roundtable talks with all political parties to resolve existing crises in the country. Meanwhile Khandaker has also accused the country's Parliament for character assassination of opposition leaders. Major task for **Sri Lankan** government still seems to be rehabilitation and resettlement of IDPs. Government of **Nepal** has warned Maoists not to turn violent during their protests. Opposition party has accused ruling regime of **Maldives** for curbing women's rights. Meanwhile **Maldives** Democratic Party's (MDP) national council has passed a resolution to undertake a nationwide protest against the main opposition, Dhivehi Rayyithunge Party (DRP), in order to protect the lawfully elected government. A delegation of senior U.S. officials arrived in **Myanmar** for Washington's highest-level talks with the reclusive military regime in 14 years. The Obama administration's move to engage the junta appears focused on pushing for free and fair elections next year.

#### Geo-strategic Front:

As tension continues to mount on the **Bangladesh-Myanmar** border, **China**, a common friend is proposing resolution through negotiations. **Russian** Foreign Minister has recently paid a visit to **Sri Lanka** enhancing diplomatic ties. The **Chinese** government has expressed commitment to increase its grant assistance to **Nepal** by 50%. Meanwhile President of **Maldives** held a meeting with **Indian** PM in New Delhi discussing a range of issues, including climate change, economy, and security. In the meantime **South Korea's** Hyundai Heavy Industries has won a US\$1.4 billion deal to build an offshore gas platform in **Myanmar**.

#### Social Front:

Malnutrition has emerged as a major social challenge for the **Bangladesh** government.

#### Economic Front:

German investors expressed interest to invest in **Bangladesh's** gas exploration, renewable energy, bio-gas, coal mining and photovoltaic sectors. Meanwhile loan

interest rates of state banks in **Sri Lanka** have been reduced for the convenience of the common man. **Maldivian** President claims that Indian companies are keen to invest in Maldivian markets.

### EAST ASIA

#### Political Front:

**Malaysian** PAS has failed to reach at a consensus causing a split in the party. Meanwhile UMNO has offered to start unity talks but PM Najib seems pessimistic.

**Thailand** plans to review all bilateral agreements and cooperation



**FORMER THAI  
PREMIER  
THAKSIN**

projects with **Cambodia** after the two countries recalled their ambassadors in an escalating diplomatic spat over fugitive former Thai premier Thaksin.

#### Geo-strategic Front:

**Malaysia** has announced to extend full support at **Pakistan's** request for a full dialogue partnership in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Meanwhile **Cambodia** has refused to extradite former Thai Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra; despite **Thai** government's request. **Singapore** has asked **Thailand** and **Cambodia** to resolve their border issue through peaceful negotiations to avoid destabilizing the whole region.

#### Social Front:

Various opinion polls have indicated that **Indonesians** have very little faith in their police and courts. The release of some tapes damaging the image of these institutes would strengthen this perception.

#### Economic Front:

**Indonesian** consumer confidence has steadily increased over the last six months. According to a survey by Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), **Malaysian** businesses were the least affected by the global economic downturn compared with their counterparts in **Singapore** and **Hong Kong**. Meanwhile **Malaysia** has expressed interest in signing trade

agreement with New Zealand. Also Islamic finance is being regarded as the fastest growing sector in **Malaysia**. **Thailand's** industrial production unexpectedly rose for the first time in 11 months as electronics and automotive companies received more orders. Business sentiment among manufacturers has remarkably improved in **Singapore** as well.

**Sri Lankan** President and his **Vietnamese** counterpart have agreed to encourage bilateral trade and set the target of US\$ 100 million for two-way trade volume by 2012.

### CENTRAL ASIA

#### Political Front:

With upcoming municipal elections in **Azerbaijan** the Azerbaijan Islamic Democratic Party (AIDP) is seriously considering a proposal to join the opposition. The delegates to a congress of the two major **Kazakh** opposition parties, the National Social-Democratic Party and Azat (Freedom), have decided to merge into one party called National Social Democratic Party Azat. Meanwhile **Kazakhstan's** financial police have launched a criminal investigation against an opposition newspaper critical of the authorities. **Kyrgyz** opposition has spread an official statement, harshly criticizing the recent governmental reforms pushed by the president Bakiev. After bringing reforms **Kyrgyz** President assigned his son to head the central agency for development, investment, and innovations. Meanwhile new members of **Kyrgyz** cabinet have taken oath to office in the Parliament house. President of **Tajikistan** has promised to ensure holding of the upcoming parliamentary elections within the framework of law.

#### Geo-strategic Front:

**Azeri** ruling party has asked OSCE Minsk Group to recognize **Armenia** as aggressor state in order to resolve *Nagorno-Karabakh conflict*. Meanwhile **Turkish** delegation has paid visit to **Azerbaijan**. **Azeri-US** Security Dialogue also grabbed attention. Apart from this **Azeri** decision to increase number of peacekeepers in Afghanistan and Palestinian decision to open embassy in **Azerbaijan** remained significant.

Continued...

**Turkey** has started seeking strong relations with Central Asia.

**Kazakhstan** has expressed keen interest in promotion of a common security vision under its chairmanship of the *Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)* in 2010. In the meantime a U.S. official has called on **Kazakhstan** to fulfill its obligations before it assumes the chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). **Kyrgyzstan** has announced plan to strengthen its ties with **Russia** within the intergovernmental commission. **Tajik** President held various meetings with his **Russian** counterpart but without any significant results. Meanwhile U.S. CENTCOM commander also paid a visit to **Tajikistan**. A regional training on preventive diplomacy for Central Asia started in **Turkmenistan**. *Pakistani* troops have surrounded *Kaniguram*, a key base for **Uzbek** Islamic militants in *South Waziristan* region. Meanwhile 27 individuals have been arrested in **Uzbekistan** on suspicion of religious extremism.

