



„Germany –

Constitution, Social Market Economy & Challenges in
Difficult Geopolitical Times“

„...and a few notes on Kenya“

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@

University of Nairobi

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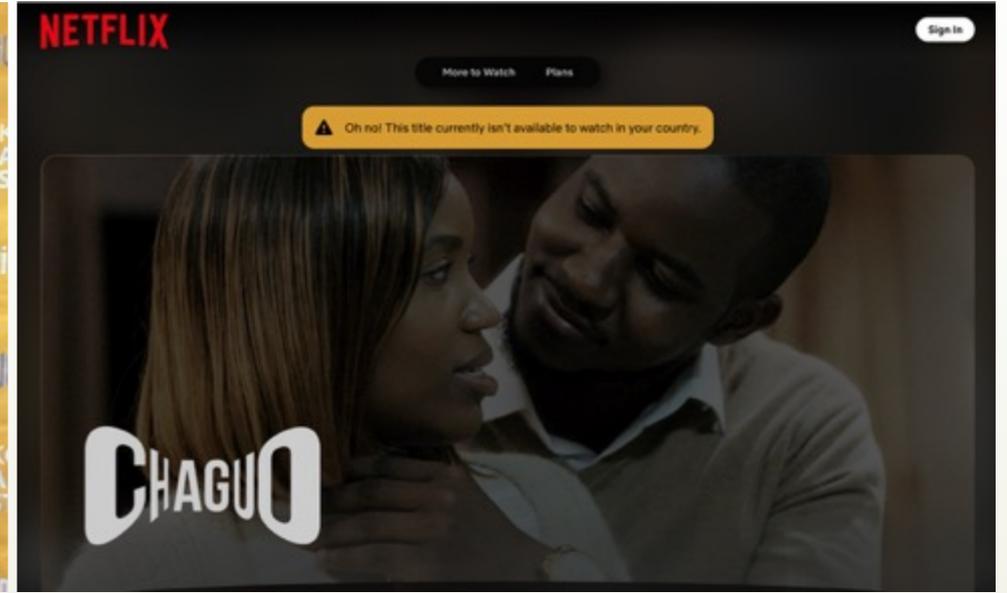
17 February 2026

Agenda

1. On a personal note
2. Very brief: situation after WW II
3. The beginning of the *Social Market Economy* in Germany
4. Constitution (a bit of comparison with Kenya)
5. The rise of Germany, facts, figures
6. Social fabric of the society, trust, rich & poor, cultural norms and rule of law
7. How is the situation in 2025/2026?
8. Geopolitical challenges, a brief outlook

1. On a personal note

Good to be back in Kenya, my second nyumbani and my first home from 2020-2024



A bit of my CV

- Medical degree, University of Heidelberg, founded in 1386
- MP, State of „Baden-Württemberg“ (2 terms)
- „PS“ in the „Free Hanseatic State Bremen“ (one of Germany's 16 states)
- Professor @ Karlsruhe University of Applied Sciences
- Mayor, City of Oldenburg (8 year term)

- Entrepreneurial activity 1998-2006
- Served on the supervisory boards, e.g. EWE*

- Honorary Citizen of Xiàn, China in 2013



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2. Very brief: situation after WW II ⁶

Where Germany started from:



Aerial view of the City of Pforzheim
after the bombing on 23 February 1945*



Berlin 1946

**Source NZZ

3. The beginning of the *Social Market Economy* in Germany

Please note that Germany means West-Germany, before 1990

With a little help of my friends ?!

1948 USA, European Recovery Program, popular under the name „Marshall Plan“

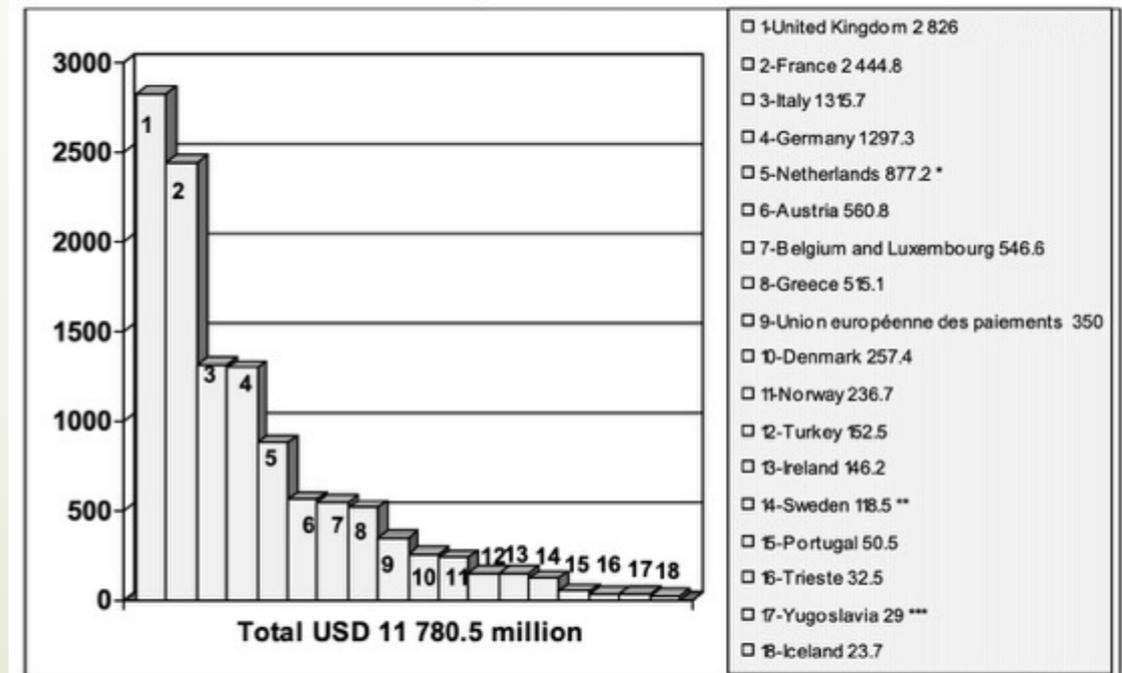
Rebuilding Europa after WW II

Beginning of the Cold War between „The West and Sowjetunion and their „allies“

With the establishment of the European Monetary Union and the European Coal and Steel Community, the **European economies moved closer to a common market in the 1950s.**

Market economy with a **stable currency, free prices, and secure private property rights**

Figure 1.1. Distribution of American aid in gifts (direct and conditional grants) among European countries April 1948-June 1951



Notes: Many thanks to Valérie Aubourg, historian, UE Marie Curie scholarship, for help with the translation.

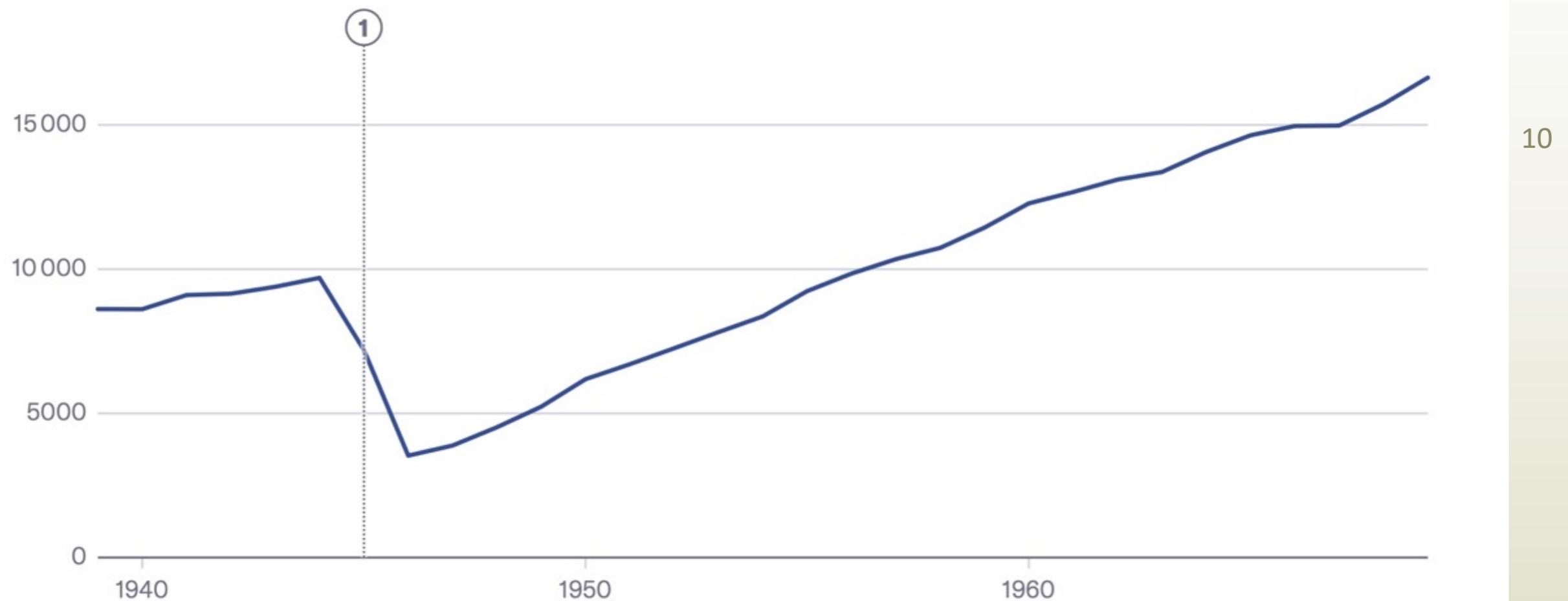
*Not counting Indonesia, which received USD 101.4 million; **Conditional aid only; ***Yugoslavia was not included in the Marshall Plan, but in 1950 American economic aid was transmitted via ECA.

Source: *Problèmes économiques*, No. 306, 10 November 1953, Documentation française; Office of Research (1953), Statistics and Reports, 30 October, FOA, European program.

Rapid growth „Wirtschaftswunder“ after WW II, GDP per capita in Germany, in US \$

Rasanten Wachstum in der Nachkriegszeit

BIP pro Kopf in Deutschland, gemessen in Dollar



① Kriegsende 1 end of WW II

Quelle: Maddison Project Database

*Source NZZ NZZ/jab.

Germany and its „Economic Miracle“

Germany's Social Market Economy

“free markets with a social safety net.”

Principle one:

It integrates neoclassical market mechanisms with institutional and **welfare-state policies**.

Competitive markets and private property remain central to resource allocation,

while the state acts as a rule-setter to ensure competition, internalize externalities, and limit market power.

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Through redistributive policies, social insurance systems, and labor-market institutions such as codetermination (labor unions), the model addresses inequality and social risk.

Its objective is to reconcile **economic efficiency, social cohesion, and macroeconomic stability** within a market-based framework.

Principle two:

The concept of **subsidiarity**. What smaller social units (the individual, the family, the community) can achieve on their own must not be taken away from them by larger and higher units (the state).

Personal responsibility takes precedence; the state has a supporting (“subsidiary”) function.

Key elements are

1. Free and competitive markets

- Prices are set by supply and demand
- Private property and entrepreneurship are protected
- Competition laws prevent monopolies and abuse of market power

2. Strong role of the state as a regulator (not a controller)

- The government sets clear rules for the market
- It enforces antitrust laws and consumer protection
- The state does *not* usually run businesses, but oversees fair play

3. Social security and welfare

- Universal healthcare
- Pensions and unemployment insurance
- Support for families, the disabled, and the poor
- Workers' rights and codetermination (employees involved in company decisions)

4. Social justice and economic stability

- Economic growth should benefit society as a whole
- The model aims to reduce inequality without destroying incentives to work or invest
- Emphasis on long-term stability rather than short-term profit



The Role of Germany's „Mittelstand“

„Mittelstand“ means *in general* a small or medium (SME) sized **family owned business**, frequently a hidden champion and a highly specialized **world market leader**



**HERRENKNECHT BORER
SECURES POWER SUPPLY
IN WEST AFRICA**

Why the „Mittelstand“ is important, 5 aspects

1. Backbone of the German economy

Represents over 99% of German firms

- Employs around 60% of the workforce
- Generates a large share of value added

This makes the Mittelstand crucial for **economic stability and resilience.**

2. Export strength and global competitiveness

- Many Mittelstand firms are **world market leaders** in narrow industrial niches
- Strong focus on **high-quality manufacturing**, engineering, and technology

Supports Germany's reputation as an **export-oriented economy**

Key driver of Germany's **trade surplus** (202,7 billion € in 2025).



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3. Innovation and productivity

- High investment in **R&D**, skills, and process innovation
- Close links with universities, vocational schools, and research institutes
- Incremental innovation rather than disruptive, short-term strategies

Sustains **long-term productivity growth**.

4. Employment and vocational training

- Central role in Germany's **dual vocational training system**
- Provides apprenticeships and skilled jobs across regions
- Reduces youth unemployment and skills mismatches

Strengthens **human capital development**.



**Metal Processing Lubri-
cants**

15

Fuchs Petrolub – World's largest independent lubricant manufacturer

5. Regional development and social cohesion

Firms are spread across **rural and small-town Germany**

Prevents excessive regional inequality and urban concentration

Strong employer–employee relationships and wage stability

Supports **social cohesion**, aligning with the Social Market Economy.



Villingen (40 K population), Black Forest



Otto Bock

4. Constitution

(a bit of comparison with Kenya)

Germany's Basic Law (1949) (Grundgesetz)

is a normative constitutional framework that combines liberal democratic principles with a social and federal state structure.

Centered on the inviolability of human dignity, it embeds fundamental rights as directly applicable law, constrains public authority through the rule of law, and institutionalizes federalism.

Amendments to the Basic Law are only possible with a **two-thirds majority in the parliament**



6 Key characteristics of the Constitution

1. Human dignity and fundamental rights

- **Human dignity is inviolable (Article 1)**
- Extensive catalogue of **basic rights** (freedom of speech, equality before the law, freedom of religion, etc.)
- All state authority is bound by these rights

2. Democratic and representative system

- Power derives from **the people**
- Parliamentary democracy **with free and fair elections**
- Political pluralism and party competition

3. Federalism

- **Power shared between the Bund (federal level) and Länder**
- States have their own constitutions and responsibilities (e.g. education, policing)
- Prevents excessive centralization of power

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6 Key characteristics of the Constitution

4. Rule of law (*Rechtsstaat*)

- Government is bound by law and the constitution
- **Independent judiciary**
- Legal certainty and proportionality in state action

5. Social state principle (*Sozialstaat*)

- The state is responsible for ensuring **social justice and welfare**
- Constitutional basis for the **Social Market Economy**
- Supports social security, labor protection, and redistribution

6. Defensive (militant) democracy

- Democracy may defend itself against extremist threats
- Anti-constitutional parties can be banned
- Protection against abuse of democratic freedoms



Constitutional Court (Supreme Court),
Karlsruhe

What does it mean „Federal Republic“ ?

1. Legislation

- The „Bund“ (national level) legislates in areas of **national importance**, including:
- Foreign policy and defense
- Citizenship and immigration
- Currency and monetary policy
- National transport and communications
- Civil and criminal law
- Economic and labor law

2. National policy and representation

Represents Germany internationally (EU, UN, treaties)

Controls the armed forces (Bundeswehr)

Coordinates nationwide economic and fiscal policy

3. Shared taxation and finance

Major taxes (income tax, VAT) are **shared** with the Länder

Oversees fiscal equalization (*Länderfinanzausgleich*) to reduce regional inequality

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4 Roles of the Länder (States)

1. Administration and implementation

Länder implement most federal laws

Responsible for public administration and law enforcement

Operate courts (except federal supreme courts)

This makes German federalism **administrative**, not centralized.

2. Education and culture

Full responsibility for education policy (schools, universities)

Cultural affairs and media regulation

Police forces

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Roles of the Länder (States)

3. Legislative powers

Länder legislate where the federal government does not

Examples: education, culture, local government, policing

4. Participation at the federal level

Represented in the **Bundesrat (upper house)**

Can block or amend federal legislation affecting Länder interests

Gives states **direct influence** over national lawmaking.

Side note: States parliaments are mostly having 5 year terms, Prime Minister is elected by the majority of the parliament. No term limit.



Don't forget the role of the Municipalities

Municipalities (*Gemeinden* and *Städte*) are the **basic level of government** in Germany.

Under the Basic Law, they have a **constitutional right to local self-government** (*kommunale Selbstverwaltung*).

Their role is to manage **local public affairs independently** within the law.

Municipalities in Germany function as autonomous local authorities with constitutionally guaranteed self-government.

They are responsible for local public goods provision, **spatial planning, and social services**, while also acting as administrative agents for Länder and federal policies.

Their role enhances democratic participation and policy responsiveness at the local level.

Municipal parliaments.

Mayors are elected by popular vote, no term limits, but age limits



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Key „Players“ in German politics

1. President (Präsident), mostly a representative role, 5 year term, 2 terms limit. Elected by all members of the German parliament and representatives from the Second Chamber



25

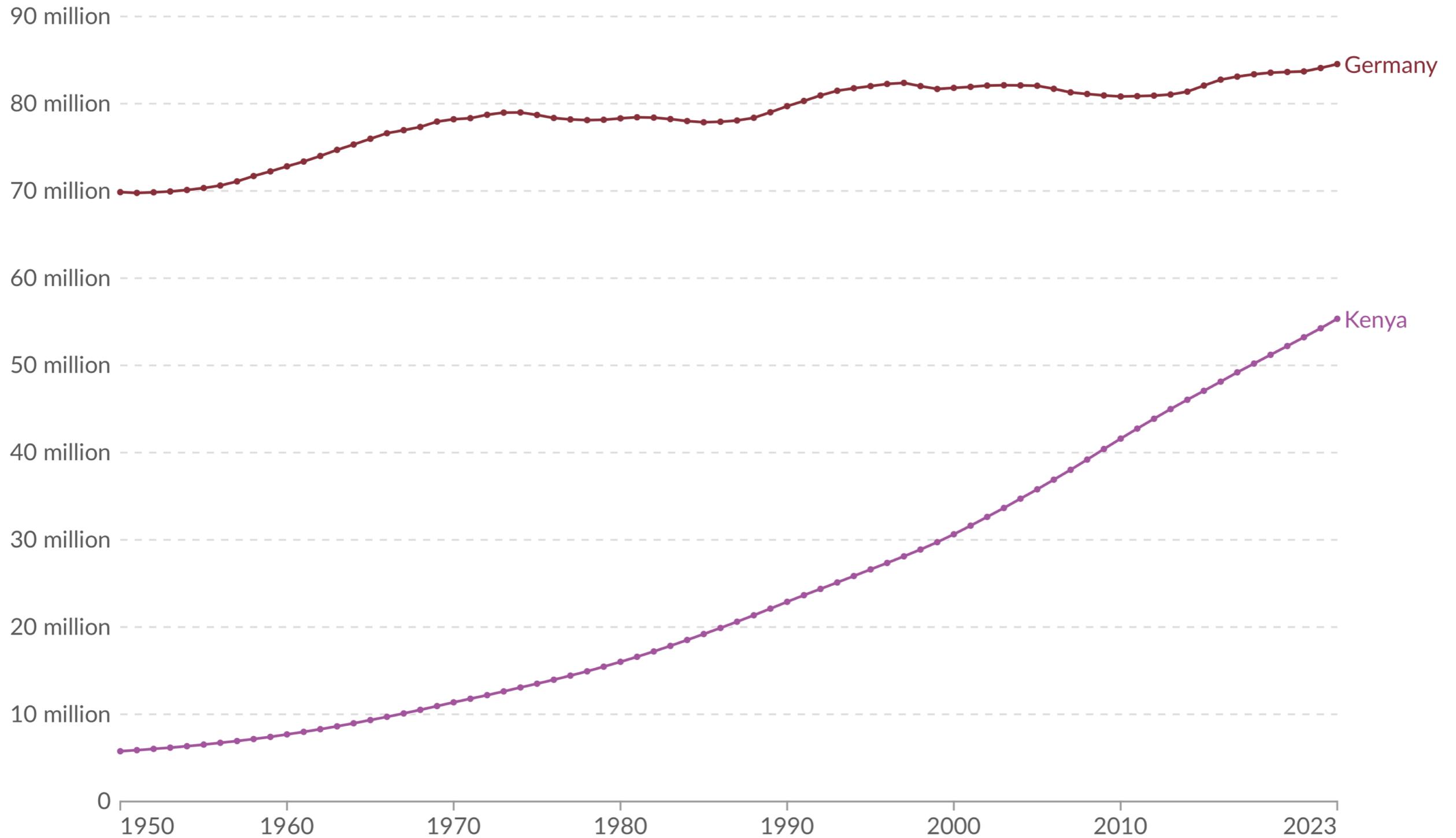
2. President of the Federal Parliament, majority vote, but in general from the Party with the most seats in the parliament
3. **Chancellor.** This is the most powerful position! The chancellor is elected by a majority of the Bundestag. No term limit. No age limit.



