

Handel zwischen EU und Westafrika (EPA)

GRUPPENPUZZLE

Als eine Form der Gruppenarbeit dient das Gruppenpuzzle der arbeitsteiligen Analyse eines Konflikts oder einer Frage. Es beinhaltet den gegenseitigen Austausch und die Diskussion unterschiedlichen Expertenwissens. Die Ausbildung verschiedener Expert_innengruppen ermöglicht es, sich intensiv mit einer Frage oder einem Konflikt zu beschäftigen und wechselseitig von den Ergebnissen zu profitieren.

Vorgehen: Zunächst wird eine Frage oder ein Konflikt auf Basis ausgewählter Materialien in einer *Stammgruppe* bearbeitet. In dieser werden verschiedene Fragen (oder politische Interessen)

aufgeteilt. Anschließend treffen sich Forscher_innen zu bestimmten Fragen (oder Interessenvertreter_innen) aus den verschiedenen Stammgruppen in entsprechenden *Expert_innengruppen*. In diesen werden die spezifischen Forschungsfragen geklärt (oder Interessen ausgearbeitet und begründet). Anschließend gehen alle Expert_innen zurück in die ursprünglichen *Stammgruppen*. Dort werden die Ergebnisse aus den *Expert_innengruppen* vorgestellt, diskutiert und in die Bearbeitung der Ausgangsfrage – beziehungsweise weiterer Fragen – einbezogen.

Angeschlossen an das Gruppenpuzzle ist eine Reflexionsphase, in welcher die Ergebnisse sowie die Vorgehensweise ausgewertet und diskutiert werden.

ARBEITSVORSCHLÄGE

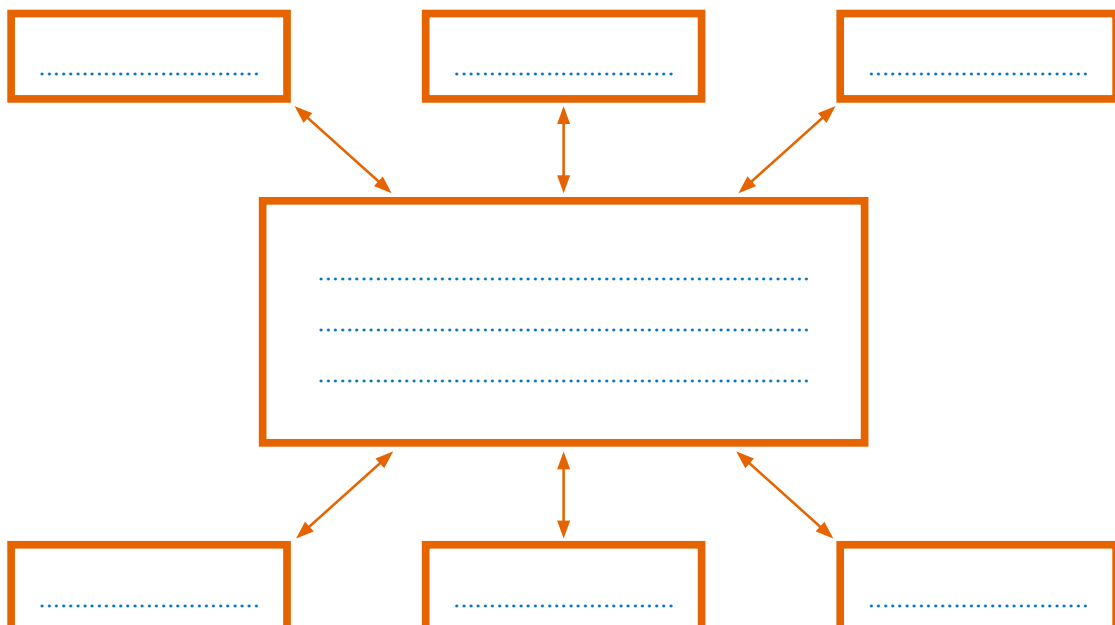
Phase 1: Problemdefinition in Stammgruppen

- Bilden Sie Gruppen von sechs oder sieben Personen.
- Lesen Sie M1 und erstellen Sie gemeinsam eine Mindmap, in der Sie im Zentrum das

politische Problem beschreiben und die beteiligten Akteure sammeln (siehe Abbildung).