#### **Social Front:**

Rapid increase in the number of swine flu victims in **Azerbaijan** has been observed. In this regard World Health Organization has sent special vaccine against swine flu. All the while some mosques in Baku have lowered the volume of their morning call to prayer because of environmental considerations. Leading **Kazakh** human rights activist Yevgeny Zhovtis has been transferred from Almaty to a labor camp in northeastern **Kazakhstan**. The US has criticized Kazakh treatment of the human rights activist. All the while whereabouts of a **Kazakh** asylum seeker deported from the Czech Republic to Almaty remain unknown. About 88% internal migrants of **Kyrgyzstan** have moved in search of jobs. Meanwhile monitoring of scale and nature of gender violence showed that 83 % of women in **Kyrgyzstan** face violence at ongoing basis. Kidnapping of brides also seems to be on rise in the country. Police in the Central Asian state of **Turkmenistan** have arrested a prominent environmental activist in what appears



#### **Demonstration at the Turkmen Embassy in Moscow**

to be a politically motivated action. In this regard activists launched demonstration at the **Turkmen** Embassy in Moscow. The European Union has lifted sanctions on **Uzbekistan**, despite concerns about human rights.

#### **Economic Front:**

Agreements on financing of 50 projects totaling \$2.607 billion were signed during the period of the World Bank operations in **Azerbaijan**. The joint session of parliamentary committees has started discussing the State Budget Bill for 2010. **Kazakhstan** claimed to supply gas for Nabucco project in case of availability of required gas volumes. At the signs of economic revival **Kazakhstan** is returning to commercial banking. **Kyrgyzstan** has been ranked among CIS with highest industrial decline rates. Delegation of the World Bank outlined high level of private industry and infrastructure development in Kyrgyzstan. Meanwhile World Bank has approved loans totaling \$34 million. Russia made plan to build three small hydropower plants in **Tajikistan**. Iran's Deputy Minister of Energy, Hamid Chitchian, paid a two-day visit to get acquainted with the process of implementation of the Iran-sponsored projects in **Tajikistan**. **Turkmenistan** has completed construction on its 188-km section of a 7,000-km natural gas pipeline that extends from **Turkmenistan** to China. **Uzbek** Parliament has promised to create one million jobs by 2010. The loan agreement was signed in **Tashkent** between the **Kuwait** Fund for Arab Economic Development and the Government of **Uzbekistan** to finance rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage networks in various regions of Uzbekistan.

#### **GCC- Gulf Cooperation Council**

#### **Political Front:**

**Kuwait's** constitutional court rejected a

petition brought by four voters to declare invalid the election of two women MPs because they refuse to wear the *Hijab*.

#### **Geo-strategic Front:**

To further boost regional integration, **Gulf States** have agreed in principal to extend their multi-billion dollar railway project to **Yemen**. **Saudi Arabia** has made plan to inject carbon dioxide into the world's biggest oil field by 2013 to trap climate-warming gas and improve oil production. Meanwhile first **Saudi** relief plane arrived in **Niger** for people affected by the torrential rains. The **UAE** has recently established diplomatic ties with **Haiti**. Meanwhile **Syrian** people and Government show their full support to the right of the **UAE** to sovereignty on the three Islands - Abu Musa, Greater Tunb and Lesser Tunb - occupied by **Iran**. **United Arab Emirates** urged the General Assembly of the United Nations to adopt the recommendations of Goldstone report that was approved by the Human Rights Council at its 12th special session, on the crimes committed by **Israel** during its war on Gaza Strip. Meanwhile **Kuwait** called for the implementation of recommendations of the Goldstone report on the **Israeli** crimes against civilians in *Gaza*. **Bahrain** and **Qatar** have also strongly condemned Israeli acts of aggression against Palestinians. **UAE** has urged international community to take serious action against **Israeli** nuclear assets. Besides that responding to the comments made by a number of Iranian officials on Hajj this year, Al-Asheikh said the Kingdom would not allow any party to undermine security during the annual pilgrimage and create division among Muslims. Officials from the Kingdom refuted statements by Iranian President Ahmadinejad and supreme leader Ayatollah Ali Khomeini, who recently said that **Saudi Arabia** might abuse Iranian pilgrims during the Hajj. Meanwhile **Saudi** jets pounded Shiite rebel camps in

northern **Yemen** after the killing of a Saudi border guard.

**Social Front:**

In **Saudi Arabia**, an advisor to the Royal Council, a prominent Islamic scholar has launched an outspoken attack on judges for handing out excessive prison and lashing sentences. Meanwhile the Interior Ministry has seized 281 Kalashnikov rifles, 55 boxes of ammunition and 250 magazines from a rest house located in the outskirts of Riyadh.

**Economic Front:**

According to a **GCC Investor Sentiment Report** Real Estate, Construction & Materials sector has improved dramatically since the beginning of the year. According to **IMF** the current situation of the **UAE** economy seems to be much better than that of last year. **Bahrain** has started talks with oil giant *Saudi Aramco* over plans to move ahead with constructing a new pipeline between the two countries. Meanwhile China has shown keen interest in getting liquefied natural gas (LNG) supplies from **Qatar**. Rising oil prices are contributing to the region's recovery.

**CHINA**

**Political Front:**

The Communist Party of **China** (CPC) issued four documents calling for an improved evaluation system for Party and government. Meanwhile government intends to evaluate civil servants in an improved and more democratic way.

**Geo-strategic Front:**

**China** and New Zealand have pledged to promote free trade and to fight against protectionism. Meanwhile **Chinese** and Australian PMs have called for early FTA deal. **Chinese** growing ties with *Mongolia, Ukraine, Africa, Albania, Canada, Japan, Malaysia, Estonia, Egypt* and *Arab* countries also remained significant. In the meantime, Chinese vice Premier Wang Qishan called on beefed-up Sino-U.S. coordination and cooperation in fighting the global financial crisis. **China** has requested the US to lift embargo against *Cuba*. All the while **China** has firmly opposed arms sales to *Taiwan* by the United States and any other country. At the same time, *Taiwan* leader Ma Ying-jeou called for resolution of the conflict with China through negotiation. The Chinese

mainland and *Taiwan* have agreed to start formal talks on signing an economic cooperation agreement by the end of this year. Police in the *Xinjiang Uygur* autonomous region has been ordered to "strike hard" at criminals in the wake of deadly riots in the capital, four months ago.