5. The rise of Germany, facts, figures

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Population, 1950 to 2023



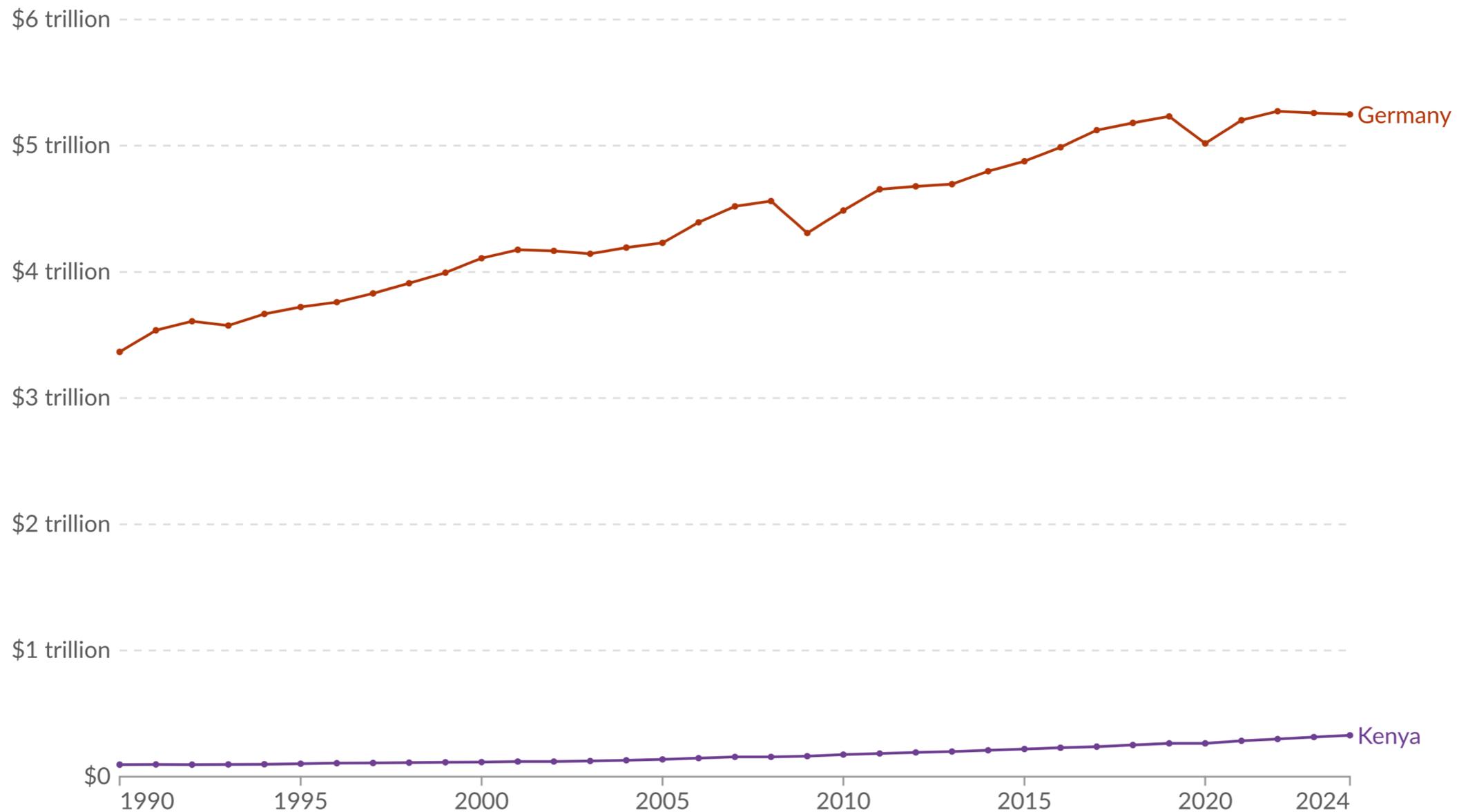
Data source: UN, World Population Prospects (2024)

OurWorldinData.org/population-growth | CC BY

Note: Values as of 1 July of the indicated year.

Gross domestic product (GDP), 1990 to 2024

This data is adjusted for inflation and differences in living costs between countries.



Data source: Eurostat, OECD, IMF, and World Bank (2025)

OurWorldinData.org/economic-growth | CC BY

Note: This data is expressed in international-\$¹ at 2021 prices.

1. International dollars International dollars are a hypothetical currency that is used to make meaningful comparisons of monetary indicators of living standards.

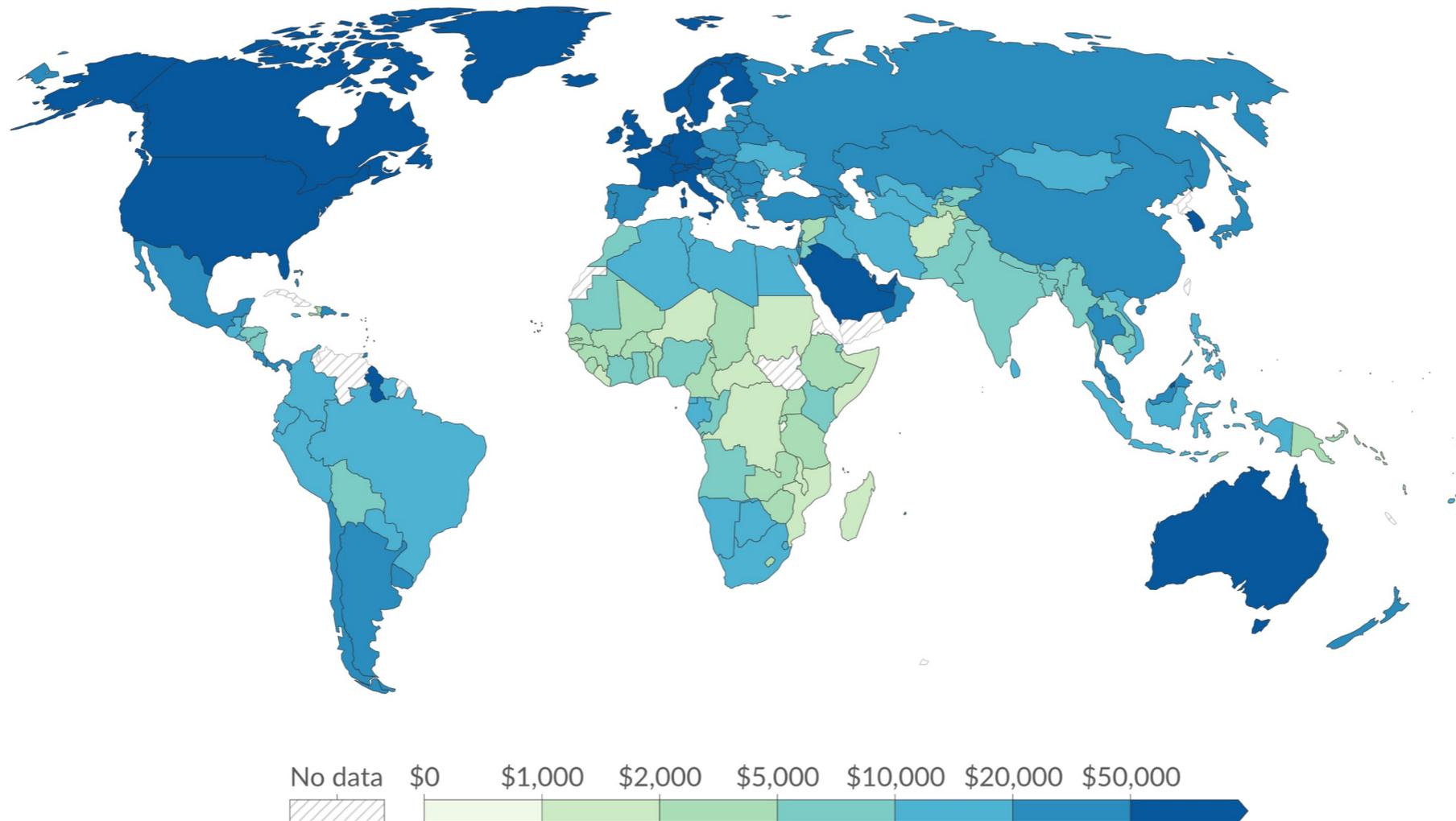
Figures expressed in constant international dollars are adjusted for inflation within countries over time, and for differences in the cost of living between countries.

The goal of such adjustments is to provide a unit whose purchasing power is held fixed over time and across countries, such that one international dollar can buy the same quantity and quality of goods and services no matter where or when it is spent.

Read more in our article: [What are international dollars?](#)

GDP per capita, 2024

GDP per capita is a country's gross domestic product¹ divided by its population. This data is adjusted for inflation and differences in living costs between countries.



Data source: Eurostat, OECD, IMF, and World Bank (2025)

OurWorldinData.org/economic-growth | CC BY

Note: This data is expressed in international-\$² at 2021 prices.

1. Gross domestic product Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure of a country's economic performance. It represents the total monetary value of all final goods and services produced within its borders over a specific time period, typically annually or quarterly.

GDP includes consumption, government spending, investments, and net exports (exports minus imports). It can be measured in current prices (nominal GDP) or adjusted for inflation to reflect GDP in constant prices (real GDP).

GDP is used to gauge the health of an economy, with increases indicating growth and decreases signaling contraction. Policymakers, economists, and analysts use GDP to make informed decisions, track economic trends, and make comparisons between countries.

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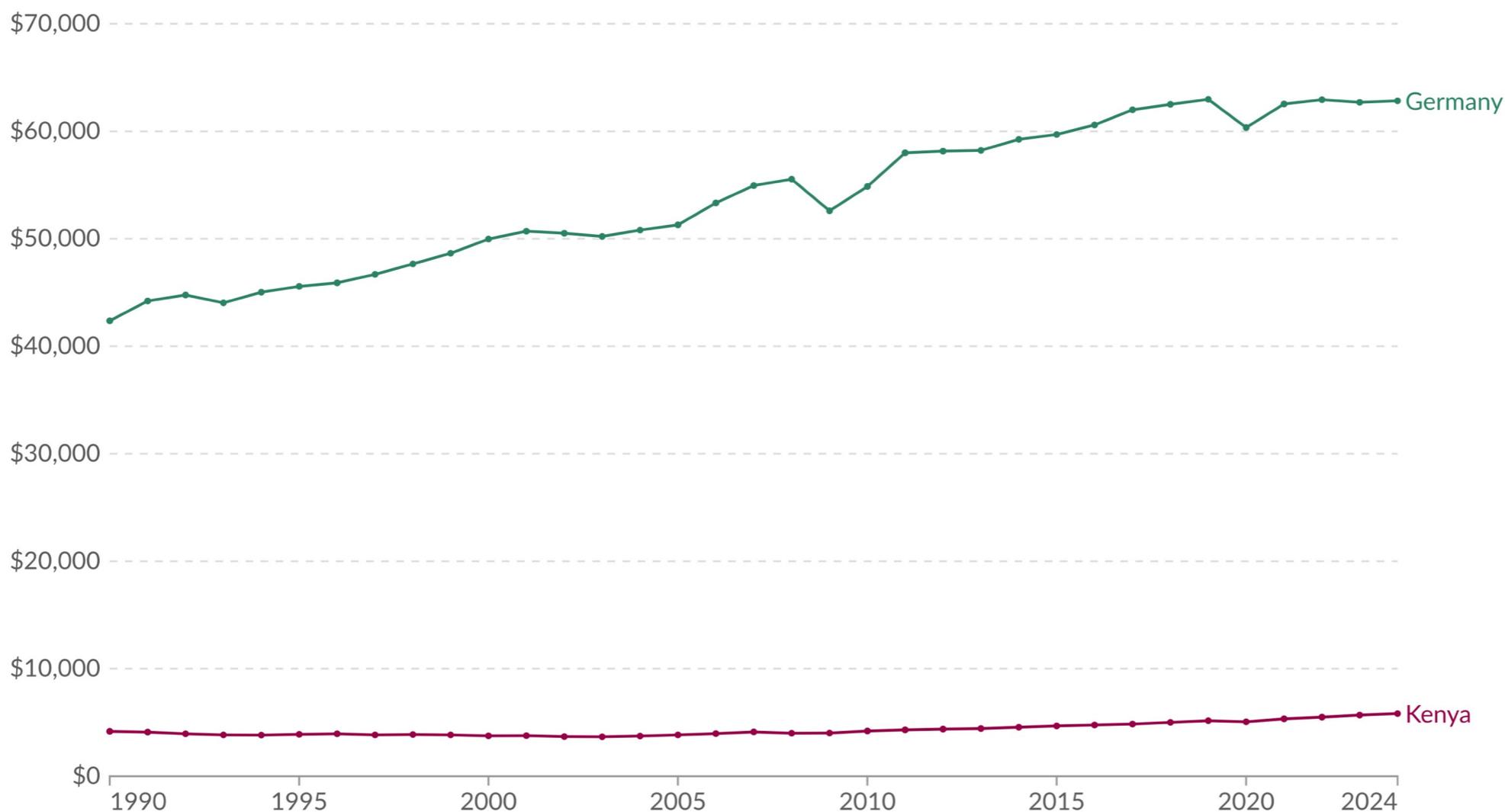
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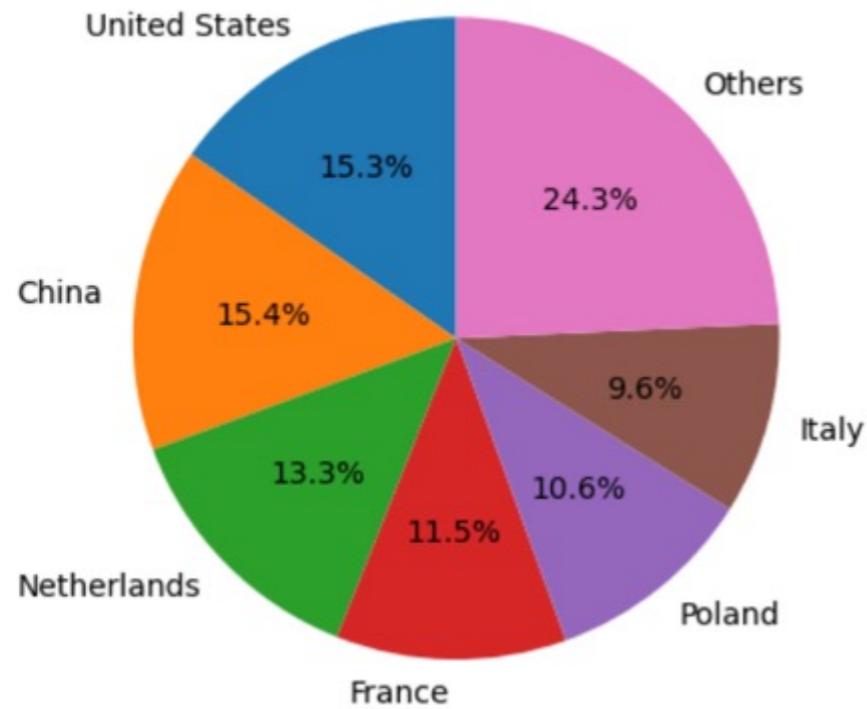
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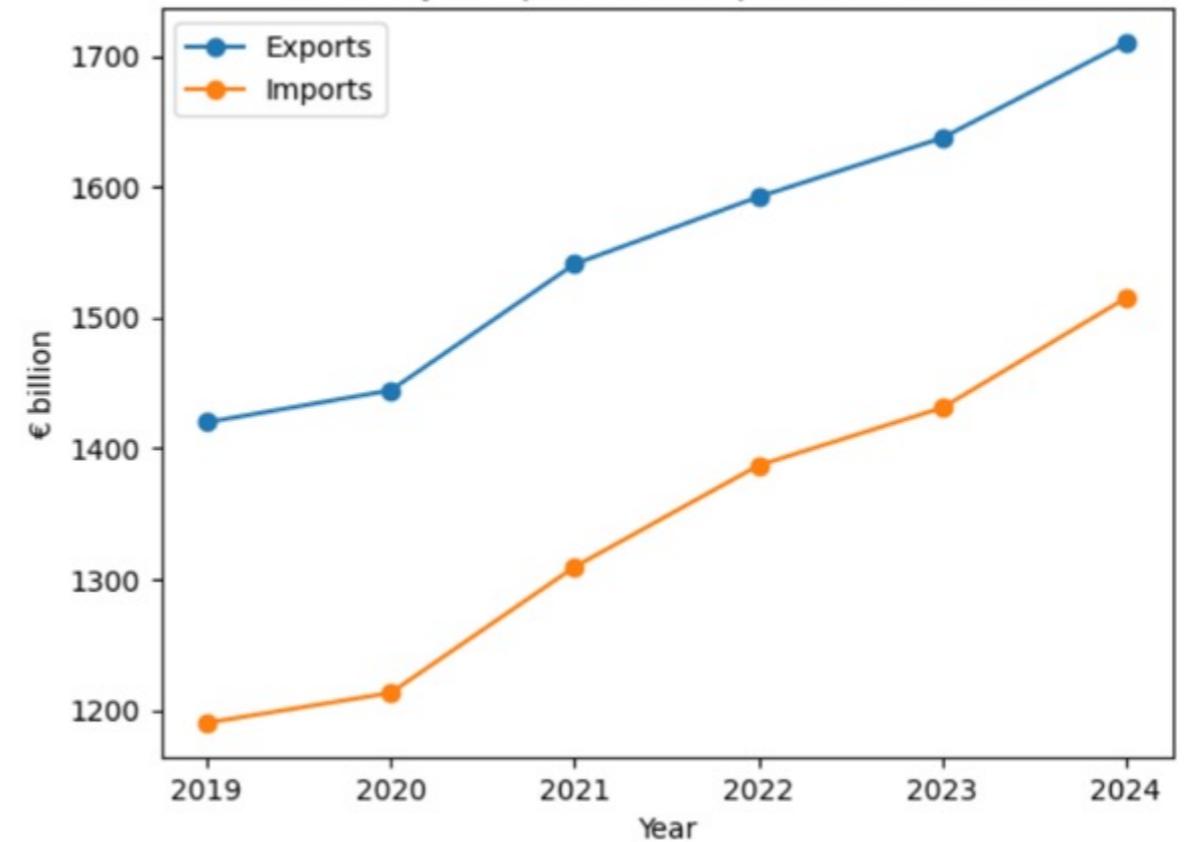
Read more in our article: [What are international dollars?](#)