- Entwickeln Sie einen geeigneten Lösungsvorschlag für das beschriebene Problem.
- Stellen Sie die Mindmaps und die Vorschläge aus den einzelnen Gruppen im Plenum vor.

REQUISITEN MINDMAP



M1 Potential Argument about Milk Powder on EU-Africa Summit

- 1 The secretaries of trade of the West-African
 2 ECOWAS states are rumored to plan on declaring
 3 the negotiations with the EU on the EU-Africa
 4 summit concerning a further opening of trade to
 5 have failed. The ministers are supported by the
 6 network of West-African farmers and agricultural
 7 producers (Roppa).
 8 One central issue is European milk powder,
 9 which is cheaply offered on African markets. The
 10 prices are so low due to annual subsidies of several
 11 billion Euros for the European agriculture.
 12 Often the pattern of trade relations is the same.
 13 »In August 2009, imported milk powder was sold
 14 for 51 Eurocent per liter in Cameroon«, the relief
 15 organization Misereor explains. In contrast, local
 16 producers from Cameroon had to demand 60
 17 Cent in order to afford a living from sales of milk.
 18 During the past years, the export of milk powder
 19 from the EU to African states strongly increased.
 20 Furthermore, a trend exists, where European dair-
 21 ies intensively invest in West-African states. Ac-
 22 cording to the opinion of »Arbeitsgemeinschaft
 23 bäuerliche Landwirtschaft« (AbL), dairies like Arla
 24 do not represent the interests of local farmers, their
 25 interest rather focuses on a low price of raw mate-
 26 rial for milk. Therefore, the European milk crisis
 27 is exported due to excessive amounts of milk.
 28 The EU is interested in fixing this situation for
 29 the future, as represented by the Economic Part-
 30 nership Agreements (EPA's) between the EU and
 31 Africa. Those free trade agreements normally im-
 32 plicate that customs may not be raised.
 33 The European federation of dairies EUCO-
 34 LAIT supports the EU's plans to export milk
 35 powder. The EU would pursue the right objec-
 36 tive, when they pressed for open markets and low
 37 customs. »Basically, we welcome the EPA agree-
 38 ments«, a spokesman uttered. Both sides had to
 39 make concessions. ■ Source: Text by Attac, inspired by an article in *die*
 40 *tageszeitung* from November 28th, 2010



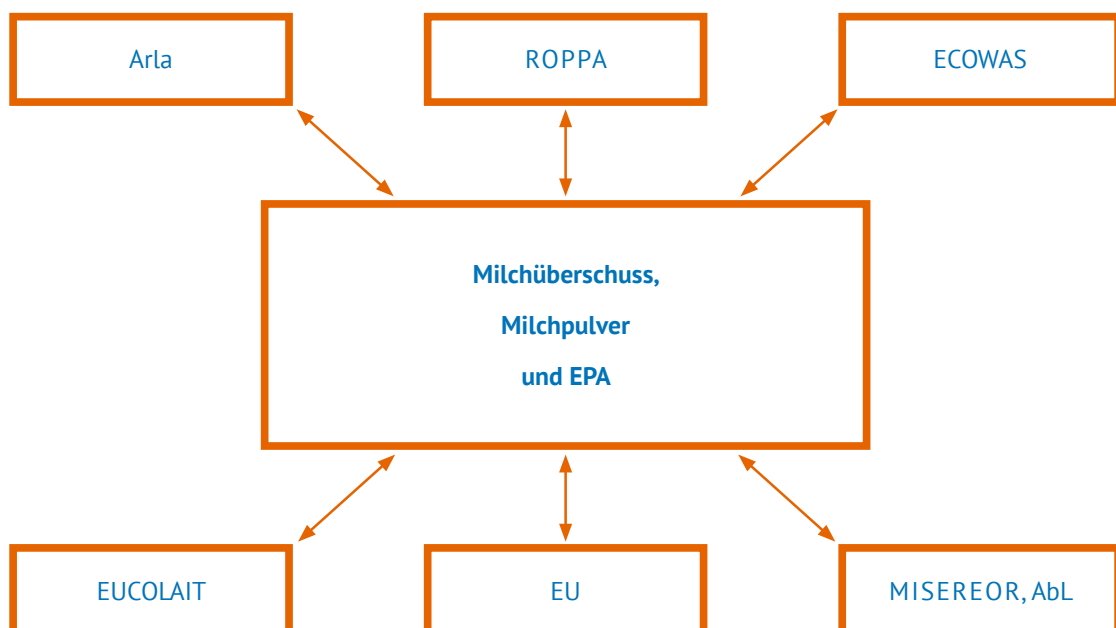
Protest gegen EPAs beim G8-Gipfel 2007 in Heiligendamm
Foto: Attac