**Hong Kong & Macau:**

An interpretation service to facilitate ethnic minorities in accessing local public services has been launched by the government of Hong Kong.

**Social Front:**

Representative of WHO has declared **Chinese-made** swine flu vaccine to be safe and effective as more than 300,000 people have been vaccinated since late September. Meanwhile in a new medium, Kidneys are being freely traded on the Internet providing huge profits for the organ brokers. The world's largest Internet search engine has been in negotiations with China's copyright watchdog for scanning works for its online library without permission. China's Minister of Public



**CHINESE H1N1 INFLUENZA VACCINES**

Security Meng Jianzhu has called for full application of the information technology in improving the police force's crime prevention and control system. At environmental front China has been putting serious effort to increase use of solar energy. Meanwhile, major State-owned companies have taken great leaps to cut down on their carbon emissions, in a key boost to the government's campaign to combat climate change. Thousands of residents in the Panyu district have signed a petition opposing construction of a garbage incinerator in their neighborhood.

**Economic Front:**

Economic and Trade Ministers of **China, Japan** and *South Korea* vowed to oppose trade protectionism in all forms. Meanwhile **China** and the United States said that they would not stage any new trade protection measures against each other. **Chinese** investment abroad surged 190.4 % to US\$20.47 billion in the third quarter. **Chinese**

legislators have started discussing a draft law on the protection of oil and gas pipelines, facing growing problems due to rapid urbanization and the expansion of pipeline networks. Meanwhile **China's** manufacturing sector expanded for the 8<sup>th</sup> straight month in October.

**Hong Kong & Macau:**

**Hong Kong** stocks went down on three consecutive days, plunging 496.59 points, or 2.28%.

**FERTILE CRESCENT**

**Political Front:**

**Iraqi** scholars have called on members of parliament to end a protracted deadlock over a key election law that threatens to delay polls scheduled for January. National leaders did agree on a new draft amendment but a vote to approve that law got postponed. After five months of parliamentary election, country is still without government as a political deadlock between the majority and the opposition continues. *Palestinian Resistance Movement*, Hamas, stated that the Abbas' decision not to run for president is being considered as political bankruptcy.

**Geo-strategic Front:**

**Egypt** has reiterated its support for the "Comprehensive Peace Agreement", of 2005 that ended two decades of war between north and south *Sudan*. **Jordan** and **Syria** have agreed to reciprocally exempt their citizens traveling between the two countries via land.

**Social Front:**

The **Egyptian** government's respect for religious freedom has somewhat declined due to the failure to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of increased incidents of sectarian violence. Meanwhile Lebanese government seems to be seriously inclined towards banning smoking.

**Economic Front:**

Revenues of *Jordan's* exports to *Israel* have declined by 50% in the first eight months of 2009.

**TURKEY**

**Political Front:**

Continued...



**Turkish PM during his Pakistan visit**

The government halted the return of PKK members to **Turkey** which was triggering resentment within public and opposition parties. The Prime Minister has decided to hold a summit to discuss Kurdish issue. While accusing the Military of planning to intervene in political affairs, civil society organizations launched a three-day rally. In the meantime **Turkish PM** has denied any chances of early elections.

**Geo-strategic Front:**

**Turkish PM** during his visit to **Pakistan** emphasized close ties at all fronts. Meanwhile Turkish cordial ties with **Iran** also remained prominent. Turkish-Israeli ties seem to be at their lowest ebb. Some 500 pro-Islamic Turks have recently held an anti-Israel protest in Istanbul over violence at a Jerusalem holy site claimed by both Arabs and Jews. All the while **Turkish** growing ties with **Serbia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Malaysia, Iraq** and **South Africa** remained significant. Despite positive progress at the EU front the ICJ convicted Sudanese President's planned visit to Turkey has again halted the process. Meanwhile a peace settlement in **Cyprus** is also on the **EU's** radar. **Social Front:** With an increasing death toll of swine flu victims vaccination has been started in schools.

**Economic Front:**

**Turkish** companies consider Russia and Germany the most attractive international markets to invest in. **Turkish** exports increased by 4.62 % in October as compared to last October, reaching \$9.95 billion. Meanwhile inflation figures for basic goods and services were at the lowest level in the first nine months of 2009 when compared to figures in recent history. §



UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has welcomed a power-sharing agreement reached by **Madagascar's** current and former leaders bringing an end to months of political wrangling. Also the joint African Union-United Nations peacekeeping mission in **Darfur** has participated in a reconciliation ceremony in the north of the region aimed at halting a spate of recent inter-tribal clashes that have killed at least two dozen people.

**HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL ISSUES IN DOMESTIC POLITICS**

**West Africa:** Over 100 newspaper and magazine publishers and broadcasting chiefs from 48 African countries attended a two-day African Media Leaders Forum (AMFL) in **Lagos** that called upon media organizations to embrace the digital revolution.

Meanwhile in **Nigeria** the Coalition of Democrats for Electoral Reforms (CODER) is expected to commence a massive voter enlightenment to sensitize Nigerians on the need to defend their votes in subsequent elections. **South Africa:** **Botswana** has been ranked the most peaceful nation in Sub-Saharan Africa followed by **Malawi** during a Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations in Washington DC.

Meanwhile more than 500 Congolese refugees have been repatriated to the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)** from **Zambia**, bringing the total number of refugees that have left the country since May to 15, 660. Also at least 2,250 tents and other non-eatable goods are to be supplied by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with the purpose of helping to alleviate the situation of **Angolans** who came from the **Democratic Republic of Congo**. **East Africa/Horn of Africa:** Muslim and Christian leaders meeting in **Mombassa** last week failed to break an impasse over the inclusion of *kadhi* courts in a new constitution. Also in **Kenya** an audit report of the IDP fund

Zone 2- **Sub Saharan Africa:**  
*South, Central, West, East & Horn of Africa*

**POLITICS OF SECURITY AND CONFLICT ISSUES**

**West Africa:** A coalition of **Guinean** opposition leaders has presented President Blaise Compaoré of **Burkina Faso**, the mediator named by the 16-member Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), a set of proposals they believe will end the political crisis precipitated by a military takeover last December. In the meanwhile **Nigeria's** plan to give Niger Delta residents a slice of the national energy company is expected to be a major deterrent to militancy in the oil-producing region.