Trade and even more trade

Germany's Trading Partners - Share of Total Trade

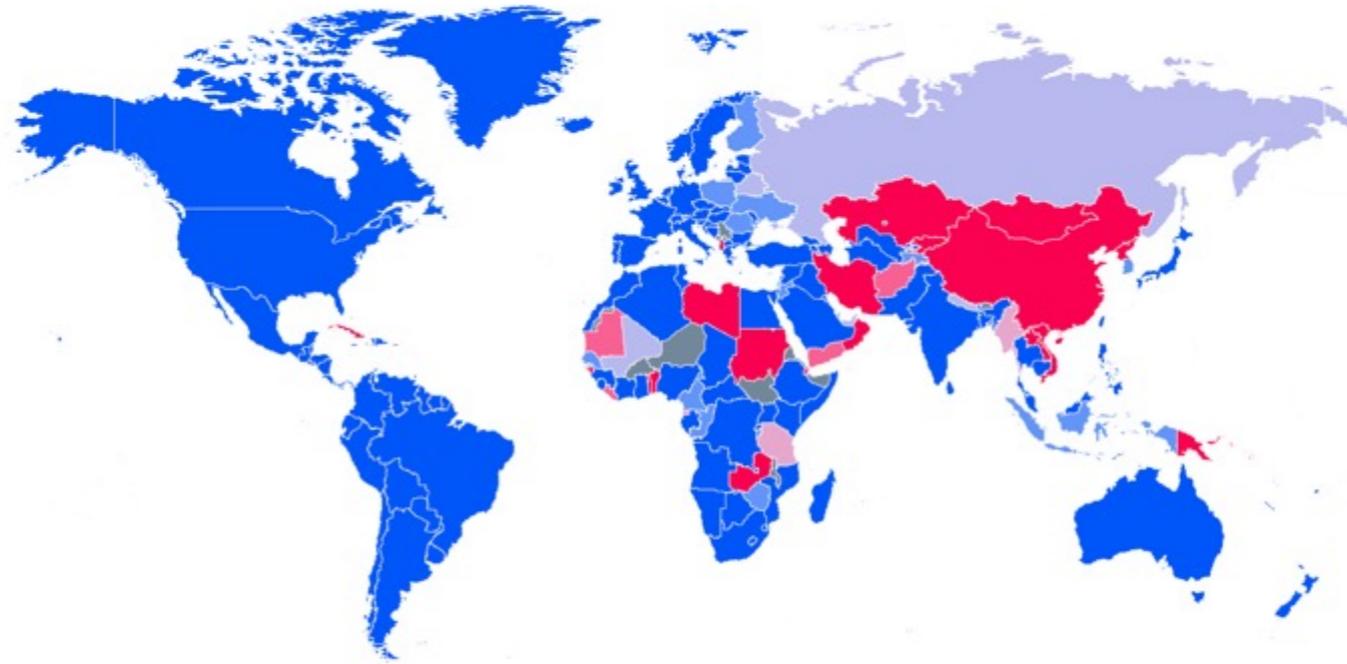


Germany's Exports and Imports (2019-2024)

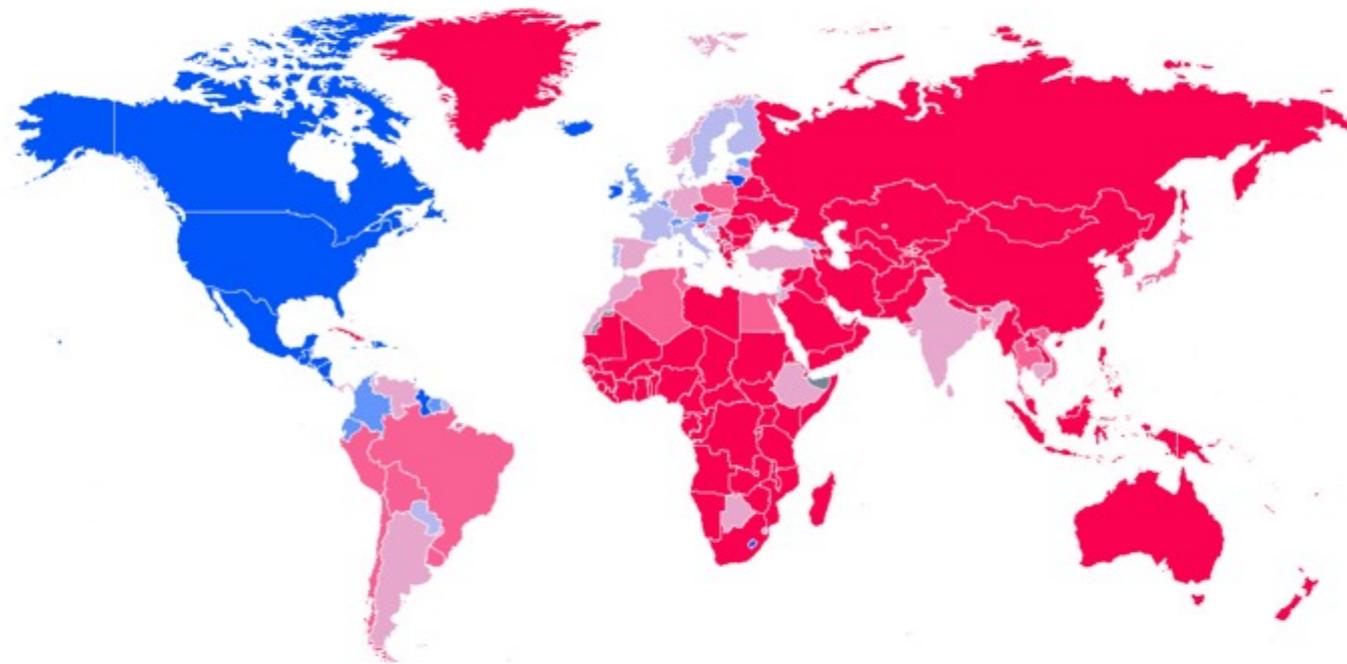


Two-way trade, 2001-2023

2001



2023



Who is the larger trading partner?



Source: Rajah and Albayrak (2025),
IMF Direction of Trade Statistics database

World leader in trade in goods and services

In 2024, the total value of EU's trade (goods and services combined) came to around **€7.87 trillion** (one trillion is one thousand billion), the equivalent of the combined GDPs of France, Italy, Netherlands and Spain.

over
€7.87
trillion

total value of EU trade



Goods: **€4.95 trillion**

+46% in 10 years

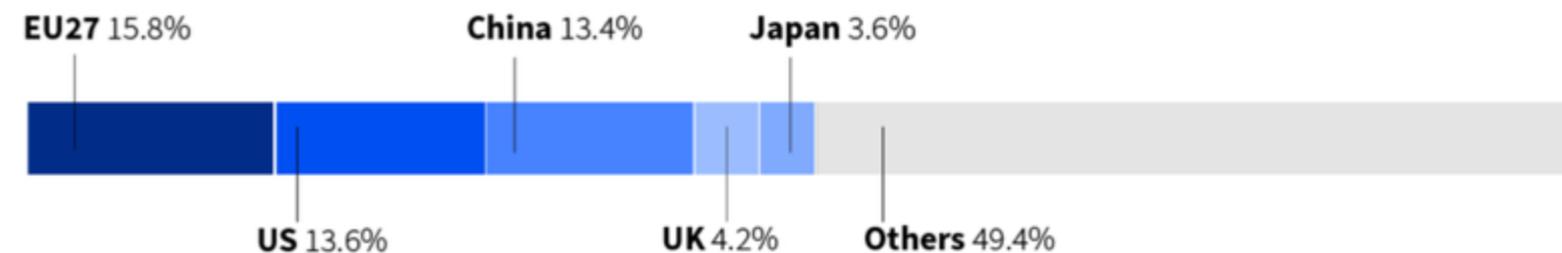


Services: **€2.92 trillion**

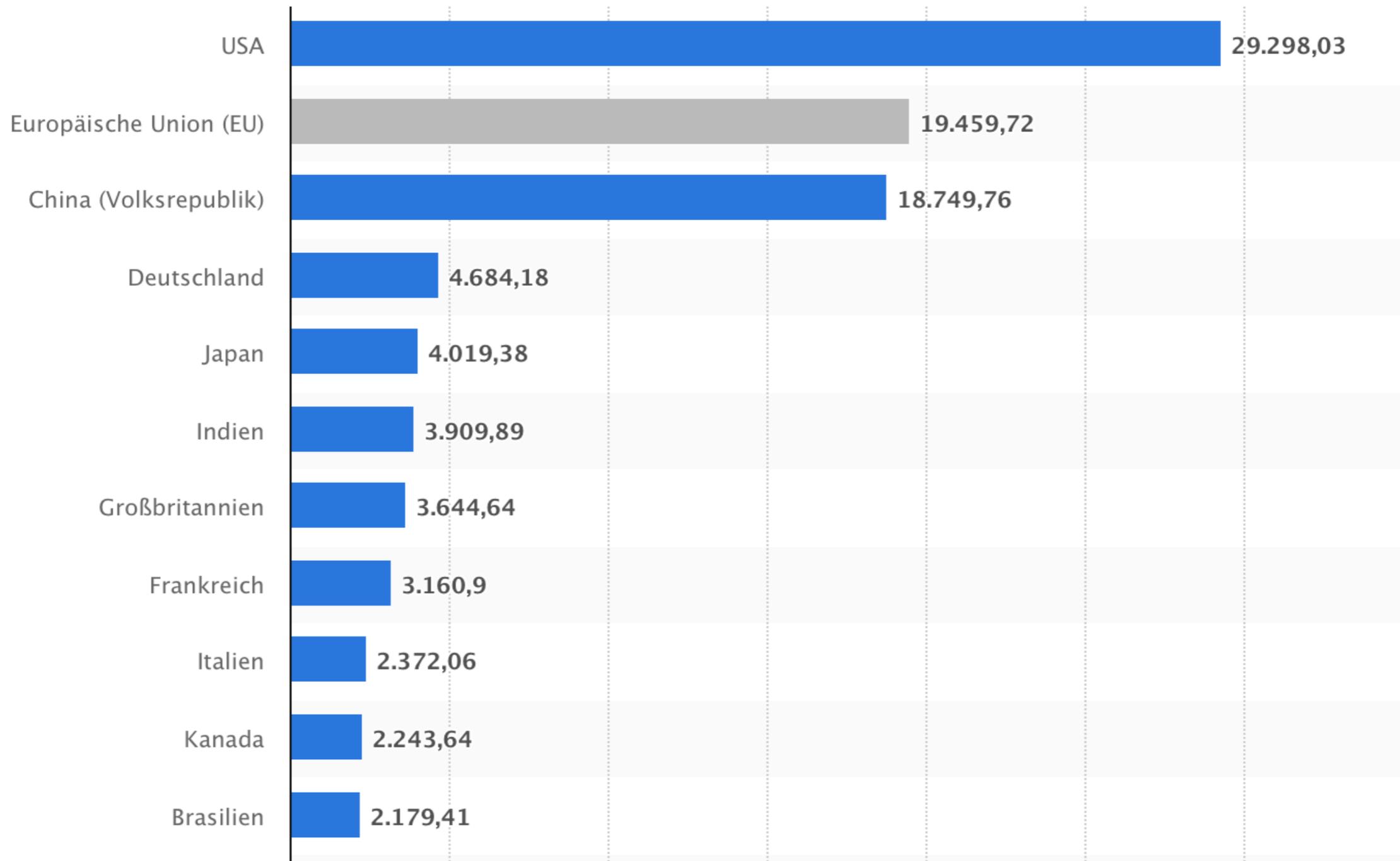
+106% in 10 years



Share of global trade in goods and services combined



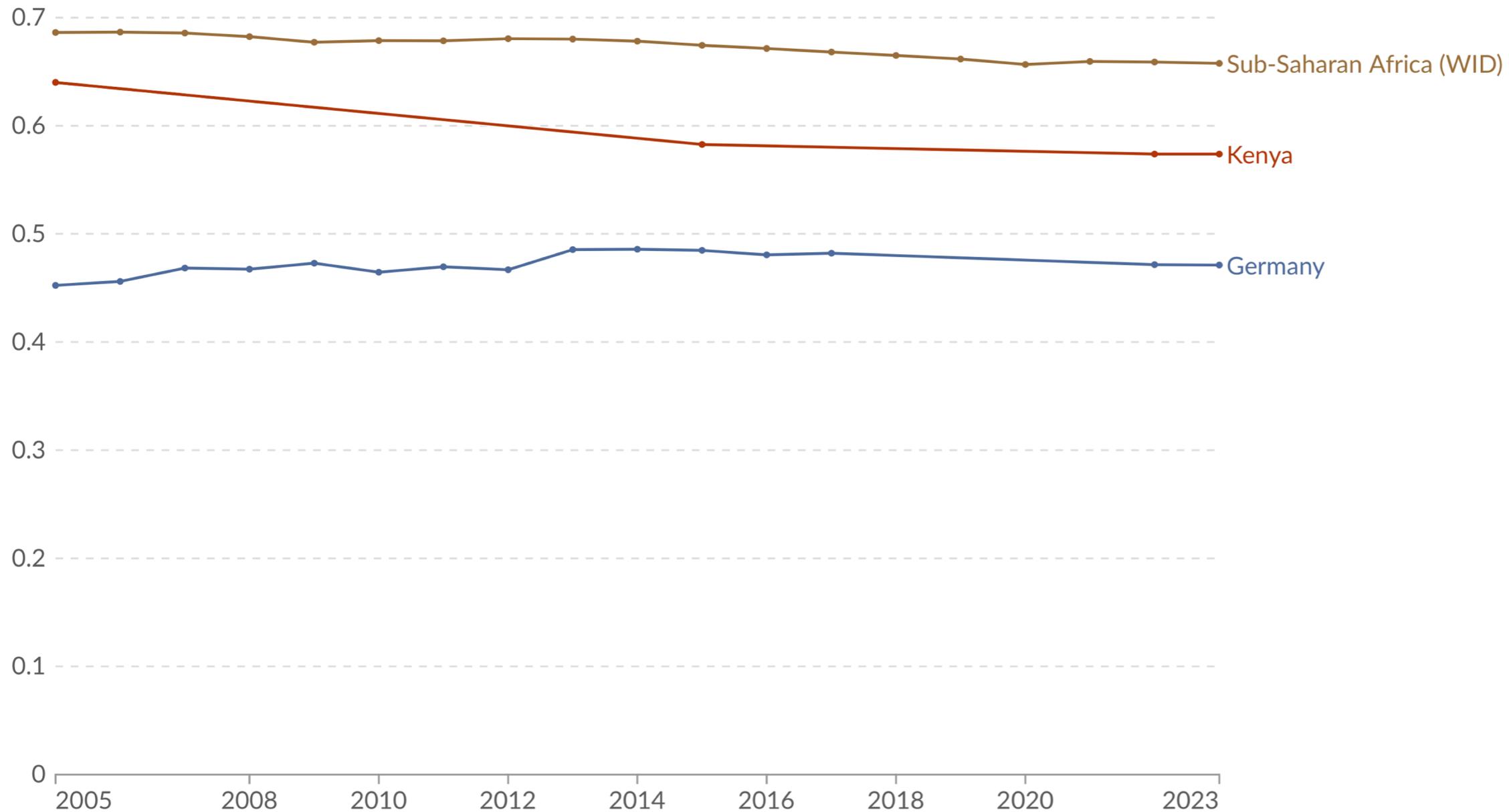
The largest economies of the world (in billion US \$)



35

Gini coefficient, 2005 to 2023

The Gini coefficient measures inequality on a scale from 0 to 1. Higher values indicate higher inequality. Inequality is measured here in terms of income before taxes and benefits.



Data source: World Inequality Database (WID.world) (2025)

CC BY

Note: Income is measured before payment of taxes and non-pension benefits, but after the payment of public and private pensions.