ARBEITSVORSCHLÄGE

Phase 2: Interessengruppen

- Teilen Sie die Akteure der vorausgefüllten Mindmap (siehe Abbildung) in ihrer Stammgruppe untereinander auf. Bilden Sie anschließend mit Personen anderer Stammgruppen Interessengruppen, in denen sich die jeweiligen Akteure treffen (alle Vertreter_innen der EU etc.).
- Lesen Sie in Ihrer Interessengruppe den Text Ihres Akteurs (M2 – M7). Sammeln Sie Ihre

- grundsätzlichen Interessen: Soll ein EPA abgeschlossen werden; sollen Zölle und Importquoten für Milchprodukte darin verboten werden?
- Bereiten Sie sich darauf vor, diese Interessen auf einem Wirtschaftsgipfel zu vertreten, zu dem alle sechs Akteure eingeladen sind. Formulieren Sie dazu geeignete Argumente, die Ihre Interessen stützen, und überlegen Sie, wie Sie Ihre Interessen durchsetzen können.



Phase 3: Wirtschaftsgipfel in den Stammgruppen

- Gehen Sie in Ihre Stammgruppen. Dort nehmen Sie an einem Wirtschaftsgipfel teil, auf welchem Sie die Interessen Ihres Akteurs vertreten. Verhandeln Sie mit den anderen Akteuren über die Frage: »Soll ein EPA zwischen EU und ECOWAS abgeschlossen werden, in dem Zölle und Importquoten für Milch ausgeschlossen werden?«
- Zuerst stellen sich alle Akteure mit einem kurzen Statement vor. Beginnen Sie anschließend mit den Verhandlungen. Es wird so lange verhandelt, bis ein Ergebnis vorliegt, dem alle beteiligten Akteure zustimmen.

Phase 4: Plenum

- Stellen Sie Ihr Verhandlungsergebnis kurz dem Plenum vor: Wer hat sich warum durchgesetzt, wer hat warum auf was verzichtet, welche Argumente waren wichtig und gibt es Gewinner und Verlierer?
- Diskutieren Sie die Ergebnisse der Stammgruppen im Plenum. Für wie realistisch halten Sie die Ergebnisse?

Phase 5: Wie sind die Verhandlungen in der Realität gelaufen?

Lesen Sie M8 und beschreiben Sie, was die dargestellte Entwicklung für Ihren Akteur aus der Simulation bedeutet. Nehmen Sie Stellung zur realen Entwicklung der Verhandlungen.

**M2 Economic Community of West African States ECOWAS:
EPA is a tool which enables trade to support the development**

1 The main objective of the West Africa – European
 2 Union EPA is the establishment of a free trade
 3 area between Europe and West Africa in accord-
 4 ance with [... the rules of the WTO], through
 5 the gradual removal of trade restrictions between
 6 the two trade partners. However, the objectives
 7 of the EPA go beyond a conventional free trade
 8 agreement. The EPA is designed as a tool which
 9 enables trade to support the development. [...]

10 The EPA Development Programme (EPADP)
 11 is the main instrument agreed on by the EU and
 12 West Africa for providing concrete content for the
 13 development cooperation under the EPA. [...]
 14 The sum of financial support from the EU for the
 15 EPADP for the period from 2010 to 2015 amounts
 16 to 6.5 billion euro. [...]

17 The structure of the offer for access to West Af-
 18 rican markets, the schedule for dismantling and
 19 other envisaged measures make it possible to re-
 20 duce the adverse effects of the agreement. [...]
 21 Products considered very sensitive by the region,
 22 such as agricultural produce, have been excluded
 23 from liberalisation—60 of the 75 percent of prod-
 24 ucts to be liberalised involve input, raw materials
 25 or capital goods, some of which already had a 0
 26 percent customs duty attached to them, they are
 27 therefore already liberalised indeed. [...]

