

THE Clingendael NEWSLETTER

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AUTUMN IN THE GROUNDS OF CLINGENDAEL



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The terrorist attacks, and beyond

The tragedy that hit the American nation so hard on 11 September has also deeply affected the Clingendael community, both personally and professionally. On behalf of our entire staff, I extended my heart-felt sympathy to the US chargé d'affaires for the many human losses resulting from those barbaric acts. As for our professional involvement: right after the terrorist attacks on the WTC and the Pentagon, we were swamped by dozens of telephone calls from the mass media, asking for comments and other contributions to newsreels on the television and radio networks. Since it is part of Clingendael's mission to provide public information, we were happy to make our resources available. At several points through the day, five to six members of our staff provided almost non-stop commentaries on the events as they were happening, while trying to put them into perspective. Clearly, this was not an easy job. The news analyst is expected to respond instantaneously on the basis of available information, which is often fragmentary. He or she is under pressure to make predictions that may be refuted the next

day. Moreover, the programme format is not always ideally suited, to say the least, to bringing out the many nuances and ramifications of the issue at stake. Nevertheless, I trust that our overall performance was appreciated by the average viewer or listener. The momentous events of that dark day are bound to affect our long-term research efforts as well. In the years immediately following the establishment of the Clingendael Institute, nearly twenty years ago, the study of terrorism featured prominently in our research programme. Our interest in the subject then declined for a number of reasons, one of which was the numerical decrease in terrorist actions through the 1990s. However, two years ago, our interest in the subject was rekindled, because a great number of signals made us aware of a re-emergence of the terrorist threat. So we decided to design a new programme under the heading Non-conventional threats to security, highlighting research on the roots and implications of transnational terrorism. There are several publications available on the subject. Just before last summer we began a comparative study, together with several leading international scholars. Its aim was to ascertain how far the terrorist threat is perceived by the various European countries at national governmental level, and to analyse governments' policies to cope with terrorist organisations. Obviously, we now try to supplement our research with questions about the possible deployment of counter-terrorism strategies.

Do the terrorist attacks also signify a turning-point in contemporary international relations in general? Perhaps. But we should be cautious in making sweeping statements which suggest that the citizen 'has rediscovered the meaning of the state' and, indeed, of the body politic in general. It would be equally dangerous to suggest that 'power realism is back again, so we can dispense with economic and soft approaches to foreign policy'. Yes, there are reasons to review the basic tenets of our security policies. We have become aware of the vulnerability of our modern societies, ruefully recognising that the civilised world is not immune to terrorism. We need to ask ourselves whether our military capabilities can meet the challenges to our domestic security. Doubts about the wisdom of building a missile defence system have been strengthened. We should rethink the organisation of our security policies, with the traditional separation of responsibilities for external and internal security. The military must cooperate more closely with the police forces and vice versa. A complex matter indeed. It is premature, however, to believe that the world has completely changed since 11 September. That view would give too much credit to the perpetrators of such atrocities.

Alfred van Staden,
Director

Clingendael Offshore

Over the past few months, Clingendael's External Relations Office has contributed to several events abroad. In June an introduction to the topic 'entrapment in international negotiation' was delivered at the Catholic University of Louvain-la-Neuve in the context of the Processes of International Negotiation (PIN) network. Clingendael proposed that they join forces with the network in editing a book on EU Negotiation Processes, to be published in 2003. At the end of June the Office participated in a UNDP inception mission to the office of the president of the Republic of Romania. In June workshops on conflict resolution were given: one in Cape Town for the United Nations of Youth, and the other in Rome for the NATO Defence College. In September 'EU negotiation techniques' was the subject of seminars at the summer schools in Otmuchow (Poland) and Dubrovnik (Croatia). This month also saw participation and involvement in three other events: the PIN group meeting in Laxenburg (Austria), the International Forum on Diplomatic Training in Vienna, and a seminar on international negotiation, organised in Tbilisi for Swiss diplomats working in the three Transcaucasian states.



On September 19, the final report on the so-called "Vredesmissies" (Peacekeeping operations), "Attituden en vaardigheden van Nederlandse militairen bij Vredesoperaties" (Attitudes and skills of Dutch military in Peacekeeping Operations), was presented to the Lieutenant-Admiral L. Kroon, Chief of Defense Staff.

International training police-officers

Policing is taking on an increasingly international character. In the aftermath of the recent tragedy in New York, more intensive cross-border cooperation is expected between intelligence services and investigative bodies. The police forces of various countries already work together, but more detailed cooperation would surely be welcomed by all.

Long before the events in New York, the Dutch Police Education and Knowledge Centre (LSOP) already reached the conclusion that international policing – especially in terms of top-level cooperation and coordination – calls for a tailor-made international training programme. This would give high-ranking police officers the background and expertise they need for their task. The Clingendael Institute and the LSOP came up with a joint plan for the one-year course, comprising eight separate modules of approximately one week. The plan has now been approved by the Executive Board of the LSOP, thereby giving the green light for this new training programme. It will be launched next year in partnership with the Clingendael Institute.

For further information, please contact Lt. Col. Richard van Eijdsden, Deputy of Training:
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Dr Alfred Pijpers, Senior Research Fellow at the Clingendael Institute, has been appointed to the Glaverbel Chair of European Politics at the Catholic University of Louvain (Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium) for the year 2002. He will take up this position in addition to his research work at the Clingendael Institute.