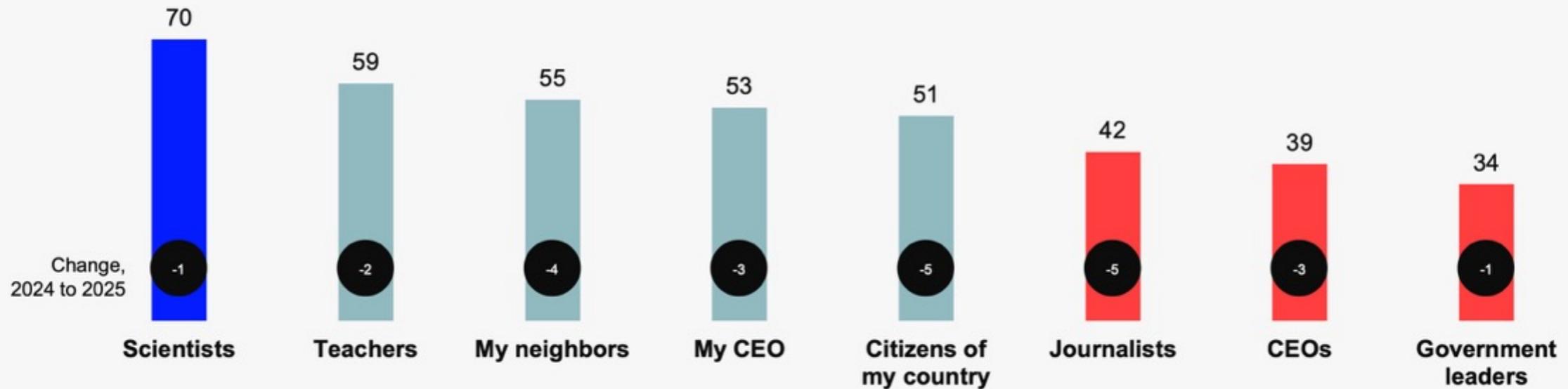
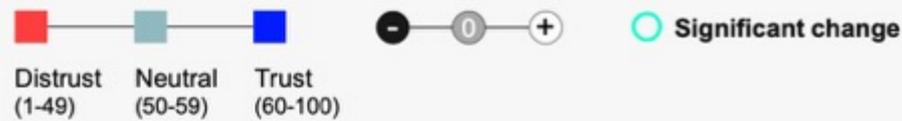
6. Social fabric of the society:

trust, rich & poor, cultural norms
and rule of law

Whom Germans trust

Scientists and Teachers Trusted More Than Institutional Leaders

Percent trust to do what is right, in Germany

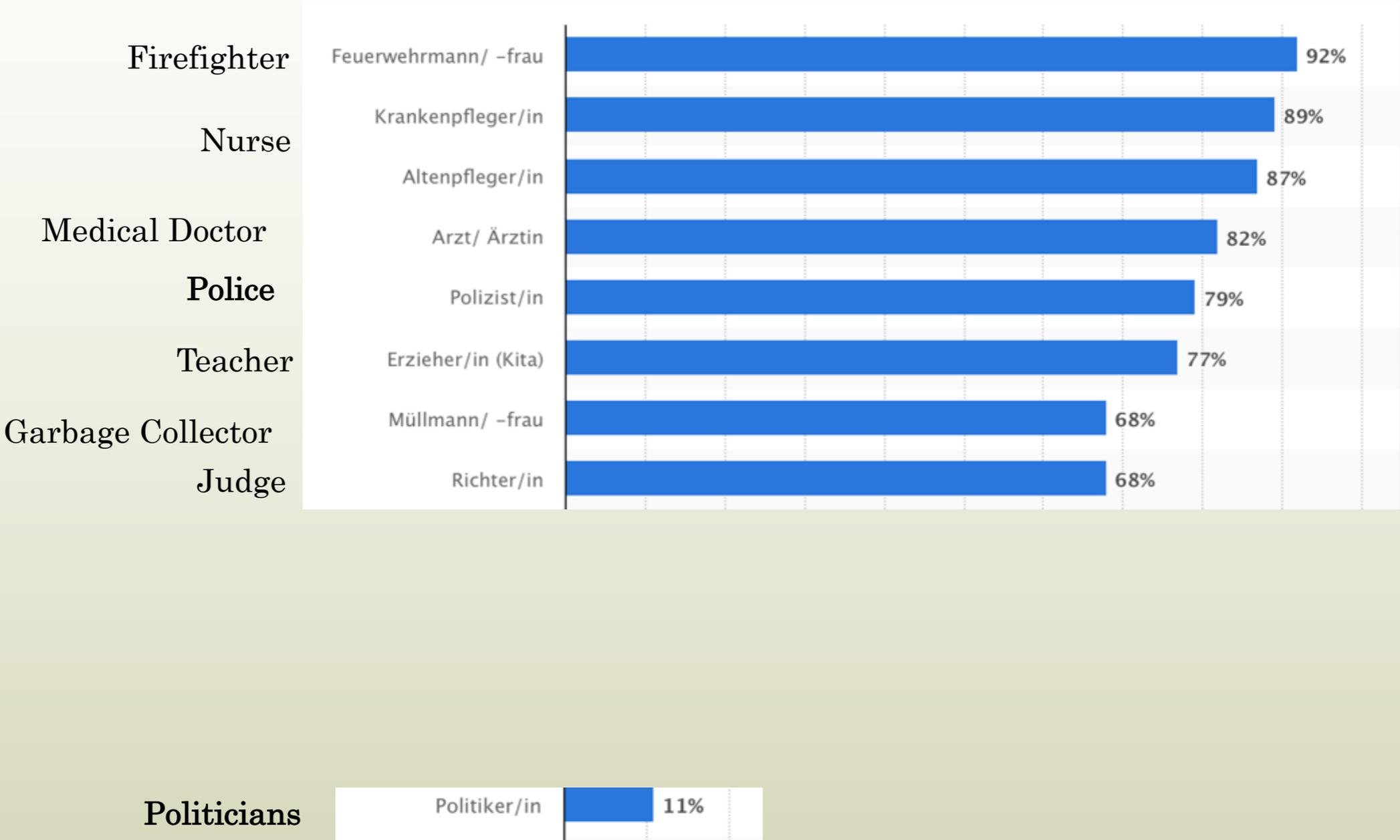


2025 Edelman Trust Barometer. TRU_PEP. Below is a list of groups of people. For each one, please indicate how much you trust that group of people to do what is right. 9-point scale; top 4 box, trust. Some attributes shown to half the sample. General population, Germany. "My CEO" only shown to those who are an employee of an organization (Q43/1). Year-over-year changes were tested for significance using a t-test set at the 99%+ confidence level.



Which professions do Germans trust

Not related to income



Rich & Poor

A few examples:

1. Salary of teachers

Education is free, NO school fees in public schools or universities

2. Salary of politicians, e.g. MP Federal Parliament: 11.833,47 € (July 2025), a month

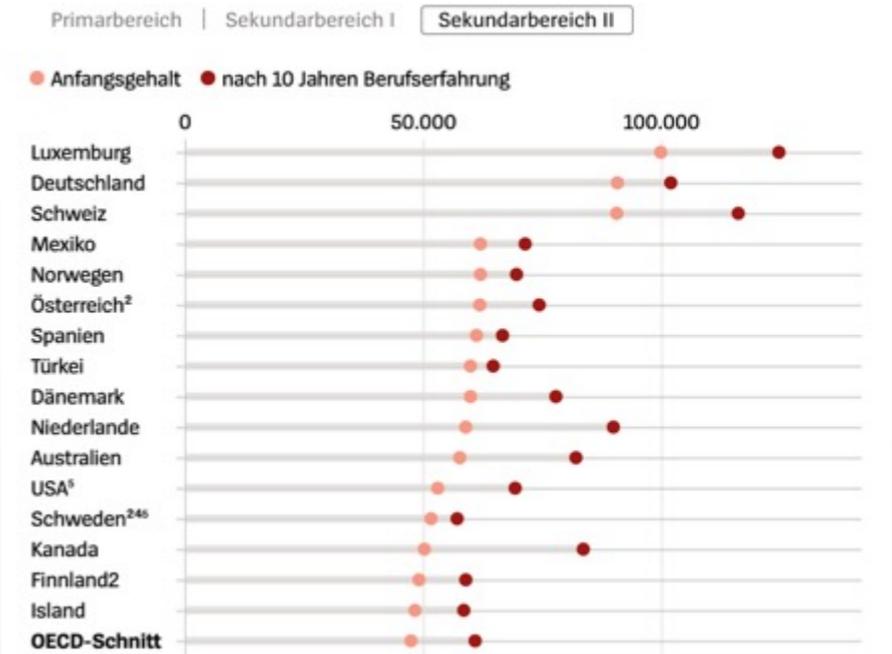
Chancellor: around 30 000 €, a month

Average monthly income in Germany: 4 700 €*

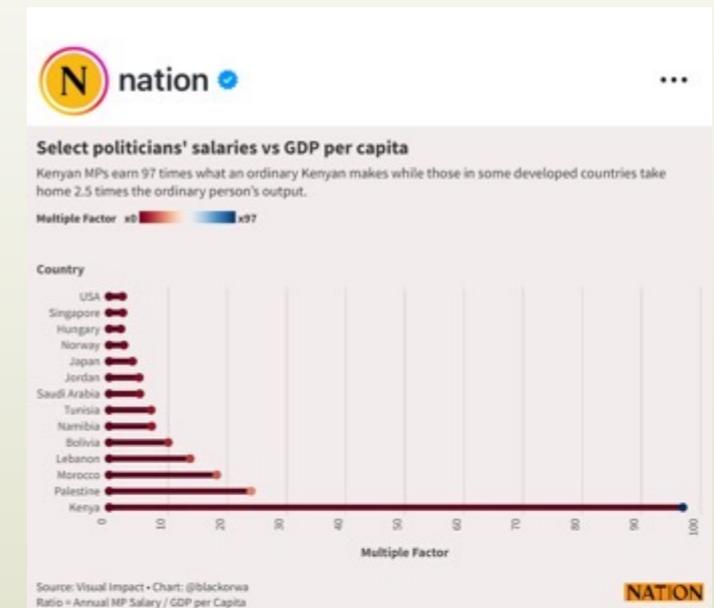


**Source: Statista

Jahresgehalt von Lehrkräften im OECD-Vergleich, 2024 in \$¹



40



50 likes

nation Kenyan MPs earn almost the same as legislators in developed countries. However, when compared to the economic output per person (GDP per Capita), a Kenyan MP takes home about 97 times what an ordinary Kenyan makes.

View all 2 comments

Add a comment...

10 minutes ago

Cultural norms and habits

Women rights, equal rights

Traditional customs, e.g. Bavaria



LGBTQ+

Same-sex marriages have been possible in Germany since October 1, 2017, after the Bundestag passed the “Act Introducing the Right to Marry for Persons of the Same Sex“

Registered civil partnerships for same-sex couples have been possible since August 1, 2001, under the „Civil Partnership Act“.



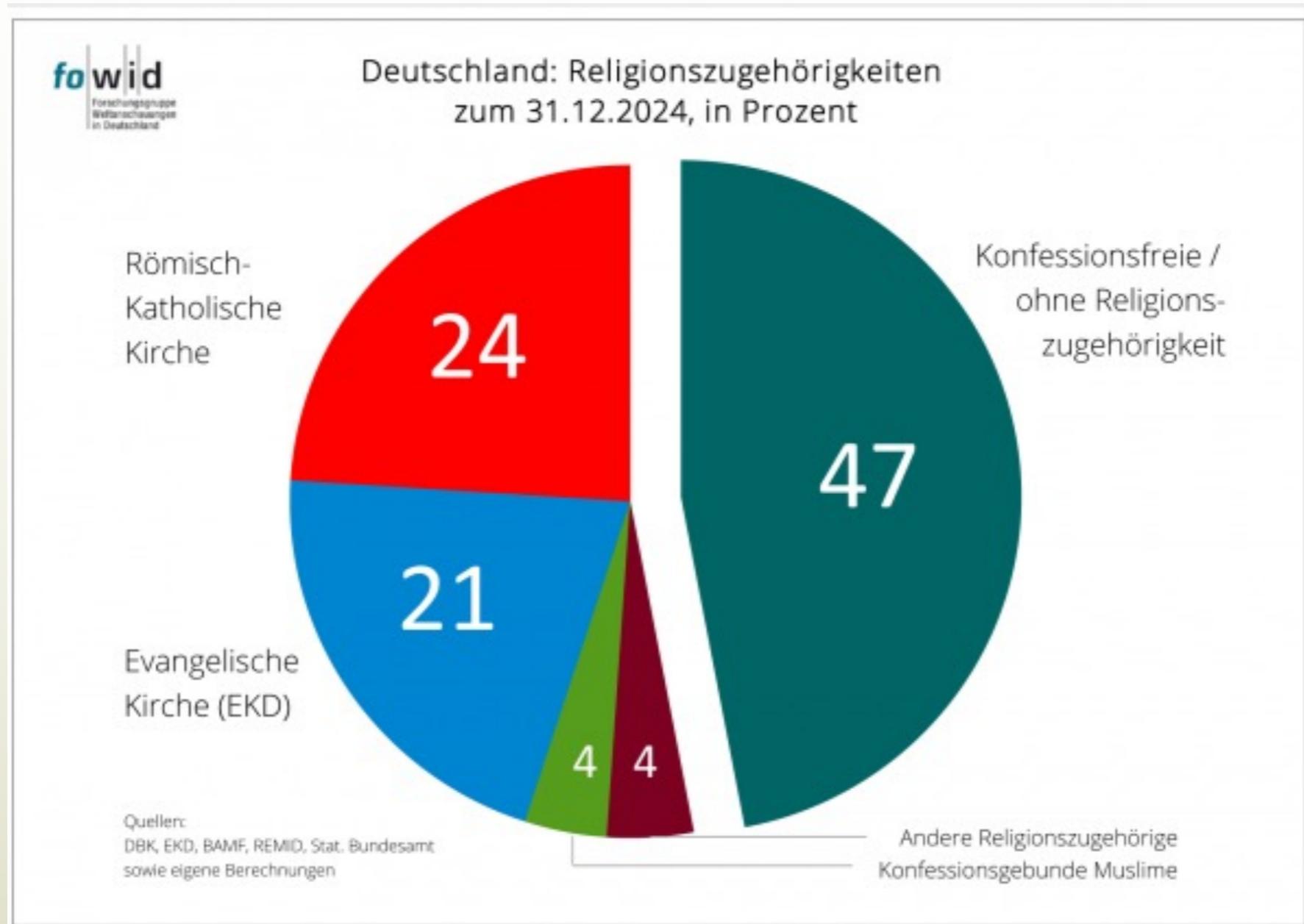
41

Deer leather pants, Bavaria *



At a CSD parade

The role of churches in Germany



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* Fowid, 2nd April 2025

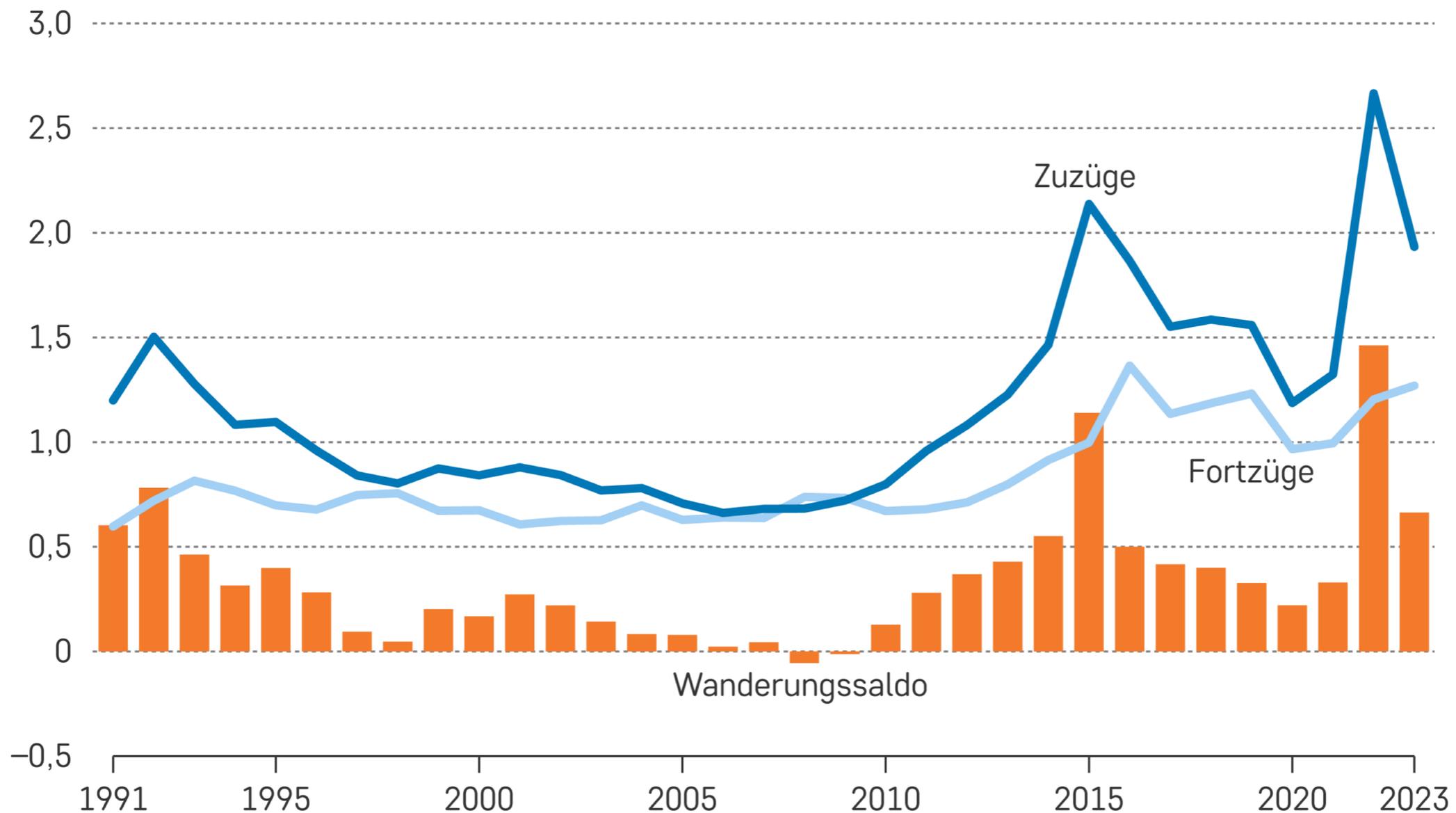
Jewish community between 90 000 and 225 000



Migration

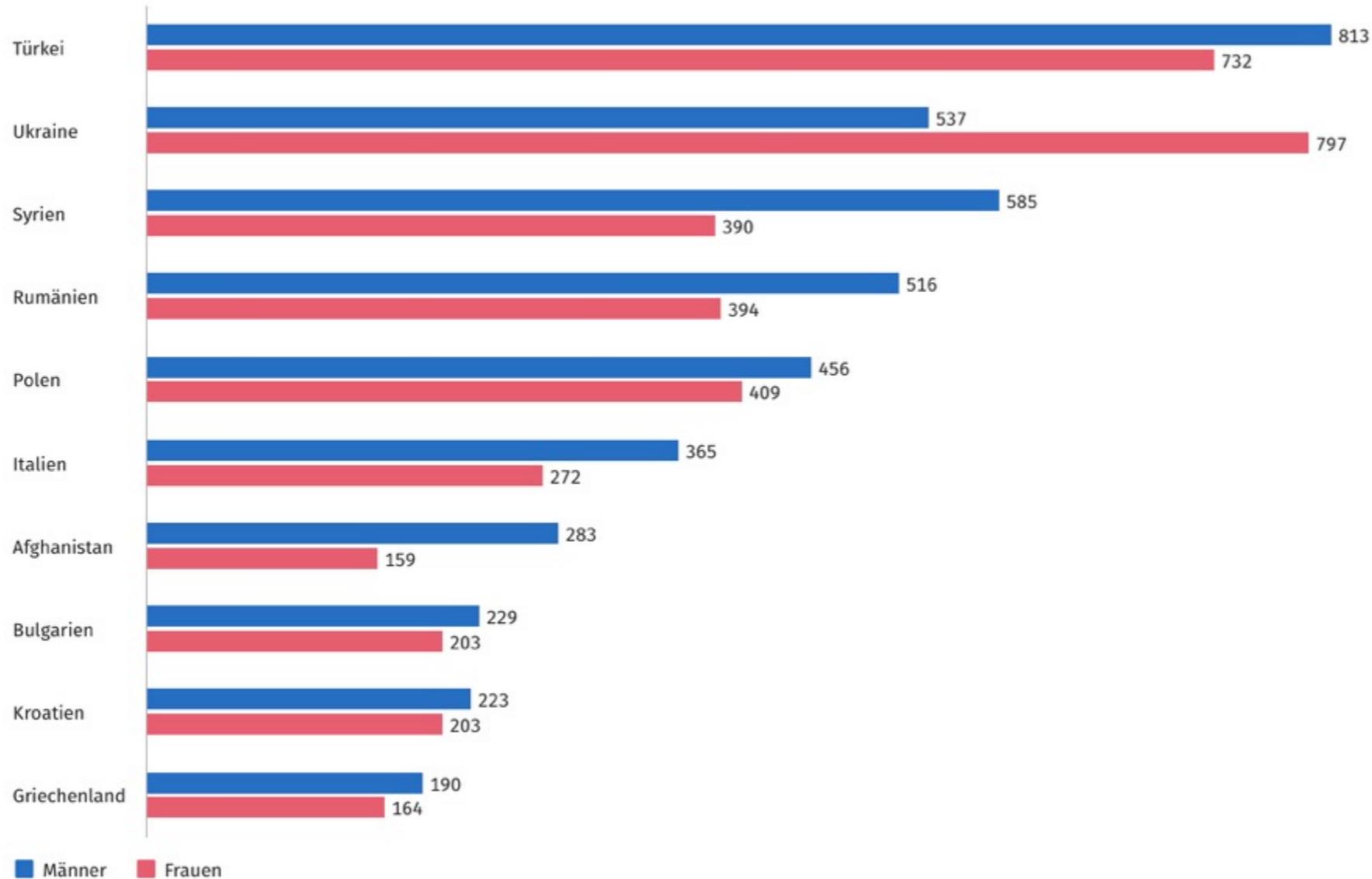
Migration

Wanderungen zwischen Deutschland und dem Ausland (in Millionen), 1991–2023



Where do they come from

Ausländische Bevölkerung (Stand: 31.12.2024)
nach den 10 häufigsten Staatsangehörigkeiten in Tausend