28 With a view to safeguarding preferential access
 29 to the EU market and avoiding disturbances in
 30 their trade [...], Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana [...]
 31 concluded interim EPAs. The EU and West Af-
 32 rica agreed that the interim agreements be re-
 33 placed with a regional agreement as soon as one
 34 is signed. [...] If a regional EPA is not concluded
 35 and Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana ratify interim EPAs
 36 concluded with the EU, 5 trade regimes with the
 37 EU will operate at the same time, in the region.
 38 [...] Such a situation would have adverse effects
 39 on the ECOWAS Free Trade Area and its Customs
 40 Union. The ECOWAS Common External
 41 Tariff would be overshadowed, given that products
 42 coming from the EU could sidestep the borders of
 43 ECOWAS in favour of market openings in Ghana
 44 and Cote d'Ivoire under the EPA. ■ Source: www.epa.
 45 ecowas.int/faqs (15.04.2016)

Established 1975 via the treaty of Lagos, ECOWAS is a 15-member regional group with a mandate of promoting economic integration in all fields of activity of the constituting countries. ECOWAS was set up to foster the ideal of collective self-sufficiency for its member states. As a trading union, it is also meant to create a single, large trading bloc through economic cooperation, although the member states are very different and have different interests too.

**M3 Network of West African Farmer Organizations (ROPPA):
EPA Threatens West Africa's Agriculture**

1 [...] The EPA actually threatens West Africa's
 2 main source of growth: agriculture. Heavily sub-
 3 sidised European products (over CFA 270 billion,
 4 or roughly € 414 million) will destabilise West
 5 African agriculture, leading to lower relative prices,
 6 particularly for stockbreeders and milk producers.
 7 In effect, the EPA legalises dumping by introduc-
 8 ing these heavily subsidised products, which will
 9 stifle regional production, reduce the profitability
 10 of numerous agricultural products and contrib-
 11 ute to an unprecedented deterioration of living
 12 conditions, especially amongst the most vulner-
 13 able—these being stockbreeders and women who
 14 sell milk.

15 Not only will the EPA shatter the shield of resil-
 16 ience, but it will also prompt massive rural–urban
 17 migration, which, because of a lack of opportu-

18 nity, will, in turn, result in illegal immigration to
 19 Europe. [...]

20 By implicitly subsidising European products,
 21 the EPA creates a trade diversion benefiting Eu-
 22 rope and discourages the production and con-
 23 sumption of local products in favour of European
 24 imports. The agreement reinforces the division of
 25 labour in West Africa, which provides raw ma-
 26 terials to European industries, yet does not give
 27 West Africa access to the European market, which
 28 is, in fact, protected by technical barriers to trade.
 29 [...]

30 Furthermore, the West African states will suffer
 31 tax losses as a result of the EPA, thereby rendering
 32 them less able to face development challenges. [...]

33 The illusion that Europe is funding the EPA
 34 Development Programme (PAPED) has been

35 created for West Africa's benefit; in reality, the
 . subsidies on European products to destabilise
 . markets, in particular those of agriculture, and
 . representing over € 414 million a year, will cause
 . more damage than the amount budgeted to fund
 the PAPED. ■ Source: Sylla, K., Cissoko, M., Cisse, M.L. 2014. *The EPA: A
 political agreement detrimental to economic development and cooperation between
 Europe and Africa*. GREAT insights Magazine, Volume 3, Issue 9. October/No-
 vember 2014

*Farmers of 13 West African countries founded ROPPA
 as an agricultural lobby in 2000. About 26 percent of
 their 26 million members are women. Their aims are
 firstly to support their members by technical and economic
 services and secondly to do lobbying for the political sup-
 port of a sustainable development of agricultural family
 enterprises.*

M4 EU: An Offensive Strategy for Exporting Agri-Food Products

1 [...] I am firmly convinced that we must have
 . an offensive strategy for promoting and exporting
 . agri-food products.
 . This does not mean that we should abandon all
 5 defensive elements in our strategy. No one is talk-
 . ing about knocking down our border protection
 . with a sledgehammer. Rather, I'm saying that we
 . cannot mould our entire strategy around defence.
 . Instead of aiming not to lose, we must aim to win.
 10 I believe this for four reasons.
 . My first reason is that there is only one direc-
 . tion in which import tariffs will move in future—
 . sooner or later—and that is downwards.
 . My second reason for recommending an offen-
 15 sive strategy is that new export opportunities are
 . out there—for those who will go and take hold of
 . them. [...]
 . However, around the world, many obstacles
 . stand between us and emerging export opportuni-
 20 ties. This is my third reason for backing.
 . In some cases, the main problem is high tariffs.
 . But as you know, more generally, tariffs are just
 . one issue among many. In many target markets,
 . there are also long, long lists of non-tariff barriers—
 25 some of which block exports from our side
 . altogether. [...]