Former **Liberian** President Charles Taylor, who is being tried by the UN-back court for **Sierra Leone** in The Hague for crimes he allegedly committed in the neighboring country, has confessed to sending fighters to help rebels inflict mayhem on civilians during the 11-year war. He further accused Britain of transporting arms to Sierra Leone in violation of a United Nations arms embargo on the country, and also denied widespread press and investigative reports that Al Qaeda traded diamonds with

**Sierra Leonean** rebels under his supervision in **Liberia**.

**South Africa:** **Malawian** President Bingu wa Mutharika is likely to take over African Union chairmanship from **Libyan** leader Muammar Gaddafi next January according to African Union sources.

Also **Zimbabwe's** opposition Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) ended its boycott of the new unity government, last week but has give President Robert Mugabe a month to fully implement a power-sharing deal.

**East Africa/Horn of Africa:** With this month's (October) transition from non-extendable five (5) years' term of Transitional Federal Government (TFG) to two (2) years' term of Transitional Federal Unity Government (TFUG), **Somalia** is now under the authority of United Nations Transitional Administration -Neo-Trusteeship. Meanwhile the **East African Community (EAC)** Deputy Secretary General in charge of Political Federation, Beatrice Kiraso, has called on politicians to embrace the idea of having foreign policies harmonized among **EAC** partner states.

Continued...

indicates that high ranking government official flouted the rules in disbursing the IDP funds leading to a loss of nearly Sh200 million. Meanwhile the Eastern African Commissioners on human rights met in **Rwanda** to discuss measures aimed at enhancing human rights in the region.

**Somalia's** insurgent group Al-Shabaab has banned the UN World Food Program from distributing humanitarian foodstuffs bearing the US flag in the southern region.

**Central Africa:** Reportedly a total of 63,441 **Rwandans** are still living as refugees in twelve countries on the African continent. Also at least 16,000 civilians have fled deadly clashes in western **Democratic Republic of Congo** and are now languishing in neighboring **Republic of Congo**, according to the UN and local officials.

### HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT AND DOMESTIC POLITICS

**West Africa:** United Nations climate talks resumed last week in Barcelona after African nations agreed to return to the table negotiating emissions targets for 37 industrialized countries.

A pivotal efficacy trial of RTSS, the world's most clinically advanced malaria vaccine candidate, is now underway in seven African countries: **Burkina Faso, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique** and **Tanzania**. Also officials from the United Nations World Health Organization (WHO) are at work in **Cape Verde** to help local authorities battle the country's first reported epidemic of dengue fever.

Severe erosion over many years in Anambra, southeastern **Nigeria**, has cut off or destroyed hundreds of homes, businesses, farms and schools, prompting the governor to call for a state of emergency in the area where he says thousands of people now risk being displaced.

**South Africa:** As the world prepares for the historic climate change negotiations in Copenhagen, Denmark in December a group of



eminent global leaders brought together by former **South African** president, Nelson Mandela, have put their weight behind seeking a credible and decisive strategy for environmental protection.

In the meanwhile the international medical and humanitarian organization, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) has warned that wavering international support for HIV/AIDS efforts is resulting in funding shortfalls that could wipe out a decade of progress in rolling out AIDS treatment.

**Zimbabwe's** major pharmaceutical companies are facing collapse owing to the influx of cheap donor drugs.

**Mozambique** is to become the latest country to receive assistance from the Commonwealth Secretariat to prepare a claim for additional areas of seabed.

**East Africa/Horn of Africa:** The world's largest malaria conference was convened in **Kenya** last week with a call for substantial and sustained support for research to guide evidence-based policies and the development of new malaria tools. Meanwhile the National Environmental Management Authority (Nema) in **Uganda** has ordered the immediate closure of Leather Industries Uganda Ltd, for alleged failure to adhere to the authority's guidelines.

### POLITICAL ECONOMY

**West Africa:** **Nigerian** President Umaru Musa Yar'Adua has stated that there is no going back on the planned deregulation of the downstream sector of the petroleum industry.

Meanwhile **Ghana** stands the risk of being blacklisted by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) if the country adopts a financial regime characteristic of a tax haven.

**South Africa:** In a move with damaging implications for investment,

**Zimbabwe** plans to grab a 51% stake in foreign-owned firms within 60 days of the gazetting of the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Act regulations. While in **Namibia** the Erongo region has been experiencing a uranium boom due to increases in the price of uranium over the past few years.

**East Africa/Horn of Africa:** Trade within the **East African** Community has reportedly grown by over 49% since the commencement of the East African Customs Union in 2005.

### NORTH AFRICA

The **Egyptian** government has expressed its readiness to cooperate with other eight countries under Nile Basin to resolve their disagreements on the usage and access of River Nile water.

Meanwhile a giant solar energy project in the **Sahara Desert** sponsored by Germany's main power companies and expected to provide Europe with 15% of its electricity needs, has commenced.

**Morocco** has expelled a Swedish diplomat, accused of delivering Moroccan state documents to "separatists" from **Western Sahara**. Meanwhile the party congress of the Swedish Social Democratic Party has demanded that Sweden recognize **Moroccan**-occupied **Western Sahara** becoming the first country in Europe to do so.

**Tunisia** was ranked respectively first in North Africa, third in the Arab world and fourth in Africa by the 2009 edition of the UK based Legatum Prosperity Index.

**Algerian** authorities have signed a framework agreement with Great Britain in the defense sector to formalize and legalize relations between the two countries. §



# Zone 3- Euro-America: *Transatlantic Community*

## WESTERN EUROPE

**Britain** is using genetic tests on some African asylum seekers in an effort to catch those who are lying about their nationality. This move has drawn criticism from scientists and provoked outrage from rights groups. Also a group of **British** lawmakers proposed new laws last week to ban the use of airports, harbors or highways in the secret rendition of suspected terrorists. Meanwhile Prime Minister Gordon Brown, Washington's closest ally in Afghanistan, toughened his tone last week with a harsh message for the Afghan leadership demanding a crack down on corruption.