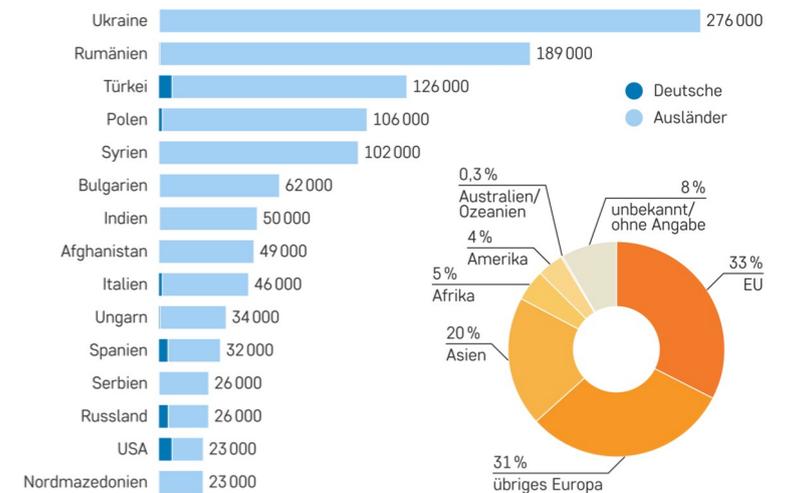
Quelle: Ausländerzentralregister (AZR)

© Statistisches Bundesamt (Destatis), 2026

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Zuwanderung

Herkunftsgebiete von nach Deutschland zugezogenen Personen, 2023



Daten: Statistisches Bundesamt; eigene Berechnungen
Grafik: Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung (2024); Bildlizenz: CC BY-ND 4.0

BUND-LÄNDER
DEMOGRAFIE
PORTAL

* Only around 15 000 from Kenya

7. How is the situation in 2025/2026 ? 45

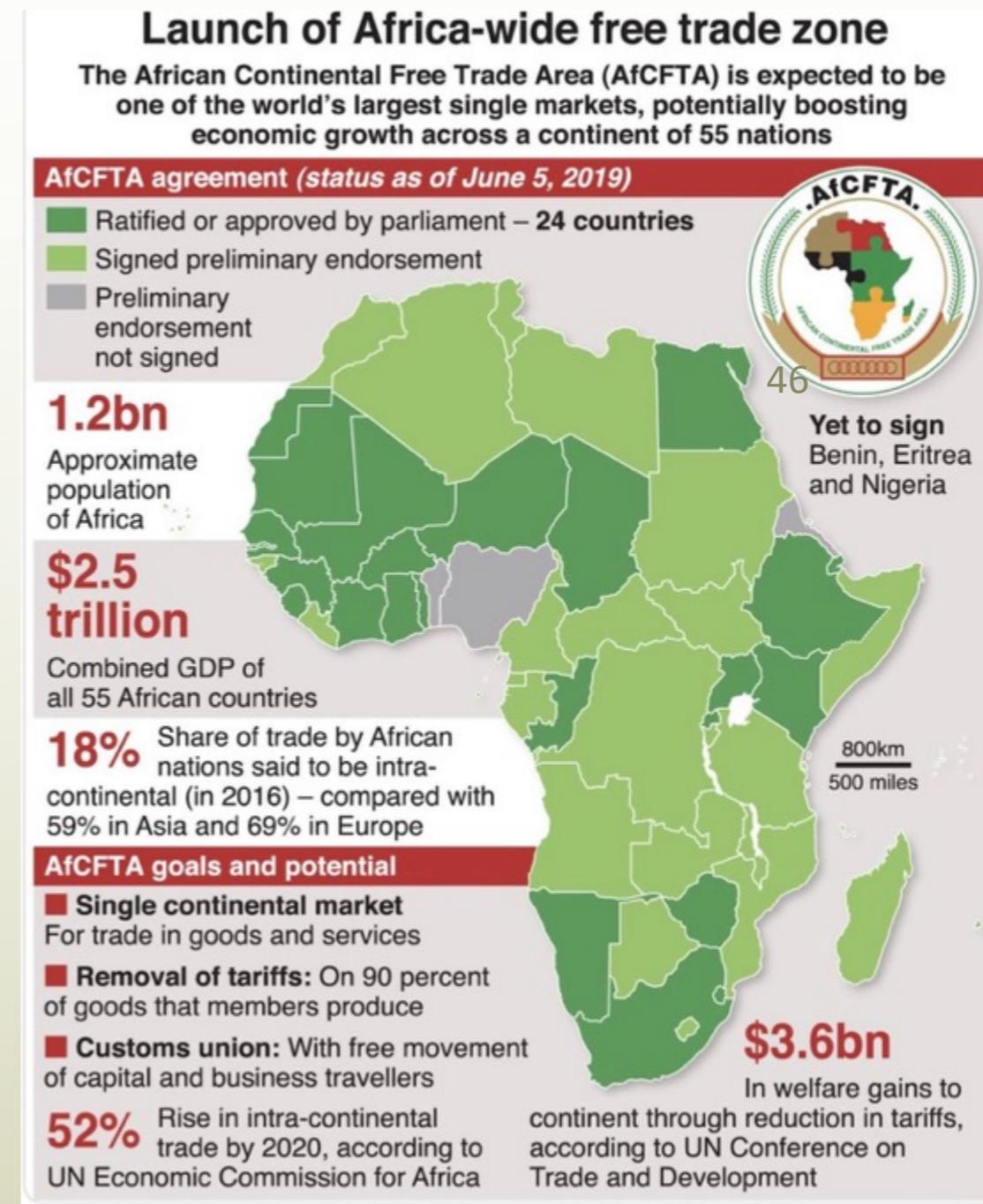
The World is changing rapidly

Regional Trades is most important everywhere in the world, but...AfCFTA still in its infancy

„Intra-African trade experienced a strong recovery, reaching an estimated US\$ 206.6 billion, a 5.4 percent increase, after a 5.9 percent contraction in 2023.

The reversal in the trajectory of intra-African trade was supported by the recovery of key economies such as **South Africa**, **Nigeria**, and **Morocco**.

As a result, the share of intra-African trade in total African trade increased to 15.3 percent in 2024, from 14.7 percent recorded in 2023.“ (*AFREXIMBANK 10 Dec, 2025)



(Regional) trade matters

East Asia and Africa drive trade in 2025. US imports stay strong while China's lag

Imports and exports growth: percentage-point difference from global average, January 2025 – September 2025



Source: UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD) estimates based on national statistics.
Note: Data exclude services. Regions include only developing countries and exclude listed economies.

All major industrial power centers cede ground to China by 2030, according to the United Nations study. Japan went from 11% of world industrial production in 2000 to a forecasted 5% by 2030. Germany will drop from 8% in 2000 to 3% by 2030. Other EU nations fall off the map, lucky to account for just over 1% in 2030. There is a clear generational decline for the old industrial powers in favor of China. Even India goes from 2% in 2000 to just 3% in 2030.

EXHIBIT 1

The Global South Is Set for the Future

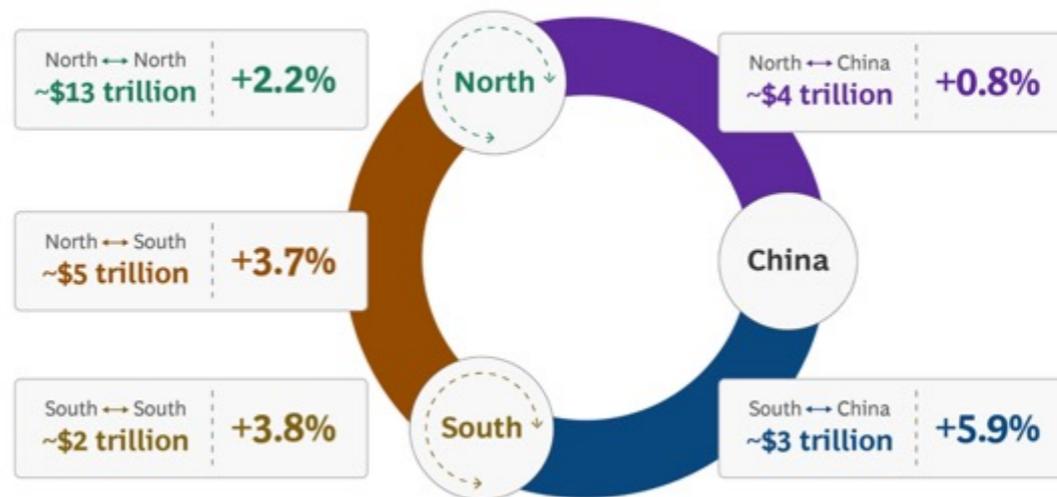


Sources: World Bank (2023), United Nations, BCG analysis.
¹The Global South generally refers to the countries in the United Nations G77 but does not include China.

EXHIBIT 2

World Trade Is Shifting to the Global South

Global exports per corridor 2023–2033¹



Sources: BCG Global Trade Report (2024); BCG analysis.
¹Includes trade flows with unspecified destinations in which North or South are difficult to distinguish.

Common currency or SWIFT, currency matters

approximately 59.7% in 2023 of total EU exports went to other EU member states (intra-EU trade)

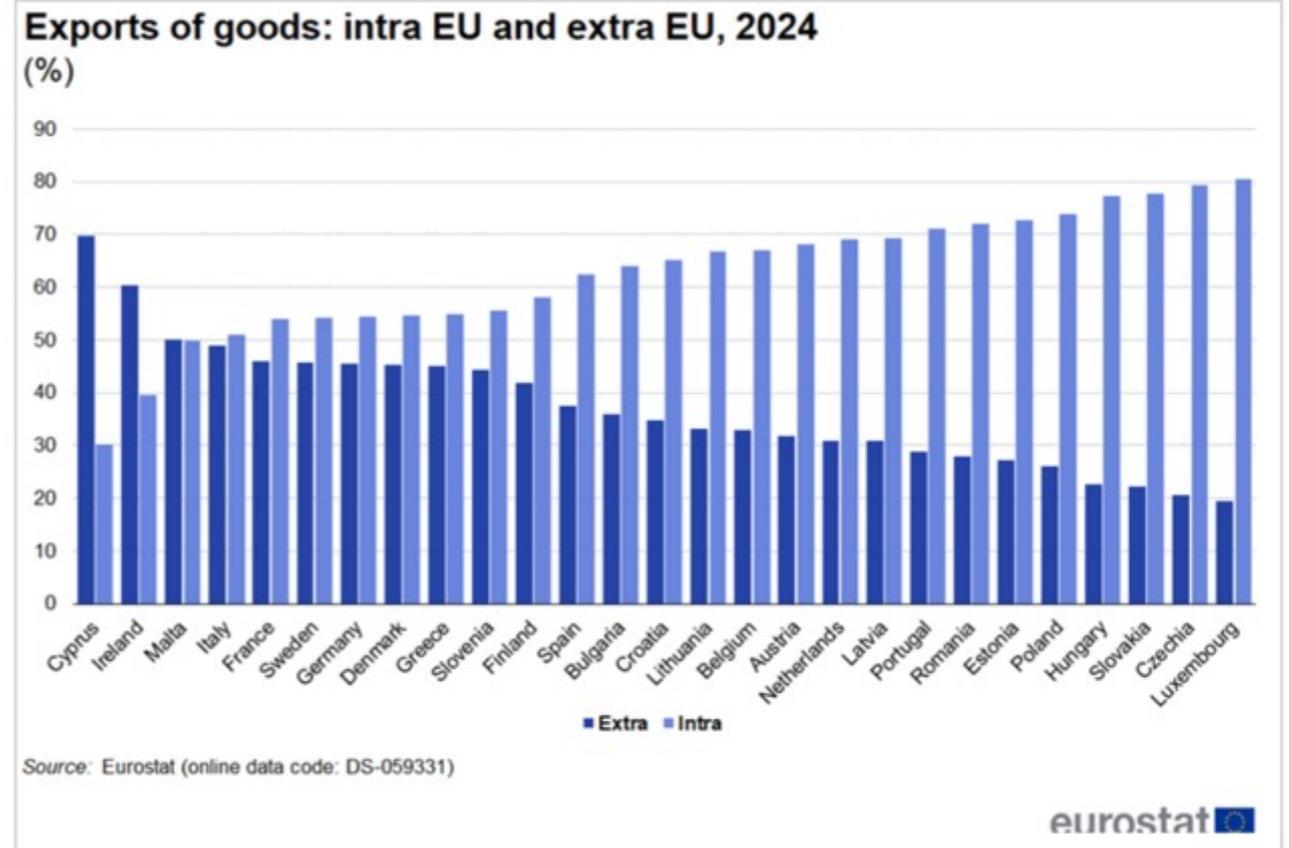
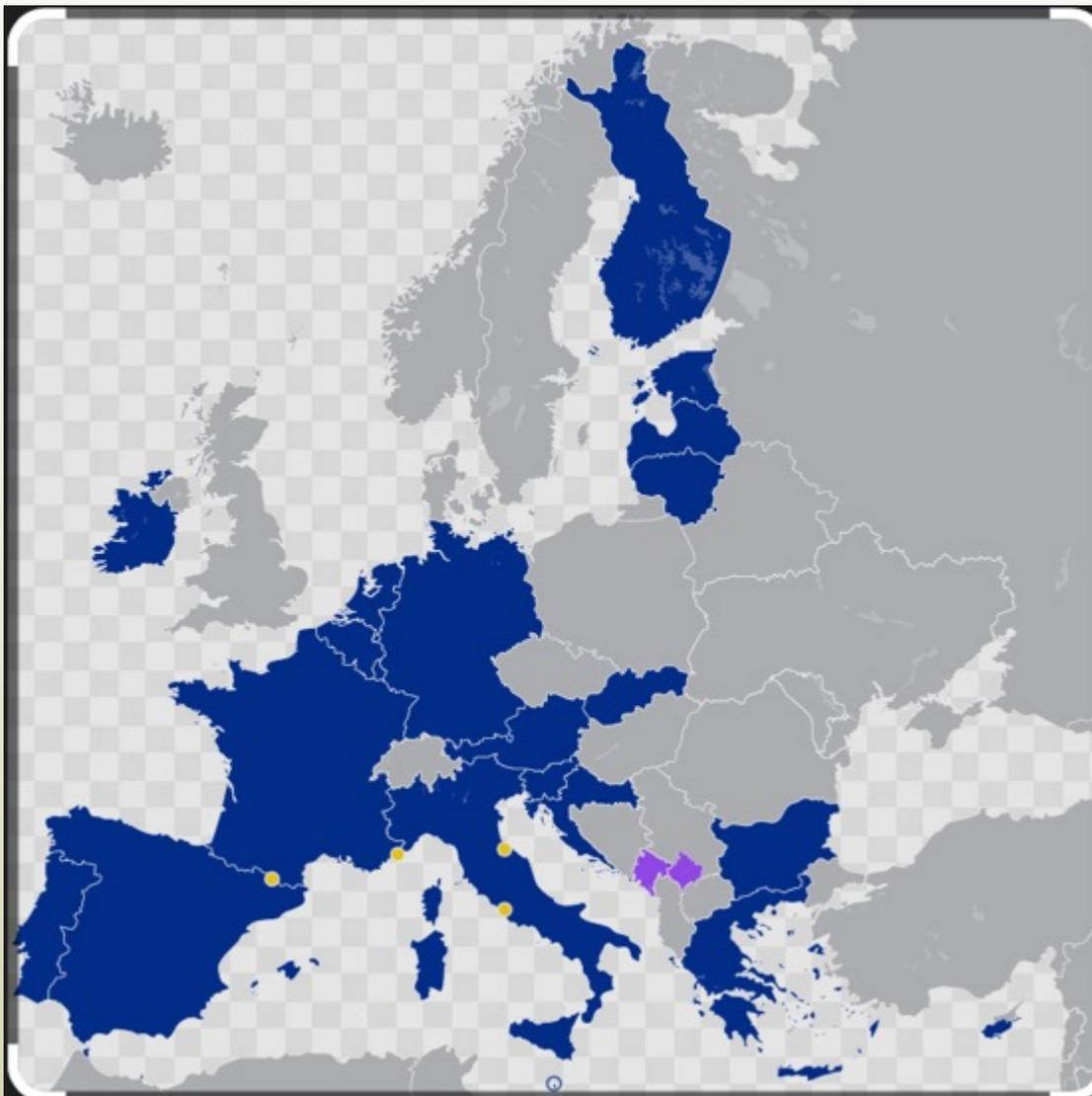


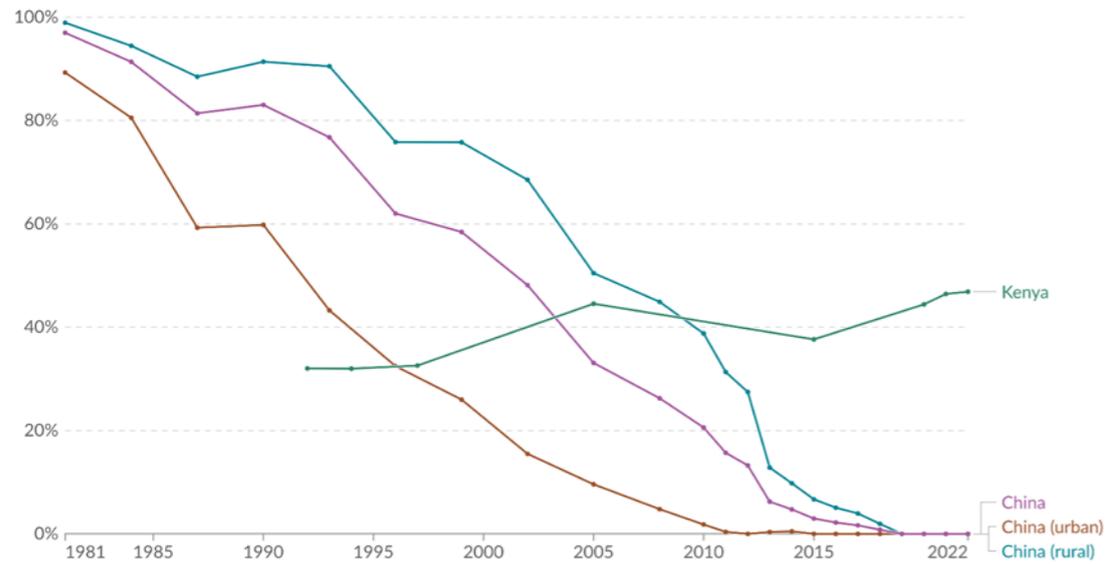
Figure 5: Exports of goods: intra-EU and extra-EU, 2024 (%)
Source: Eurostat [Comext \(ds-059331\)](#)

e.g. transfer rent to Spain from Germany free of charge

Economic growth matters, e.g. China

Share of population living in extreme poverty, 1981 to 2022

Extreme poverty is defined as living below the International Poverty Line of \$3 per day. This data is adjusted for inflation and for differences in living costs between countries.