Training for Dutch Euro-Civil Servants

From October 27, the Clingendael Institute will welcome 120 participants to the second edition of an intensive six-week course designed to help Dutch nationals prepare for the competitive exams ('Concours') for positions in the European Commission. EU-wide entry exams for lawyers and economists will probably be organised in January 2002. The course facilitates the intensive cramming of facts and figures on European history, EU institutions and common policies.

The course is part of a major government plan to help more Dutch civil servants to pass the European civil service exams. Currently, only 4% of the Commission's 13,000 A grade officials are Dutch – under the EU quota system that could be 6.3%. For more information: www.clingendael.nl/concours



On 4 September, the Chairman of the parliamentary party of the Dutch Labour Party (Partij van de Arbeid), in the House of Representatives, Mr Ad P.W. Melkert, gave a lecture on the future of the European integration process following the Nice summit. This lecture was part of a series in which prominent Dutch politicians present their views on the process of integration in Europe.

The Conflict Research Unit and Civil Control over the Security Forces

On 3 and 4 September 2001, the Conflict Research Unit (CRU) organised an international workshop on the topic of civil control over security actors. This topic forms the core of the second phase (September 2001 – May 2002) of a research project on political-military relations in various developing countries, which the CRU is conducting at the request of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The first phase (May 2000 – August 2001) particularly stressed security sector reform and the existing policies of Western donors with regard to the reform of the security sector. The second phase will analyse in greater depth the functioning of oversight bodies with respect to the security sector in a selected number of developing countries.

The objective of the workshop was to analyse and, where necessary, revise the 'institutional assessment tool' for the security sector. This assessment tool serves to (a) identify the relevant security actors, such as the army, police and other militias, (b) identify the important oversight actors, such as parliamentary defence committees, the Ministries of Finance, Defence and Foreign Affairs and the Auditor General Office, and (c) map out both the formal and informal processes of oversight over the security actors. The workshop consisted of lively plenary sessions, which led to a number of new insights.

Participants included (a) advisors to the project from the Bonn International Center for Conversion (Mr Kees Kingma) and from the London-based Centre for Democracy & Development (Mr Kayode Fayemi), (b) a representative from the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Martin Koper (DMV/VG), and (c) representatives from the CRU's local counterparts in South Africa, Sri Lanka and Indonesia. The Indonesian counterpart, the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Jakarta, is new to the research, having just joined the project in August 2001. The workshop was led by Luc van de Goor, Tsjard Bouda and Nicole Ball. The latter is a consultant at the American Center for International Development and Conflict Management (CIDCM), which was contracted by the CRU for this research component.

The tool, developed by the CRU and keenly appreciated by the workshop participants, will be given field trials in the imminent future. Pending the agreement of the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs, Netherlands embassies worldwide have been asked to assist the researchers. The first tentative results of the research are expected at the end of this year. These will be extensively discussed during the various local policy talks which the CRU will be organising with its counterparts and to which

key local stakeholders in the field will be invited. June 2002 will be the deadline for this part of the project. Eventually, the tool should help the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, its embassies and local stakeholders to find ways of enhancing civil oversight over the security sector.



Diplomatic Academy Directors during their yearly meeting at the Vienna Diplomatic Academy. The Clingendael Institute is one of the founding fathers of the group and its Deputy Director has participated on a regular basis since 1985. This time he delivered a lecture and a workshop on diplomatic negotiation techniques.



On 10 July, the Clingendael Institute was visited by the Deputy Minister for Europe and America of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, H.E. Mr Ali Ahani. The photo shows Mr Ahani (l.), accompanied by the Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran, H.E. Mr H. Panahi Azar.

Training for Indonesian officials

The Clingendael Institute and the Indonesian Lesperssi Institute for Defence and Strategic Studies have jointly developed a training programme in which Western concepts of good governance and democratic values can be exchanged with a selected group of promising young Indonesian academics and officials. In close cooperation with the Dutch Embassy, a formula was found for funding the programme, which includes a two-day workshop in Jakarta and a three-week course in the Netherlands.

The programme aims to enhance the participants' understanding of these key issues, and will hopefully give a positive stimulus to the ongoing transitional process to democracy in Indonesia. Seminars will be held on such varied topics as internal conflict resolution, the role and identity of the armed forces, and the division of political/economic and military power. The participants are expected to engage in open dialogue on these subjects.

Interactive participation is not only essential to the programme, but it also has the added value of promoting mutual understanding. To ensure the programme's success, a rigorous selection procedure will admit only the very best applicants.

The programme starts with a workshop, to be held in Jakarta at the Indonesian Ministry of Defence on 13 and 14 November 2001. This will be followed by a three-week course in the Netherlands in the period 11–28 February 2002. The results of the programme will be discussed with the Dutch Embassy, and will form the basis for a possible follow-up course.



Participants in the fourth Course on International Relations and Diplomacy for Mozambique, which took place at the Clingendael Institute from 13 May to 13 July.



Junior delegates attending the 21st edition of the programme for diplomats from Eastern European countries from 5 September to 1 November.

Erratum

Much to our regret, some of the information in our previous Newsletter was not correct. On p. 3, the captions referring to the photographs of Mr Ignatavicius, Deputy Foreign Minister of Lithuania and Mr Berzins, Deputy Foreign Minister of Latvia were accidentally interchanged. On p. 4, Mr Bert Bakker is a Member of Parliament for Democrats 66 (D66), and not the Dutch Labour Party. We sincerely apologise for these errors.