My fourth and final argument in favour of an
 . offensive strategy is that many of our competitors
 . have already set off down this road. I'm thinking,
 30 for example, of the US—which is busy setting up
 . bilateral trade deals around the world.
 . There will be a high price to pay if we fall behind.
 . If I were the director of a European agri-food ex-
 . port company, I would not want to find myself
 . competing against US rivals in markets where they
 35 had preferential access and I did not! ■ Source: Mariann
 Fischer Boel, Member of the European Commission responsible for agriculture
 and rural development: *Going on the offensive: a new approach to EU agri-food
 exports*. Consultation on EU Agri-Food Export Interests. Seminar organised by
 Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development, Brussels, 25 June
 2007. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/events/foodexport2007/index_en.htm
 (15.04.16)

*The currently 28 EU-commissioners make up the Eu-
 ropean Commission. It is supposed to be the executive
 power in the EU and is roughly comparable to the govern-
 ment of a state. The EU-commissioners are nominated by
 the member states and confirmed by the European Parlia-
 ment. During their five years lasting mandate, they are
 supposed to act independently and represent the common
 interest of the EU.*

M5 Arbeitsgemeinschaft bäuerliche Landwirtschaft (AbL) and MISEREOR: Do not Export EU Milk Crisis to Africa

1 The project of the European dairy cooperative Arla
 . Foods to invest in the Nigerian dairy economy
 . on a grand scale endangers the preservation and
 . much-needed expansion of an independent milk
 5 economy. On Friday, the Arbeitsgemeinschaft
 . bäuerliche Landwirtschaft (AbL) and the associa-

tion for developmental work, Misereor criticized
 . the danger that comes with such investments,
 . namely interfering or even destroying Nigerian
 10 projects for the fight against hunger.
 . In the past years, the exports of milk powder
 . from the EU to African states south of the Sa-

hara rose about 20 percent. Moreover, there is a recognizable trend of European dairies to intensively invest in West African states such as Nigeria, Ghana or Burkina Faso. »From Burkina Faso we know of European dairies investing there and using cheap milk powder for their production«, [...] MISEREOR says. »Local small-scale dairies cannot compete with the cheaper products, important rural value chains get destroyed and local milk producers lose their key markets. Therefore many families lose their income and their livelihood [...]«

»The dairies do not represent the interests of the farmers, but are rather interested in a low raw material price for milk«, AbL says. »They can compete in the international competition around new markets at the expense of farmers. It is hard to believe that dairies like Arla have other interests in West African countries. Instead of exporting the European milk crisis, due to excessive amounts of milk, we demand our dairies to reward producers, who do not expand their milk production, with a bonus system. [...]«

The German and European politics would have to introduce mechanisms which arrange the milk production according to the respective demand of the countries in order to support a strengthening of West African economies and their employment markets. ■ Source: AbL and MISEREOR Press Release from March 3rd, 2016, translated into English by Attac

According to the principle of help for self-help, the catholic relief organization MISEREOR supported about 100.000 projects in Asia, Africa, Oceania and Latin America since their founding in 1958. The aim of MISEREOR is to help the poorest of the poor, and to support people of every religion, culture or color of skin with local partners collectively.

The Arbeitsgemeinschaft Bäuerliche Landwirtschaft (AbL) consists of a cooperation of mostly small and middle-scale agricultural companies and consumers as well. One aim is to raise awareness for the social question in agriculture. Furthermore, projects in the field of quality production and regional marketing of agricultural products are supported.

M6 Industrial Dairy Arla: Balance Between Imports and Local Production

The European dairy association Arla Foods will invest in Nigerian milk production in the future. Arla aims to integrate their knowledge of agriculture and dairying in order to improve the quality of local raw milk. This is supposed to lead to a sustainable development and growth of the dairy sector in Nigeria. [...]

The Nigerian government welcomes companies like Arla Foods for taking responsibility and helping to balance the market between imported and regionally produced milk products.

The next step for Arla would be a declaration of intent. »The Milky Way to Development« is promoted by the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) CARE and focuses the creation of a social, ecological and economically sustainable milk market in West Africa.