Data source: World Bank Poverty and Inequality Platform (2025) OurWorldinData.org/poverty | CC BY

Note: This data is expressed in international-\$¹ at 2021 prices. Depending on the country and year, it relates to income (measured after taxes and benefits) or to consumption, per capita².

1. **International dollars** International dollars are a hypothetical currency that is used to make meaningful comparisons of monetary indicators of living standards.

Figures expressed in constant international dollars are adjusted for inflation within countries over time, and for differences in the cost of living between countries.

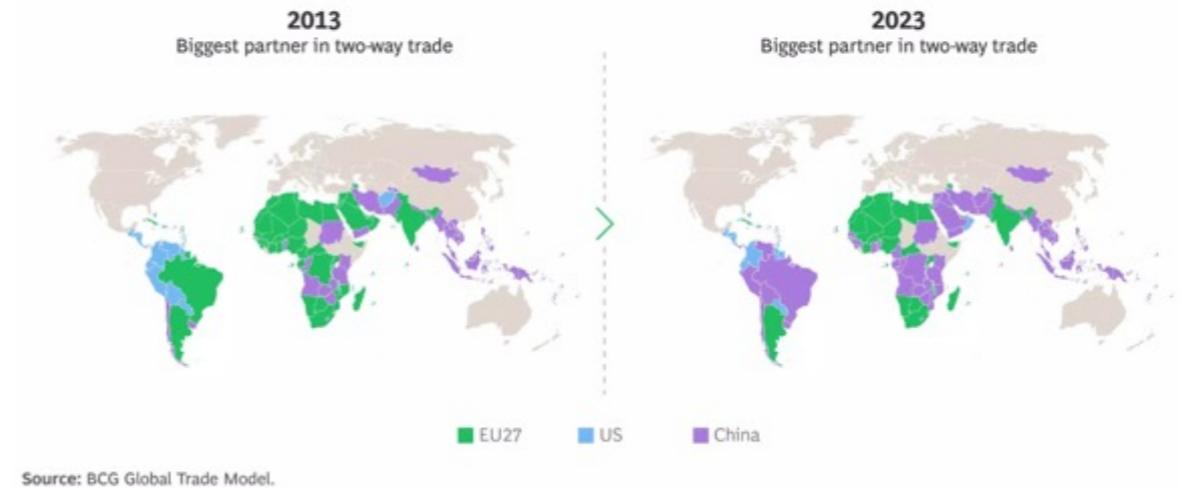
The goal of such adjustments is to provide a unit whose purchasing power is held fixed over time and across countries, such that one international dollar can buy the same quantity and quality of goods and services no matter where or when it is spent.

Read more in our article: [What are international dollars?](#)

2. **Per capita (income)** "Per capita" here means that each person (including children) is attributed an equal share of the total income received by all members of their household.

EXHIBIT 4

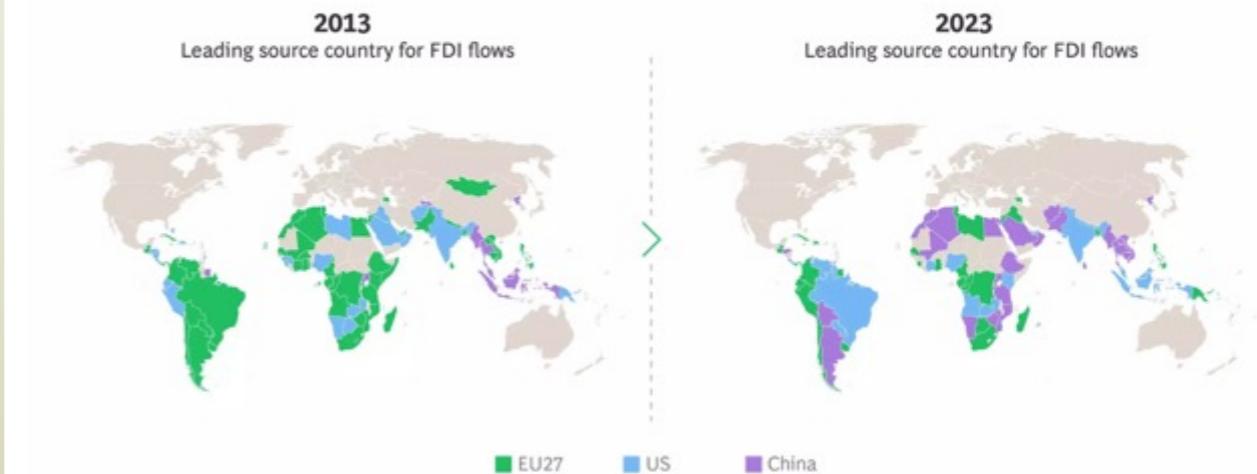
China Is Surpassing the US and EU as the Global South's Dominant Trade Partner



Source: BCG Global Trade Model.

EXHIBIT 5

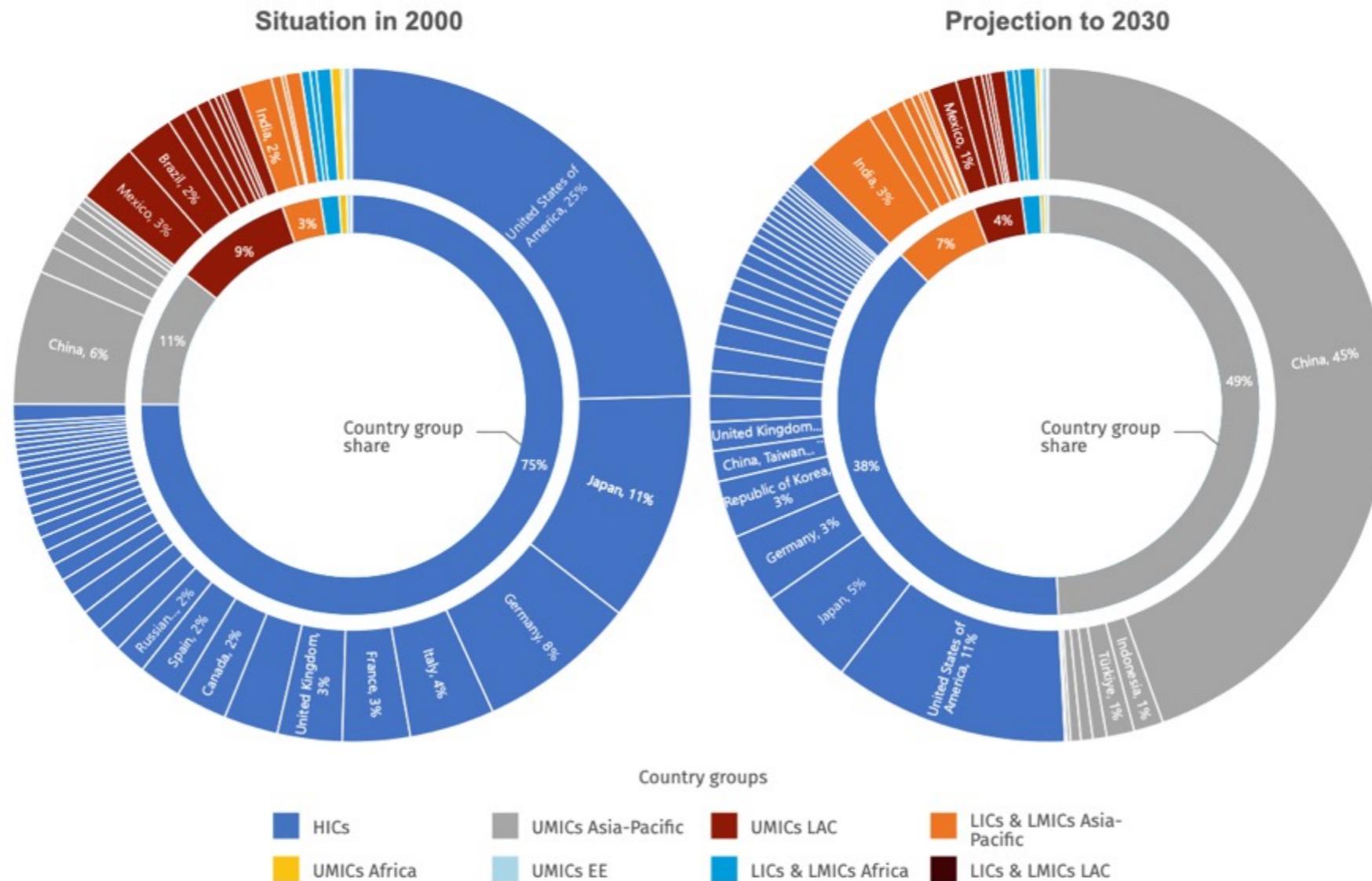
China Is also Becoming the Main Source of Investment



Sources: Financial Times fDI markets, BCG analysis.

Economic growth matters, e.g. China again

FIGURE 4. A CHANGING STRUCTURE OF GLOBAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

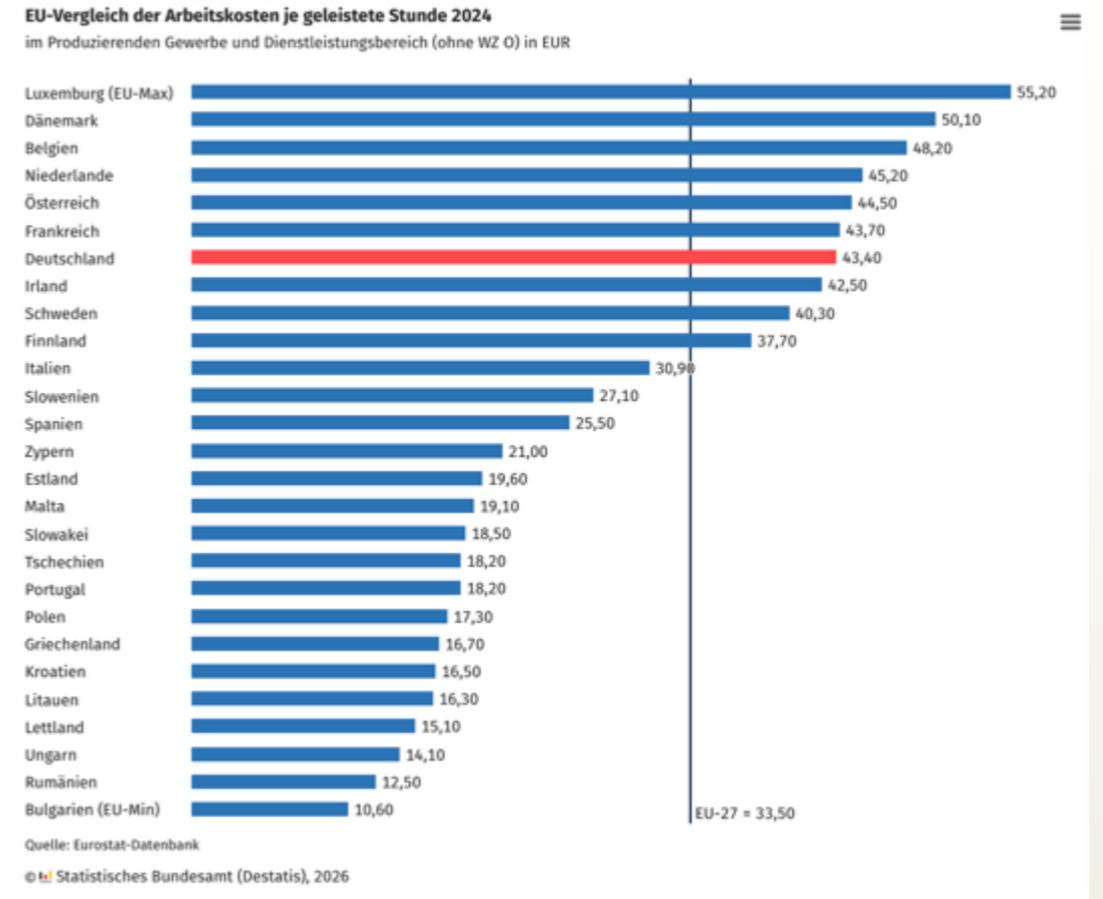


Source: UNIDO elaboration based on UNIDO National Accounts Database.

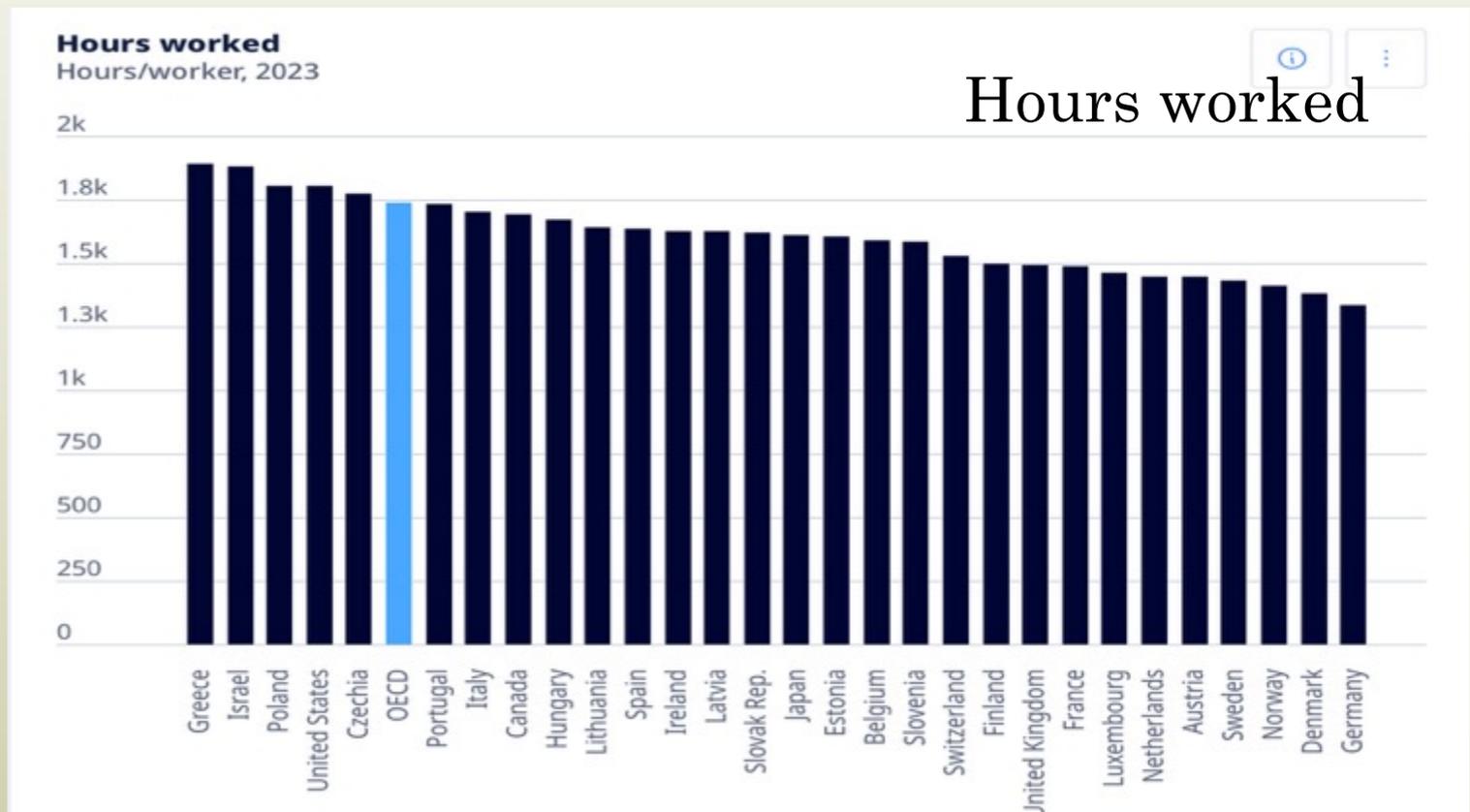
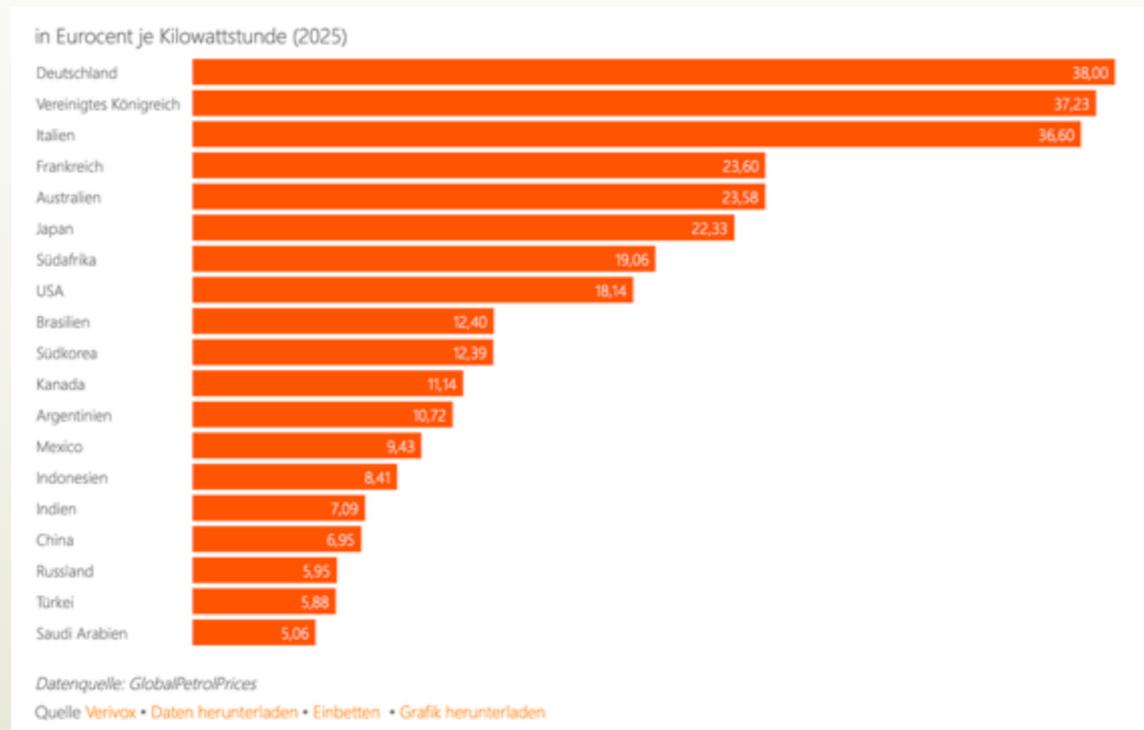
Note: Projections to 2030 are made based on historical average annual growth rates (between 2010 and 2019) and applied to the latest available observations (2024) up to 2030. LICs = Low-income countries; LMICs = Lower middle-income countries; UMICs = Upper middle-income countries; HICs = High-income countries; EE = Eastern Europe; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean.