The **British** government moved Tuesday to break up the country's two biggest retail banks, imposing a major shakeup on the financial sector as it exacts



**RBS AND  
LLOYDS-  
BRITISH  
RETAIL  
BANKS**

payback for last year's massive state bailout.

Last week in *Paris* prosecutors said they will not appeal a judge's decision to order former **French** President Jacques Chirac to stand trial in an alleged corruption case that predated his presidency. The case would mark the first time a former leader of modern **France** would be forced to defend him self in court. Meanwhile President Nicolas Sarkozy's government is drawing up a reform plan to do away with investigating judges, a two-century-old Napoleonic legacy, who enjoy sweeping powers including ordering phone taps, home searches, interrogating terrorists and even bring down politicians.

With the **Czech** President Vaclav Klaus's signing of the Lisbon Treaty the last major hurdle, the resolution looks set to become law within weeks. Meanwhile senior U.S. and Czech defense officials held talks Friday to discuss ways for the **Czech Republic** to participate in a

reworked U.S. missile defense plan

Last week in **Scotland**, Finance ministers and central bankers from the Group of 20 countries gathered to negotiate the imbalances weighing on the world economy. Meanwhile **Sweden** and **Finland** approved a Baltic Sea pipeline project that would ship Russian natural gas to **Germany**.

## SOUTHERN EUROPE

An **Italian** judge found 23 Americans and two Italians guilty last week in the kidnapping of an Egyptian terror suspect, delivering the first legal convictions anywhere in the world against people involved in the CIA's extraordinary renditions program. Meanwhile the Vatican has denounced a ruling by the European court of human rights that said the display of crucifixes in **Italian** public schools violates religious and education freedoms.

Due to Africans' demands, most of the rest of this week's Climate Change talks in **Spain** will be devoted to discussing carbon-cutting pledges rather than other issues including carbon offsets and action by developing countries.

## SOUTH-EAST EUROPE

**Romanian** Authorities have banned all visits to hospitals to prevent the spread of swine flu. Over the past week alone, 174 new cases of the H1N1 virus have been registered, bringing the total number to 555. Meanwhile **Romanian** Prime Minister-designate Lucian Croitoru lost a vote of confidence in parliament last week against his proposed cabinet.

In **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (BiH), *Republika Srpska* (RS) Prime Minister Milorad Dodik announced last week his withdrawal from talks on constitutional reforms aimed at speeding BiH's EU and NATO accession. Meanwhile **Serbian** President Boris Tadic announced that Serbia could apply for EU membership by the end of the year.

**Croatian** Presidential elections are due to be held on December 27<sup>th</sup>. Also the **Croatian** cabinet has approved an arbitration agreement with **Slovenia** that should result in solution to the year-long border dispute between the two states.

## US/CANADA

Last week the **US** Senate voted unanimously to extend aid for jobless workers and broaden tax breaks for homebuyers and businesses in a bid to breathe life into the struggling economy. Meanwhile according to news reports President Barack Obama and the

Democrats, heading into next year's elections for control of Congress are losing independents to the Republicans and parts of their own Democratic base to apathy.

According to a report, Preparations for the *Vancouver 2010 Olympic Winter Games* have given the **Canadian** city an economic boost comparable to those enjoyed by past host cities. However, overall **Canada** lost more jobs in October



than previously predicted, dashing hopes for a quick economic rebound and suggesting a recovery in the labor market may have gotten off to a false start. Meanwhile close to 6 million **Canadians**, or about 18 percent of the population, will be vaccinated against H1N1 flu by early next week.

## LATIN AMERICA

An agreement to end a four-month political crisis in **Honduras** collapsed last week after the ousted President Manuel Zelaya and de facto leader Roberto Micheletti failed to form a government of unity to heal the damage from a June coup.

Meanwhile **Haitian** senators have taken a key first step toward replacing the prime minister they ousted a week ago. In a 22-0 vote, lawmakers affirmed that planning and external cooperation minister Jean-Max Bellerive meets constitutional requirements to be prime minister.

**Venezuelan** President Hugo Chavez's government is sending 15,000 soldiers to the border with **Colombia**, claiming the military buildup is needed to

combat drug trafficking and root out paramilitary groups.

Israeli President Shimon Peres is to visit **Brazil** next week, just days before Iranian leader Mahmoud Ahmadinejad is to also arrive. Also Presidents Peres of *Israel*, Mahmud Abbas of the *Palestinian Authority* and Hugo Chavez of **Venezuela** are due to visit **Argentina** this month and according to a diplomat, Peres and Kirchner will discuss the "conflict in the Middle East" and address "Iran's growing influence in Latin America and its hate-filled ideology and intention to obtain nuclear arms". **Argentina** has the largest Jewish community in Latin America where almost 300,000 Jews reside.

**Chilean** government economists are upbeat about the country's growth, but **Argentina** is struggling with endemic stoppages by farmers and workers angry over government policies; recently Buenos Aires was hit by a series of strikes.

Meanwhile the last military president in **Argentina's** 1976-1983 dictatorship went on trial on last week on charges of kidnapping, torture and murder of 56 people in a concentration camp.

In a bid to cope with the economic crisis **Brazilian** president Lula de Silva is pushing a bill in Congress that would increase government control over the oil sector. Also the congress passed a bill which gives greater control to Brazil on its oil off shores. The new pre-salt oilfields are expected to cost an estimated \$400 billion and could make **Brazil** one of the world's top ten oil exporters.

Showing its commitment to environmental preservation **Brazil** has promised to reduce 80 percent of the deforestation in the Amazon Rain Forest by 2020.

**Mexico** has reopened its embassy in the Nigerian Federal capital of Abuja. The move is aimed at improving relationship with countries in the West African region where Mexico has no diplomatic representatives.

## AUSTRALASIA

**Australian** authorities have declared a natural disaster along parts of the country's east coast as heavy floods cut the main road linking major cities, stranding thousands of people. Also the government launched an inquiry last week into a major oil spill off the coast which has been described as one of the country's worst environmental disasters.