During the past year, Arla analyzed the Nigerian market in order to find out which influence

the growing business of Arla has on the local dairy sector and in how far human rights of local milk farmers are negatively influenced. Arla concluded the existence of several constraints inside the dairy sector, as well as the risk of a constant underdevelopment of the Nigerian milk market caused by the presence of Arla. In order to avoid these possible negative influences in the long run, Arla decided to get involved with the development of a local milk value-creation chain. ■ Source: Arla Foods Deutschland, Press Release from April 20th, 2015, translated into English by Attac

Arla Foods is a European dairy cooperative with about 12.650 shareholders. The company is one of the largest dairies in the world, employing about 20.000 workers and selling its products to more than 100 countries. With production facilities in twelve countries and sales offices in 35 countries, Arla is the third largest dairy in Germany.

M7 European Dairy Confederation EUCOLAIT: Strong Demand for Milk Powder in Africa

1 Milk powders are the most important traded dairy
2 commodity. The Middle East and North Africa
3 are important for the EU. But unsubsidised EU
4 whole milk powders exports are not competitive
5 in the lower price environment.

6 The growth of demand for whole milk powders
7 is concentrated in developing markets, strongest in
8 Africa, followed by Asia and Latin America. The
9 Top whole milk powders markets for the EU in
10 2006 were Algeria, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Do-
11 minican Republic, Oman, United Arab Emirates,
12 Angola, Senegal, Sudan and Lebanon.

13 Quota restrictions and growing consumption
14 in the EU are maybe reducing export volumes
15 now, but we need to look at the future. The fur-
16 ther reform of the Common Agricultural Policy of
17 the EU and the WTO will determine our export
18 potential. There is a clear demand for EU products
19 on export markets and the risk of stagnation if we
20 focus exclusively on home markets. Globalisation
21 means, we have to stay competitive and innovative.
22 On the top of the EUCOLAIT wish list is the
23 development of a new dairy export policy in the
24 EU. This includes to improve market access (Free
25 Trade Agreements). Improve Market access means
26 to have equal if not better access than our competi-
27 tors in key markets. Bilateral agreements can work

28 but most successful agreements have a regional fo-
29 cus. Highest priority for EU dairy is for improved
30 market access in Russia, USA and Japan.

31 Amongst other trade blocs the African-Car-
32 ribean-Pacific-bloc (ACP) has medium priority.
33 In the ACP we analysed the Countries Senegal,
34 Mauritania, Nigeria, Angola, Ivory Coast, Ghana,
35 Kenya & Mauritius, Dominican Republic, Trini-
36 dad and Tobago, Barbados and Jamaica. The tar-
37 iffs in this bloc are generally low and the price is
38 sensitive. There is a market for commodities and
39 dairy-related food preparations and a limited op-
40 portunity to grow unsubsidised products. ■ Source

(PowerPoint-Presentation, edited): Presentation by the President of Eucolait on their overall wish list and desired strategy from the European Commission in the coming negotiations on Free Trade Agreements. Consultation on EU Agri-Food Export Interests. Seminar organised by Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development, Brussels, 25 June 2007. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/events/foodexport2007/index_en.htm (15.04.16)

EUCOLAIT is the European Association of Dairy Trade representing the European wholesalers, exporters and importers of dairy products. EUCOLAIT promotes the interests of the dairy trade at the European Institutions, is a platform for discussion and meetings for European and international dairy trade companies and provides an unparalleled information service for European dairy trade.

M8 Support Through Trade Policy: The Economic Partnership Agreements of the EU and African Regions

1 The possibilities of European dairies to increase
2 their sales in West Africa are additionally fostered
3 by current developments of trade policies. After 15
4 years of tough negotiation, the EU has completed
5 the negotiations with the economic community
6 of West African states (ECOWAS) concerning
7 a free-trade agreement between both regions,
8 which is called an economic partnership agreement
9 (EPA). It is supposed to replace the free market
10 access the EU granted without a trade off since the
11 1970s. The EU argued and they have a point there,
12 that the one-sided preference of certain countries
13 would be incompatible with the rules of the World
14 Trade Organization (WTO). By completing mu-
15 tual free-trade agreements accepted by the WTO,
16 free access to the EU market can be secured but
17 at the expense of ECOWAS states, which have to
18 open their markets for the EU as well. Central to
19 this argument was the question, how many pro-