Why is Germany loosing speed

EU comparison of labor costs per hour worked in 2024 ->



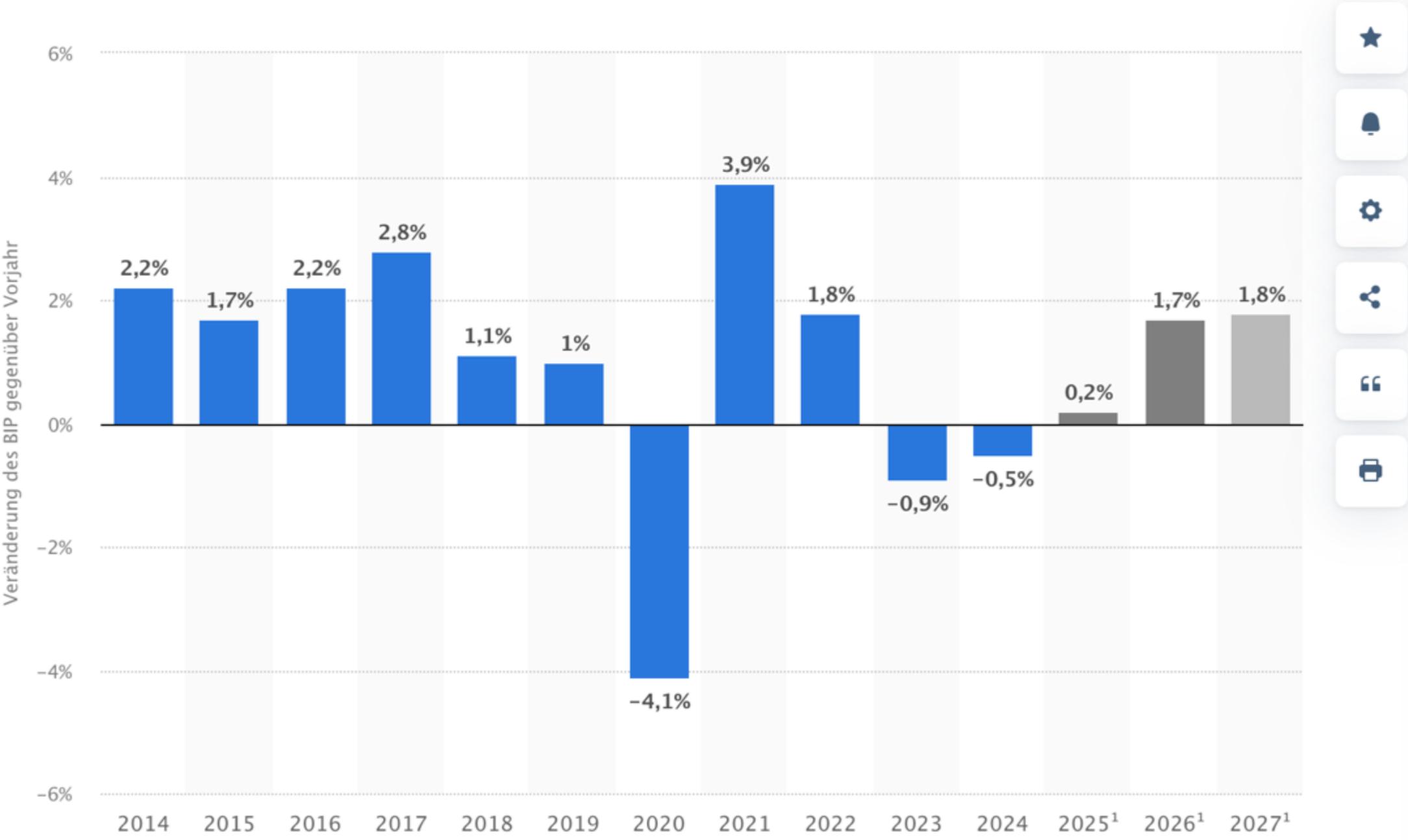
Electricity prices in the G20 countries



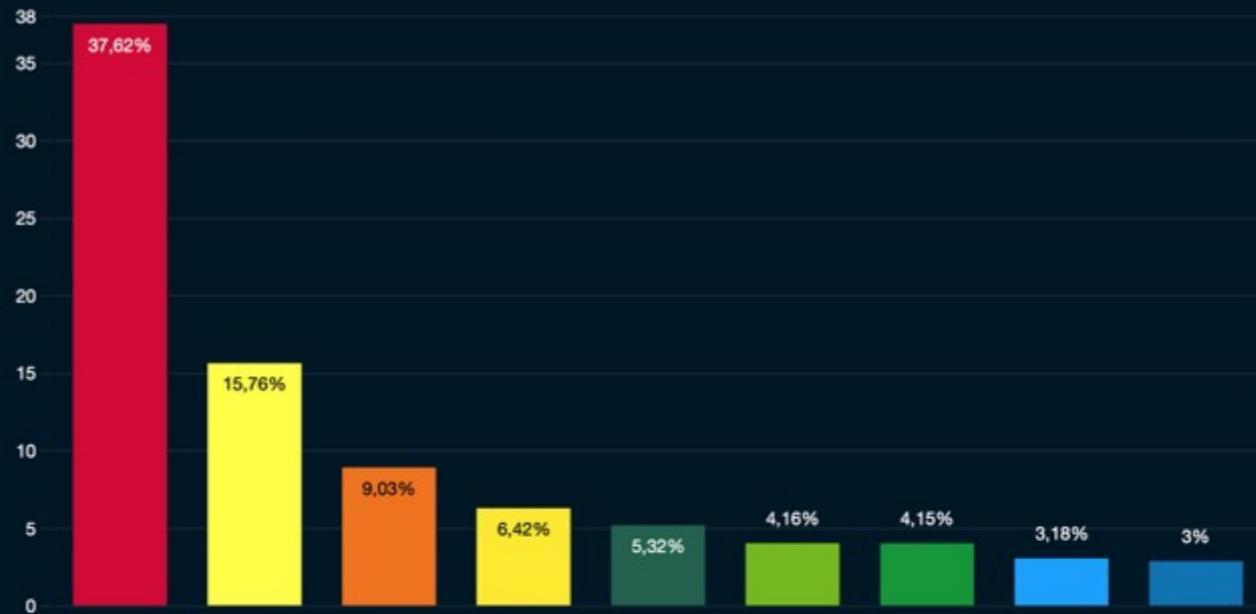
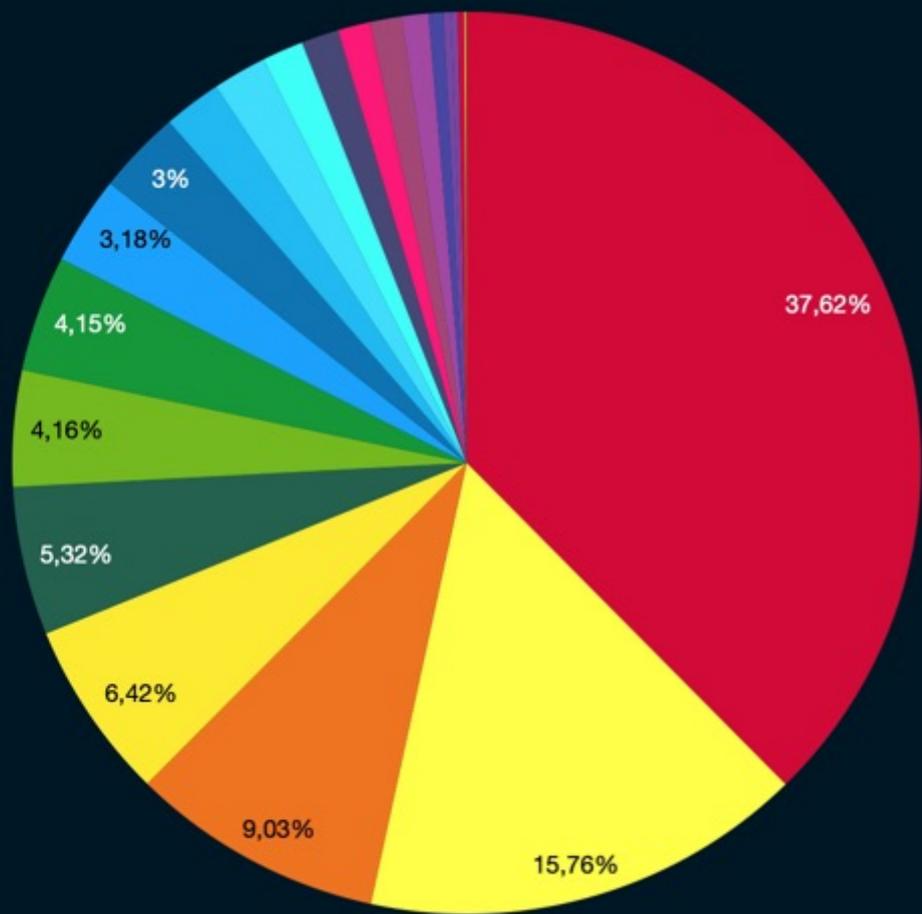
Bureaucracy

Paid Sick leave 5,7 % in 2025* FAZ 26 Jan 2026

Development of real gross domestic product (GDP) in Germany from 2014 to 2024 and DIW forecast until 2027 (compared to the previous year; as of September 2025)



Germany's annual budget 2026



Einzelplan	Betrag (in Tausend Euro)	Anteil
11 Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales	197.341.040	37,62%
14 Bundesministerium der Verteidigung	82.687.312	15,76%
60 Allgemeine Finanzverwaltung	47.353.984	9,03%
32 Bundesschuld	33.649.367	6,42%
12 Bundesministerium für Verkehr	27.901.360	5,32%
30 Bundesministerium für Forschung, Technologie und Raumfahrt	21.818.269	4,16%
15 Bundesministerium für Gesundheit	21.773.945	4,15%
17 Bundesministerium für Bildung, Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend	16.664.014	3,18%
06 Bundesministerium des Innern	15.761.595	3%

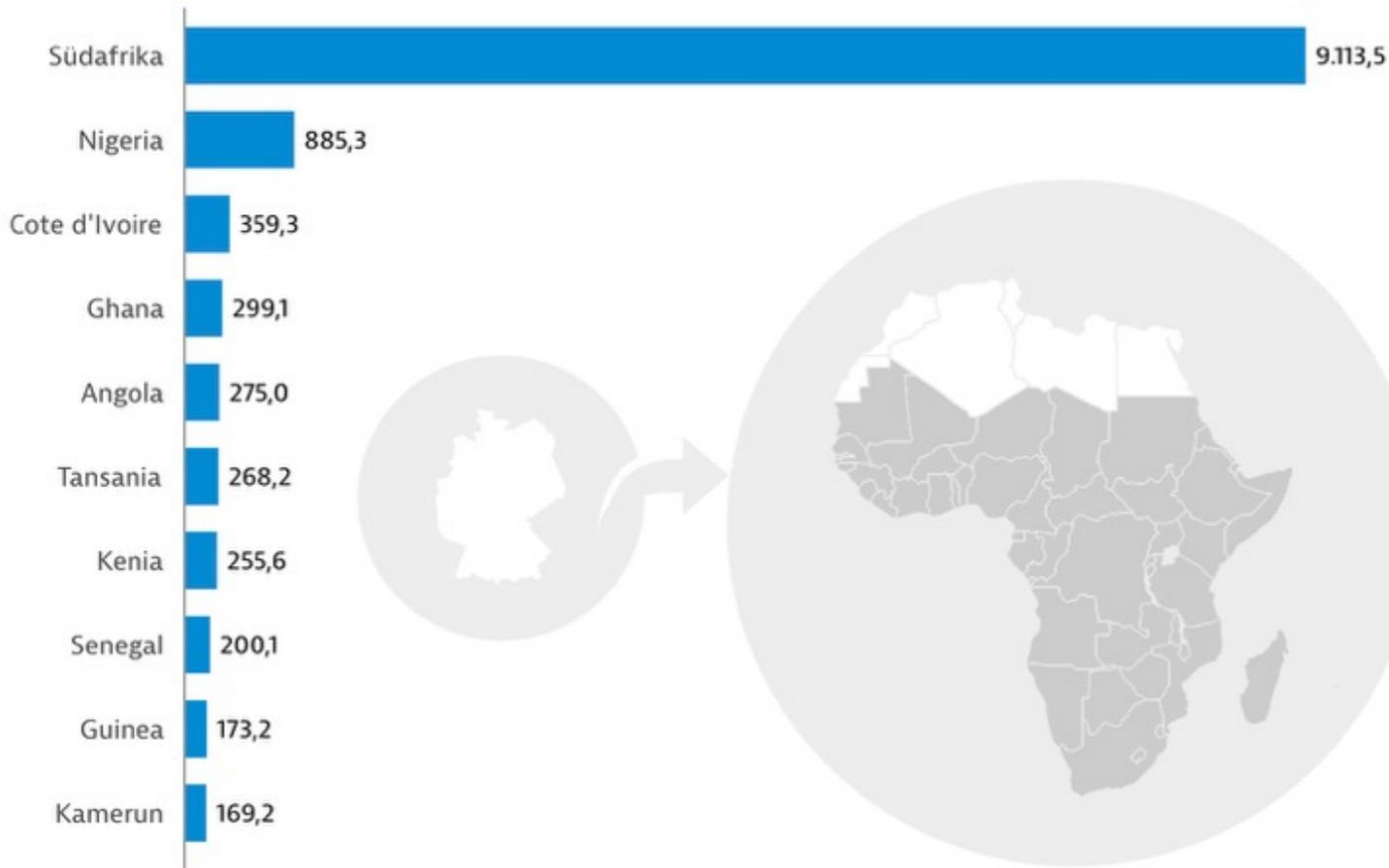
Germany's trade with Sub-Saharan Africa

Germany's top ten export destinations *

Deutsche Top 10 Exportziele in Subsahara-Afrika In Millionen Euro

Märkte mit größtem Zuwachs des dt. Exportvolumens 2014 - 2024

Top Exportmärkte 2024



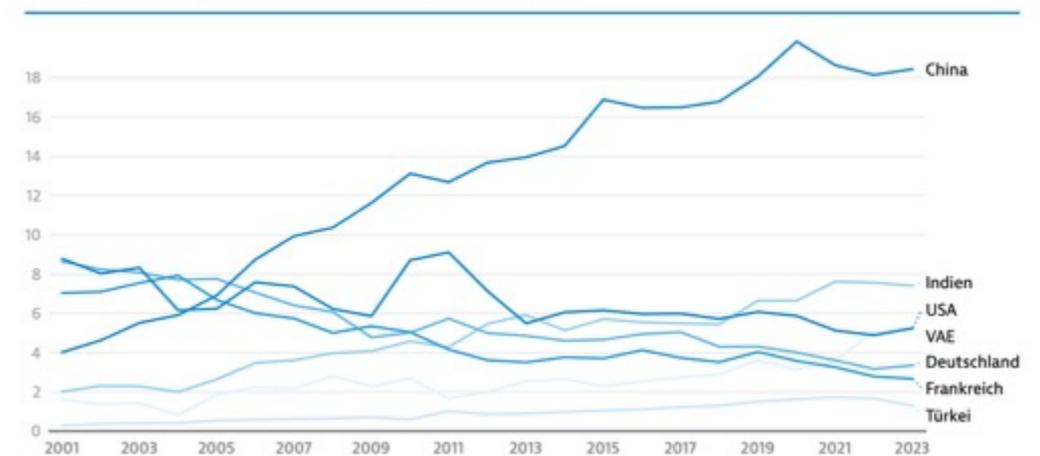
*Differenz der dt. Exporte 2024-2014.

Laut Statistik stiegen die dt. Exporte nach Liberia im betrachteten Zeitraum um 84,7 Mio. Euro. Ein großer Teil des Außenhandels Liberias steht in Zusammenhang mit seinem offenen Schiffsregister. Um reale Warenströme widerspiegeln, wurde das Land aus der Liste entfernt.

Quelle: Destatis

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Chinas Weg vom Mitläufer zum Platzhirsch Anteil an Lieferungen nach Subsahara-Afrika in Prozent

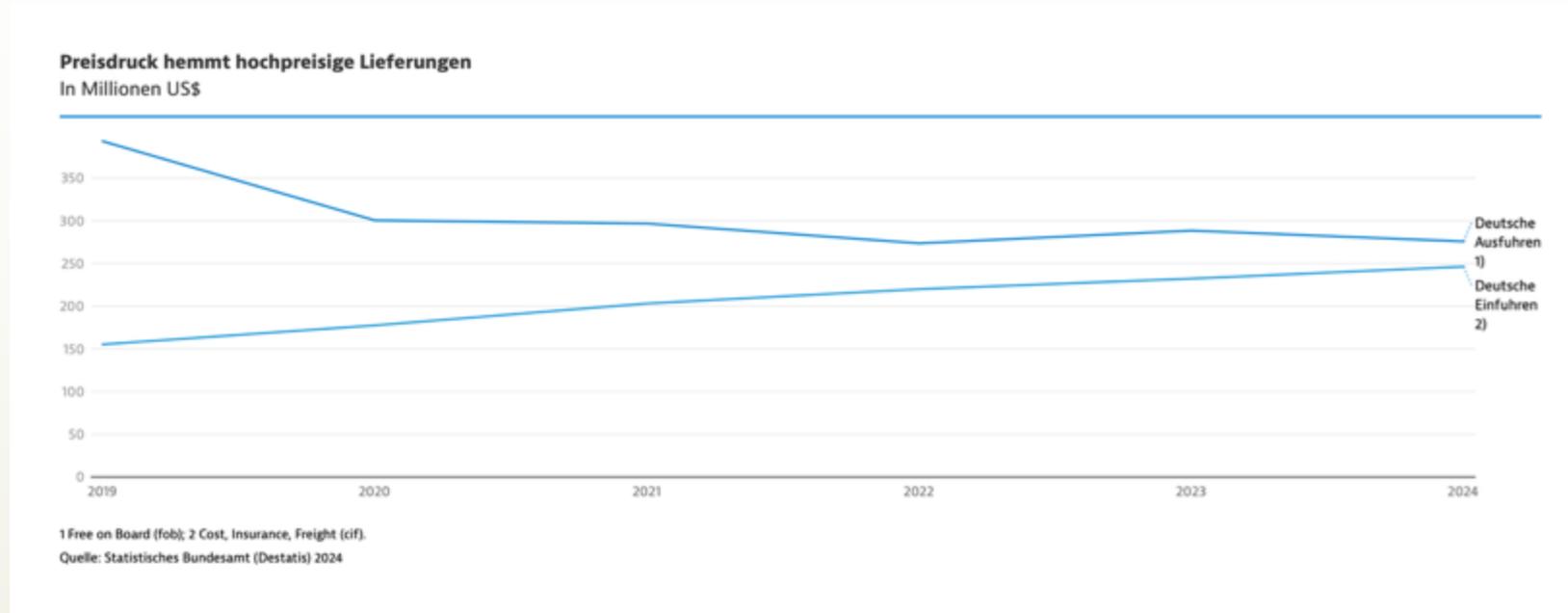


Das Jahr 2024 wurde nicht berücksichtigt, da für viele Länder der Region noch keine Daten für 2024 vorlagen.