## Globalized Opinions

*A wide range of issues has been raised in this week's polls- these range from the war in Afghanistan, unrest in Palestine to political debates in the U.S. and Latin America*

### MIDDLE EAST

#### ***Palestinians Blame Hamas for Slow Reconciliation***

Many people in the Palestinian territories think Hamas is mostly responsible for the absence of a national reconciliation pact, according to a **poll by the An-Najah National University**. 40.8 per cent of respondents share this opinion, while 22.4 per cent blame Fatah for the delay in signing an agreement.  
*November 06, 2009*



**PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE- SLOW RECONCILIATION**

### NORTH AMERICA

#### ***In U.S., More Support for Increasing Troops in Afghanistan***

Americans over the last two weeks have become slightly more likely to favor sending more U.S. troops to Afghanistan, and slightly less likely to favor a reduction in forces. At this point, 47% of Americans would advise President Obama to increase the number of U.S. troops -- either by the roughly 40,000 recommended by the commanding general in Afghanistan or by a smaller amount -- while 39% would advise Obama to reduce the number of troops. Another 9% would opt to leave troop levels as they are, while 5% have no opinion.

*November 25, 2009*



### EAST EUROPE

#### ***Medvedev, Putin, Still Ride High in Russia***

Russians continue to express confidence in the country's president and prime minister, according to a **poll by the Yury Levada Analytical Center**. 72 per cent of respondents approve of Dmitry Medvedev performance as president, and 78 per cent approve of the leadership of Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin.  
*November 03, 2009*

## WEST EUROPE

### ***Germans Oppose EU Access for Turkey***

Most people in Germany are opposed to Turkey entering the European Union (EU), according to a **poll by FG Wahlen** released by ZDF. 62 per cent of respondents think Turkey should not be accepted into the EU, while 32 per cent think it should.  
*November 04, 2009*

## LATIN AMERICA

### ***Chávez Should Leave in 2012, Say Venezuelans***

Most people in Venezuela think Hugo Chávez should only stay in office until the end of his current term, according to a **poll by Hinterlaces**. 61 per cent of respondents want Chávez to step down in 2012, whereas 34 per cent would allow him to stay as president until 2021.  
*November 04, 2009*

## GLOBAL POLLS

### ***People in 17 of 21 Nations Say Governments Should Put International Law Ahead of National Interest***

A poll by WorldPublicOpinion.org finds that most people in 17 of 21 nations surveyed say their government should abide by international law and reject the view that governments are not obliged to follow such laws when they conflict with the national interest.  
*November 02, 2009*



## Micro Analysis: *'The Universal Democratic Value system- Madagascar, a case in point'*

**Democratic** domestic governance has become a global constitutive norm. The fully socialized 'normal' state in international society is now expected either already to be democratic or embarked upon a democratization trajectory. Scholarly scrutiny has further contributed to legitimize the process and reinforce the widespread belief that democracy is the natural end point of a 'normal' course of political development.<sup>1</sup>

Democracy and democratization has become a part of the mainstream of global dialogue and International and regional bodies reinstate this norm by projecting influence in a globalized world. The Security Council last week welcomed the power-sharing agreement reached by Madagascar's current and former leaders. The four past and present leaders - Andry Rajoelina, Marc Ravalomanana, Didier Ratsiraka and Albert Zafy - struck a deal following talks in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 6<sup>th</sup> November.

Madagascar's political rivals have now agreed on posts within a transitional government that will hold power until next year's elections following a power struggle that brought months of volatility to the country. Andry Rajoelina will remain head of state, joined by two co-presidents representing other political factions on the island.

Rajoelina, a 35-year-old former DJ, was mayor of Madagascar's capital of Antananarivo when he overthrew democratically elected President Marc Ravalomanana in March after winning support from the military. The widely denounced takeover followed weeks of protests that claimed dozens of lives. African and Western nations called Rajoelina's takeover a coup, and the African Union and the Southern African Development Community suspended Madagascar's membership.

Mediators helped forge a power-sharing agreement in August but Rajoelina drew criticism for unilaterally forming a new government in September, violating an accord that demanded that all parties agree on appointments. His actions sparked demonstrations by supporters of the deposed former president demanding his return. With the latest power sharing deal in place elections are to be held by November 2010.

According to the AU the regional body would not re-admit Madagascar until the newly agreed power-sharing government is in place and fresh elections in the pipeline.

UN Secretary General Mr. Ban's spokesperson said the UN would continue to support Madagascar "through the transition and beyond," led by former Mozambican president Joaquim Chissano, who has been working with the African Union (AU), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the



**BOTH MR RAJOELINA AND MR RAVALOMANANA CLAIM TO BE PRESIDENT**

International Organization of the Francophonie to mediate a solution to the political tensions. The Council further affirmed its support for the efforts of the United Nations in the process, including an election consultation team which was sent last week.

Analysts say the deal will allow donors who suspended aid worth hundreds of millions of dollars to resume work with Madagascar without flouting their own democratic ideals. However, some diplomatic sources have said their governments will await the holding of free and fair elections before fully reinstating aid.

This case in point demonstrates how the democratic principle has been established as a universal norm and usually transcends the sovereign bounds of states. It is widely accepted as a value system similar to a moral set of ideals and is stepping up to assume the same status as perhaps genocide prevention and humanitarian intervention.

Even where some literature, especially in the Chinese academia is raising the debate to counter its infallibility, the concept's strong hold on international imagination surfaces in diplomatic language. Even though in Madagascar's case international bodies may not be proactively interfering on the domestic front, nevertheless it is quite evident that international pressure propels national leaders along democratic lines.

### Discussion Questions:

§- Would you agree that democratic principles have acquired the same standing as genocide prevention or humanitarian intervention?