20 ducts would be excluded from this liberalization
21 and could therefore still be protected by customs.
22 The agreement now allows the ECOWAS states
23 to keep customs for about a quarter of their pro-
24 ducts. For which product groups those should be
25 applied, is, at least officially, the ECOWAS sta-
26 tes' independent decision. However, they have to
27 come to an agreement amongst each other first.
28 Unlike the East African community, ECOWAS
29 decided, according to tentative agreements, which
30 are only unofficially accessible, only to exclude
31 fresh products like liquid milk or yoghurt from
32 the reduction of customs in the dairy sector. In
33 contrast, the already low customs on milk powder
34 and on enriched skimmed milk powder as well,
35 are supposed to be abolished within a few years.
36 This action makes the local dairies profit, which
37 can buy their »raw material« milk powder for lo-
38 wer prices now. Interestingly enough, the above-

mentioned large-scale European dairies invested in these local companies in particular. It does not seem unlikely, that they use their increased influence as regional companies towards governments in order to push towards a custom free import of milk powder. Hence, they win twice: The parent companies in Europe improve their access to an important key market, while the subsidiary companies in Africa receive their raw materials for lower costs. The losers of the situation are the local milk farmers, who could not enforce their long lasting claim for better exterior protection. On the contrary: The customs towards the EU, being the largest provider already today, are completely abolished, which is permanently fixed through the EPA. A development such as in East Africa, where small-scale farmers and nomads were integrated into value chains by raising customs on imported milk products, is nearly made impossible. ■ Source: Germanwatch e.V. (Ed.): Billiges Milchpulver für die Welt Das Auslaufen der EU-Milchquote und die Milcherzeugung und -exporte in Deutschland und der EU, translated into English by Attac



ARBEITSVORSCHLAG

Bilden Sie Gruppen von vier bis acht Personen und stellen Sie den analysierten Konflikt um das EPA in Form einer Statue dar (siehe Methodenkasten).

- Bearbeiten Sie die Statuen so, dass diejenigen, die sich unwohl fühlen, in eine komfortablere Lage kommen.
- Präsentieren Sie die Statuen (und ihre Veränderungen) im Plenum.
- Diskutieren Sie, welche realen Lösungsmöglichkeiten in den Statuen zu erkennen sind. Wie realistisch sind diese?

STATUEN-THEATER (METHODENBESCHREIBUNG FÜR TEILNEHMENDE)

Ihre Kleingruppe hat die Aufgabe, gemeinsam eine Statue – zum vorgegebenen Thema – zu entwickeln, die anschließend in einer »Ausstellung« in der Gesamtgruppe gezeigt wird. Verständigen Sie sich kurz über das vorgegebene Thema und mögliche Bilder dazu (etwa 5 Minuten).

Der Bau der Statuen verläuft weitgehend stumm. Einigen Sie sich auf eine_n Bildhauer_in, welche_r die anderen im Raum anordnet. Oder verständigen Sie sich in der Gruppe mit Blicken und Gesten auf eine gemeinsame Anordnung. Wichtig sind die Stellung der Körper zueinander, die Körperhaltung und der Gesichtsausdruck. Außerdem können Sie Requisiten (z. B. Stühle oder Trinkflaschen) nutzen.

Variante: Umbau der Statuen

Eine Statue, die ein ungelöstes Problem darstellt, kann umgebaut werden. Alle Darsteller_innen (Teile der Statue) suchen einen Satz, der ihre Situation, ihr Empfinden oder einen Wunsch ausdrückt, und sprechen ihn laut aus (z. B. »Mein Arm schläft ein« oder »Ich werde hier erdrückt«). Anschließend können alle nacheinander »in Zeitlupe« ihre Position verändern oder es gibt wieder eine_n Bildhauer_in, welche_r den Umbau vornimmt. Es beginnen diejenigen, die sich besonders unwohl fühlen, und die anderen reagieren darauf. Abschließend formulieren alle noch einen Satz, der ihre neue Situation ausdrückt.

Variante: Aktionsbild

Entwickeln Sie eine Statue, die Sie im Rahmen einer Protestaktion an einem öffentlichen Ort aufführen könnten. Sie können auch eine »bewegliche Maschine« bauen, das heißt zwei Statuen, die abwechselnd ineinander übergehen.

Bedenken Sie dabei die folgenden Punkte:

- Was ist die zentrale Aussage der Aktion?
- Welche Statue passt zu dieser Aussage?
- Wer ist die Zielgruppe?
- Was ist ein geeigneter Ort für die Aktion?
- Werden Requisiten für die Statue gebraucht?