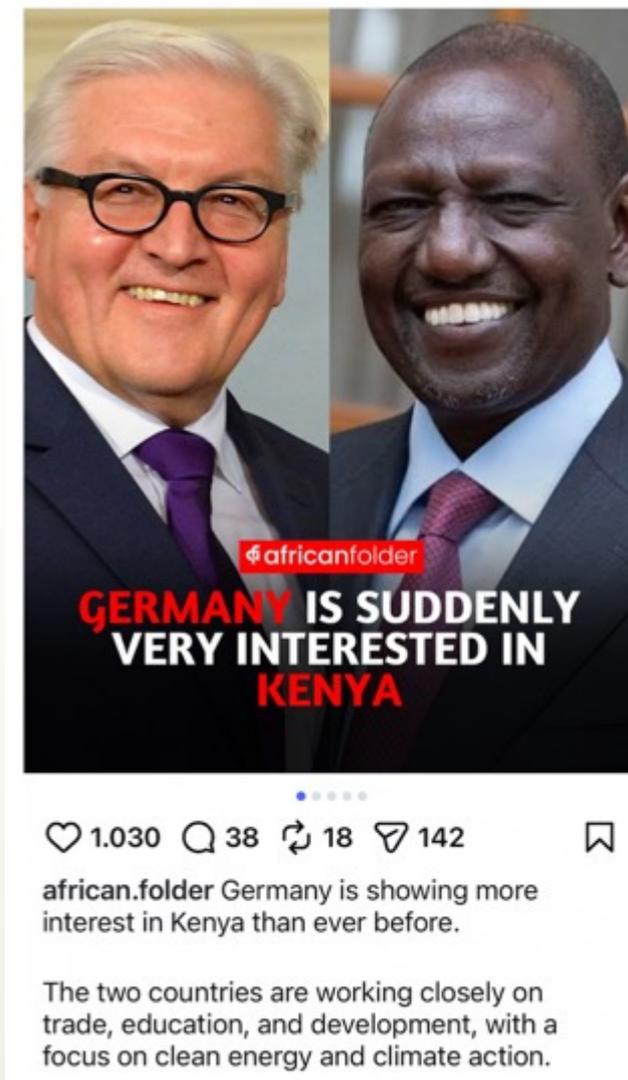
Quelle: UN Comtrade

* source: GTAI, 19 March 2025

Germany`s trade with Kenya



Not that pretty



*Instagram, 11 Feb 2026

„Kenya is also a popular regional location from which to supply the significantly more dynamic markets such as Tanzania and Uganda.

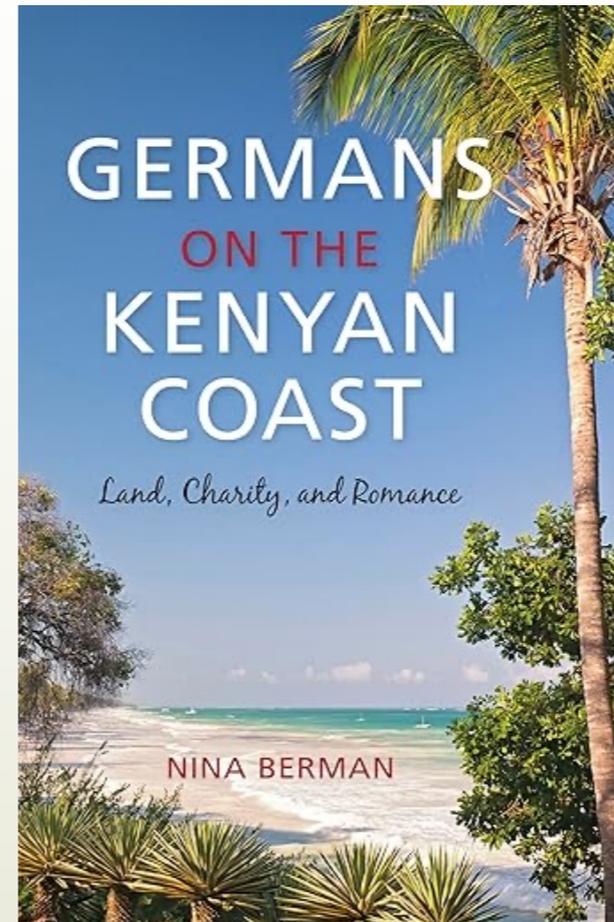
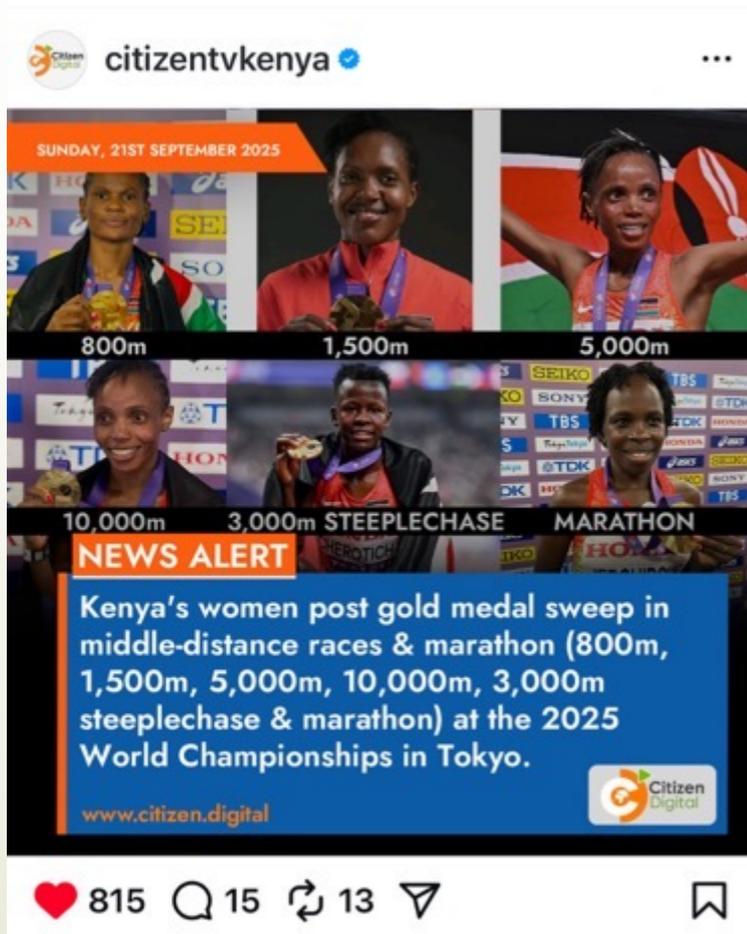
Nairobi in particular has an excellent service sector, a comparatively good supply of skilled workers, and other advantages over cities in neighboring countries.“

Source: GTAI*



<https://westerwelle-foundation.com/de/wsh-mombasa/>

Germany & Kenya, how we see each other, anecdotal, but...



56

Kenyan time or German time?



Minister for Foreign Affairs Wadepuhl in Nairobi, 21 Jan 2026



German Doctors in Kenya

8. Geopolitical challenges,
a very brief outlook

„The rules-based global order appears to be fading into history. Many fear it is being replaced by a world where “might is right“

Singapore`s Defense Minister Chan Chun Sing, @ Shangri-La Dialogue meeting of defense officials, 19 Jan 2026.

58

„The middle powers must act together, because if we’re not at the table, we’re on the menu.“

Mark Carney, Prime Minister of Canada, @ Davos, 20 Jan 2026

You'll Never Walk Alone part 1



The EU and India have agreed on a free trade agreement.

Customs duties on more than 90 percent of traded goods will be eliminated.

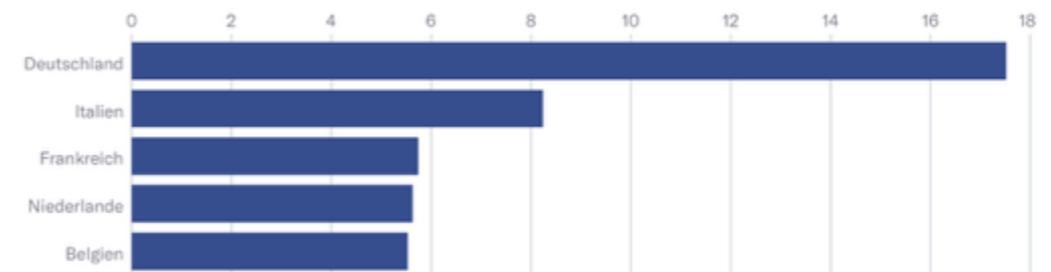
India is currently the EU's ninth-largest trading partner.

Signed on 26 January 2026



Deutschland exportiert in den Mercosur viel mehr als Frankreich

Ausfuhren in Milliarden Dollar, 2024



Quelle: Eurostat

NZZ/imr.

EU- Mercosur Trade Agreement
Signed 17 January 2026

This will create the world's largest free trade zone, with around 750 million people.

Customs duties are to be gradually abolished for 91 percent of all traded goods.

You'll Never Walk Alone part 2



The EU and Kenya have concluded and signed an EPA Economic Partnership Agreement, which entered into force on 1 July 2024.

🌐 Missing: AfCFTA – EU Agreement

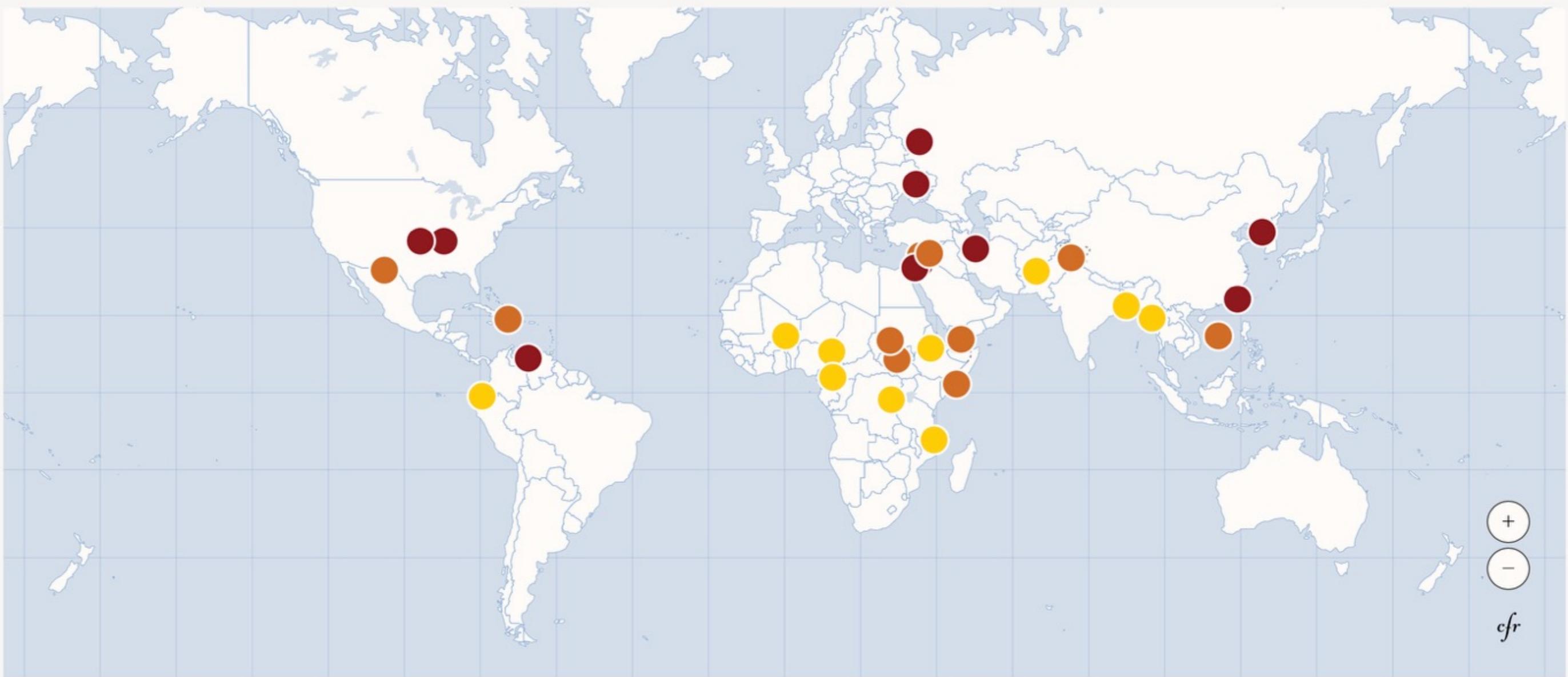
60

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is now operational and intra-African trade under it has risen to around \$220 billion in 2024,

🌐 Missing: No direct Africa–ASEAN free trade agreement yet
*ChatGPT

Top Conflicts to Watch in 2026

Source: Preventive Priorities Survey 2026



U.S. PRIORITIES

● Tier I (High Priority)

● Tier II (Moderate Priority)

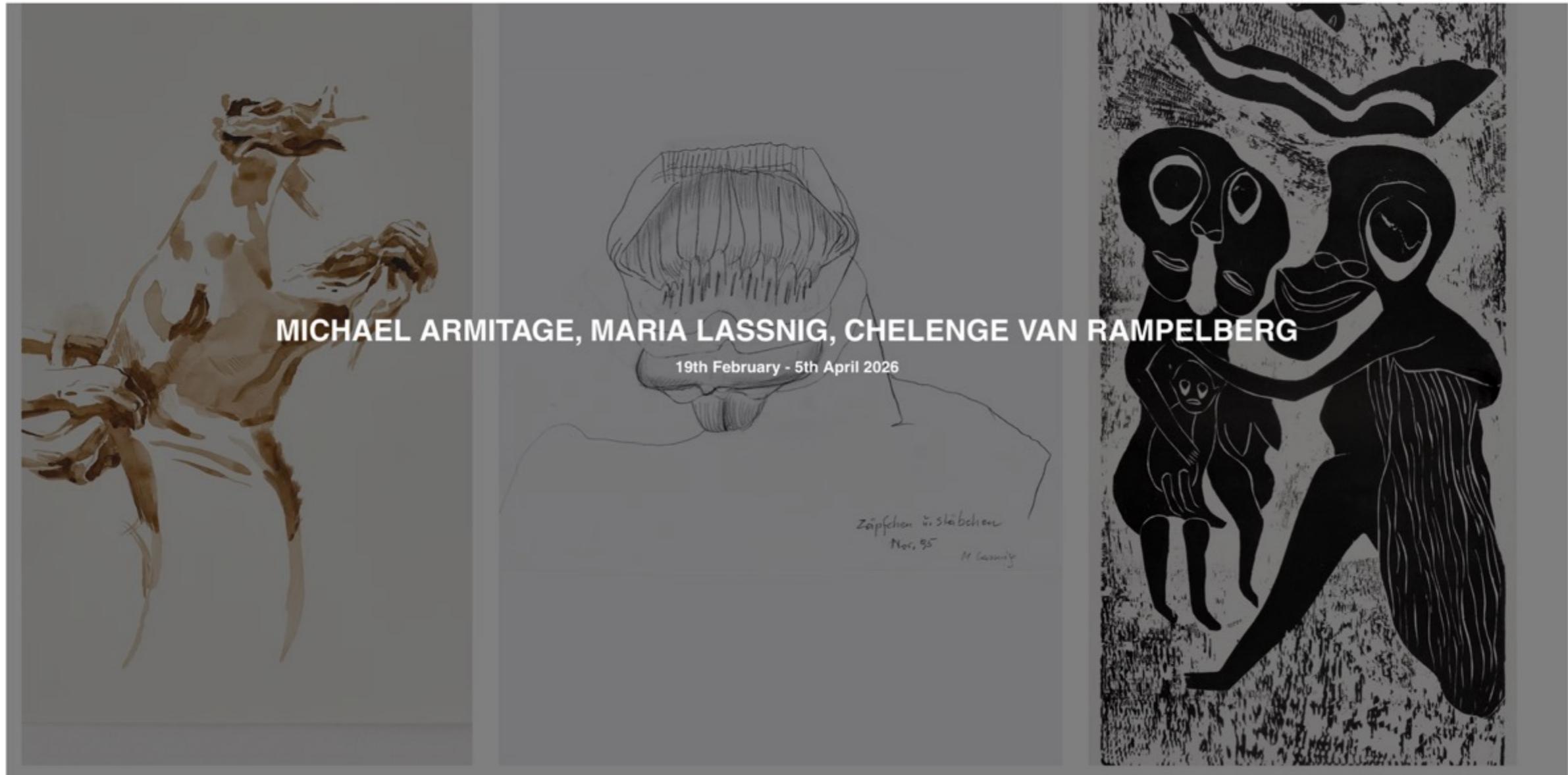
● Tier III (Low Priority)

METHODOLOGY

To end on a positive note



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<https://www.ncai254.com>

**MICHAEL ARMITAGE
MARIA LASSNIG
CHELENGE VAN RAMPENBERG**

19.02.2026 - 05.04.2026

A collaboration between NCAI and
Kunsthau Bregenz (KUB)

3rd Floor, Suite 307



Kunsthau Bregenz

Maria Lassnig Foundation

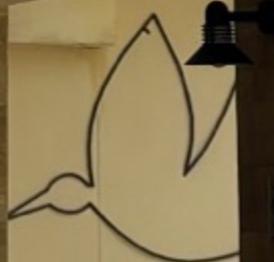
Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
European and International
Affairs

Austrian
Embassy
Nairobi

Michael Armitage
Portrait 98
1998



Nairobi Contemporary Art Institute



Asanteni sana kwa umakini wenu

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Asanteni sana kwa muda wenu