§- Does diplomatic language over

### Democracy as an International Benchmark!

*The democratic principle has transcended its theoretical limits to make a niche in global consciousness. In the following cases overt diplomatic pressures under the benefaction of the 'democratic principle', reaching beyond the sovereign bounds of nations are quite evident. The jury is still out on the appropriateness of this approach as a 'principle' and by way of 'acceptability' in global opinion.*

**Honduras**- On June 28th 09' the Honduran army, at the behest of the parliament ousted Zelaya, an elected president, and exiled him in Central America's first military coup since the Cold War. Leadership world wide as well as international bodies strongly condemned the ouster of the elected leader. Now widely being hailed as a symbol of a democratic Honduras, Zelaya ironically did not hold popular approval.

**Myanmar**- run by a military regime for the past 5 decades has come under fire for human rights excesses and lack of *democracy*. Sanctions continue against the nation demanding that it make greater progress on its roadmap towards democracy and national reconciliation. Propelled by international pressure multi-party elections are scheduled for 2010 with a new charter that gives the military an automatic 25% of seats in parliament.

**Zimbabwe**- In Zimbabwe, governance of President Robert Mugabe – in power for 28 years (continuing after the disputed elections and political stalemate in 2008) – and his ZANU-PF party are widely alleged responsible for the severe economic slide and growing public discontent. Festering in an 'undemocratic' environment the nation continues to bear the brunt of international isolation.

**Kenya**- The 2007–2008 Kenyan political, humanitarian crisis erupted after incumbent President Mwai Kibaki was declared the winner of the disputed presidential election held on Dec. 27, 07'. Post-election violence killed 1,500 people and displaced 300,000 more. The United Nations brokered a power-sharing deal between the president, Mwai Kibaki, and the former opposition leader and now Prime Minister, Raila Odinga. Stakeholders on all sides however are frustrated by the unsatisfactory pace of reforms.

**Guinea**- The Sept. 28<sup>th</sup> Massacre against demonstrators in Guinea was ordered by Captain Moussa Dadis Camara- leader of the military junta, in which more than 150 were killed. **Camara**, who came to power in a coup on 23 Dec. 08', initially promised to organize elections but has since signaled he has not ruled out running for the presidency. International commentaries are highly critical of the dictatorial trend and frequently call for a return to 'Democracy'.

## Telescopic Analysis: 'Addressing the IDP Crisis in Africa- The Kampala Summit'

An African Union Special Summit held on 22 and 23 October 2009, in Entebbe, Uganda, adopted the 'African Union Convention on the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa', also known as the 'Kampala Convention'. It is the first legally binding international instrument on IDPs with a continental scope, which commits African States to prevent displacement and protect and assist internally displaced persons.

A UNHCR statement issued in advance of the summit pointed to the global shift in recent years away from a focus on refugees, and to the more complex issue of people displaced within their own country. Where refugee populations have declined in recent years, internal displacement continues to rise and the number of people uprooted from their homes is mounting. Experts say the displacement is aggravating social upheavals, wars and food shortages in many parts of the continent.

Out of Africa's total 17-million refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) the continent hosts at least 13 million of the world's estimated 25 million IDPs who vastly outnumber refugees. According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Sudan (4 million), the Democratic Republic of Congo (2.12 million) and Somalia (1.55 million) head the list of IDPs.

The causes of displacement vary, according to the AU, but are largely homegrown and exacerbated by extreme poverty, underdevelopment and lack of opportunities as well as natural disasters. According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) Climate change has also increased the frequency and intensity of natural hazards in Africa. There is no agency with a mandate to protect and assist IDPs - unlike refugees, who fall under the UNHCR. While they make up almost two-thirds of global populations seeking safety from armed conflict and violence, they have fewer rights than refugees.

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement restate and compile existing international human rights and humanitarian law and attempt to clarify grey areas and gaps in the various instruments pertinent to IDPs. 17 African Union member states signed the agreement, namely, Burundi, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, (Disputed) Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.



However According to the UNHCR and the AU Commission, African leaders are reluctant to end poor governance, abuse of human rights and conflicts that have displaced millions of people. Poor attendance by politicians at the AU's special Summit has cast doubts on the commitment of African leaders to end the refugee and IDPs crisis. No Head of State of any of the countries worst hit by the crises attended the Kampala Summit including Rwanda, Burundi, the DR Congo and Sudan.

Over the years, the AU has developed various initiatives, including deployment of peace support operations, appointment of special envoys and special representatives and mobilizing international support for post-conflict reconstruction. In some cases, regional blocks have intervened to prevent, de-escalate and resolve conflicts - including the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Cote d'Ivoire; the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in southern Africa; and the Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Sudan's north-south conflict. In addition, various instruments exist that offer protection to the displaced, such as the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.

Specifically focusing on displaced persons, the Kampala declaration agrees to, among other things, enable IDPs find durable solutions by promoting and creating conducive conditions for voluntary return, local integration or settlement elsewhere in the circumstances of safety and dignity and to ensure access to primary, secondary and post-secondary education, and other

training for all children, including refugee and internally displaced children as well as access to informal and adult education

Despite a landmark convention having been adopted, critics say implementation will be difficult unless politicians join in. The charter is a legal instrument that spells out a number of obligations that countries should honor. The AU Commission, however, says it will promote the charter through civil society and national parliaments. The establishment of a code to protect IDPs under international law would ensure provision of humanitarian assistance and rule out arbitrary displacement of people. The debate also centered on ending support to armed groups, and to holding them responsible for the refugee and IDPs crisis, a provision that several countries objected to.

The African Union (AU) is now in advanced stages of establishing an African Standby Force whose mandate will include assisting people after natural disasters, peacekeeping, protection of the vulnerable, and implementation of peace agreements. The force made up of soldiers from the national armies of AU member countries will consist of 25,000 soldiers and will be fully operational in June 2010.

The Kampala summit was described by Zambian President Rupiah Banda as "a distinct success". The signing of the convention brings to an end the process of negotiation that started in 2006. Seventeen countries have signed the convention but for the legally binding document to come into force, it has to be ratified by 15 of the AU's 53 member states.

In spite of the euphoria of its adoption, officials and analysts remain skeptical given the backdrop of a rather unsatisfactory record of ratifications, and implementation of obligations under such instruments, by African States. §

### Discussion Questions:

§- Would you agree that the Kampala Summit has been a 'Distinct Success' despite critics' apprehensions?

## Telescopic Analysis: *Middle East and Latin America- a New Proxy Field for Engagement?*

Latin America is being espoused as a battleground for competing Middle East powers, whose leaders are criss-crossing the continent seeking support from an increasingly strategic region.

President Peres' visit to the region from November 10-17 marks the first state visit by an Israeli President to Brazil in 40 years and to Argentina in 20 years. Peres' visit comes amid stalled Middle East peace negotiations and only days before Palestinian Authority acting Chief Mahmoud Abbas is scheduled to visit Argentina. President Ahmadinejad of Iran is also planning a similar trip to Brazil and the region this month. More over Hugo Chavez expects Mahmoud Ahmadinejad to visit Venezuela by the end of the year as well.

Israeli President's trip is primarily to offset growing Iranian influence in the region. Iran has developed strong alliances on the continent with a number of socialist governments, allied to Tehran by their hostility towards America. Also a major concern is the launching of a new diplomatic campaign by Palestinian Authority leaders to gain international backing for a Palestinian state, seeking to unilaterally declare statehood in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem.

Brazil and Argentina have Latin America's largest Jewish populations out of a total estimated 500,000 in the region. Peres was in Brazil last week, where Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad is due to arrive on November 23, and Brazilian officials say Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas may also visit later this month. Asked if he thought Brazil, given its good relations with both Israel and Iran, might be a good nation to help temper Iran's supposed nuclear ambitions, Peres said: "Maybe. But I don't have this expectation.". During the UN General Assembly in September Brazilian President Silva defended Iran's right to have a nuclear program for energy and called it a great partner. Brazil's close relations with Iran have been a source of concern for Israel as well as the United States, says Chris Sabatini, senior director of policy for the New York-based Council of the Americas. It has become a voice for poor countries in the G-20, and some governments see it as the moderate voice of the region's leftist-led nations. Brazil has a sizable Shiite Muslim population in the states of Paraná and São Paulo, which is another reason for its open relations with Iran, according to Sabatini.



Argentina on the other hand has taken the opposite tack from Brazil and has collaborated more so with the US in isolating Iran. One reason is Buenos Aires' "large, vocal [and] politically powerful" Jewish population, says Sabatini, and the not-too-distant memories of the 1992 and 94' bombings of the Israeli embassy and at the Israelite Mutual Association. Argentina and Israel accuse Iran of masterminding these attacks.

A visit to the country by Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas is also scheduled for the coming week. Kirchner, Peres's Argentine counterpart has been pushing for fresh negotiations between the Israelis and the Palestinians and has strongly condemned the illegal Israeli settlement policy in the occupied territories. Argentina has also offered to mediate between Israel and Palestine for peace in the Middle East.

Iran's ideological and political agenda does have more traction in some parts of Latin America – especially with Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez. Venezuela has deepened its ties with Iran in recent years, exchanging official visits and signing numerous agreements to cement economic, political and military cooperation. Both nations are strident critics of the United States and Israel. Venezuela has also been accused of aiding Iran with its 'nuclear ambitions', a claim that both nations deny. Israel has not had diplomatic relations with Venezuela since January, when Chavez kicked out the Israeli delegation to protest Israel's war with Gaza.

Iran's spreading influence in South America is causing concern both in the United States and Israel. Washington

### Discussion Questions:

§- Do you think Latin America has the capacity to provide a credible platform to resolve Middle Eastern rivalries?

§- How active a player is the United States in these proceedings given its shaky reputation with the left inclined governments in the region?

is clearly alarmed by Iran's inroads in the region. Hillary Clinton at the commencement of her designation as Secretary of State signaled her concern about Tehran's ambitions, claiming that it was making "disturbing gains" on the continent. Given the new administrations change of policy as regards engaging Iran, Latin America has the potential to pose as a proxy mediator. However, so far leadership on both sides seems more inclined towards forwarding their respective strategic interests in the region rather than any credible engagement. . §



## Jewish Population in Latin America

Country	Total Population	Jews	% Jewish of Total Population	% of World Jewish Population
Argentina	38,600,000	184,500	0.48%	1.41%
Bolivia	8,900,000	500	<.05%	<.05%
Brazil	184,200,000	96,500	0.05%	0.74%
Chile	16,100,000	20,700	0.13%	0.16%
Colombia	46,000,000	3,100	<.05%	<.05%
Ecuador	13,000,000	900	<.05%	<.05%
Paraguay	6,200,000	900	<.05%	<.05%
Peru	27,900,000	2,200	<.05%	<.05%
Suriname	400,000	200	0.05%	<.05%
Uruguay	3,400,000	18,000	0.53%	0.15%
Venezuela	26,700,000	15,400	0.06%	0.12%
<b>Total South America</b>	<b>372,400,000</b>	<b>342,900</b>	<b>0.09%</b>	<b>2.62%</b>

Source: *American Jewish Year Book*, 2006, (NY: [American Jewish Committee](http://www.american-jewish-committee.org/), 2006);  
<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Judaism/jewpop.html>

## Muslim Population in Latin America

South America- Country	Total Population in 2008	Muslim Population in 2008	% Muslim of Total Population
Argentina	39,700,000	600000	1.5
Bolivia	10,000,000	001000	0.01
Brazil	195,100,000	1000000	0.51
Chile	16,800,000	3300	0.02
Columbia	44,400,000	8800	0.02
Ecuador	13,800,000	600	0.004
Guyana	800,000	56000	7
Paraguay	6,200,000	496	0.008
Peru	27,900,000	600	0.002
Surinam	500,000	98000	19.6
Uruguay	3,300,000	600	0.01
Venezuela	27,900,000	111000	0.4

*American Muslim Population*; [http://islamicpopulation.com/America/america\\_islam.html](http://islamicpopulation.com/America/america_islam.html)

Business and Politics in the Muslim World (BPM) refers to a study funded by the Higher Education Commission (HEC) of Pakistan, and is conducted at the International Islamic University (IIU), Islamabad.

Principle Investigator- DR. IJAZ SHAFI GILANI



BPM- Business & Politics  
 In the Muslim World  
 45, Street 52, F 7/4, Islamabad, Pakistan