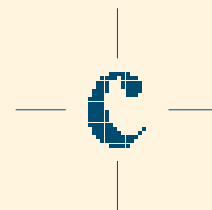


THE Clingendael NEWSLETTER

Issue 19 Summer 2004



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The Hague Academic Coalition

Three years ago, Clingendael took the initiative in inviting the directors of four like-minded institutions - the Carnegie Foundation (the Peace Palace), the Asser Institute for International Law, the Grotius Centre (The Hague branch of Leiden University), and the Institute of Social Studies (ISS) - to find out whether it was possible to combine forces within a joint setting. Together, these five organisations now make up the The Hague Academic Coalition (HAC). At the initiative of Mr Willem Deetman, Mayor of The Hague, they are now cementing their cooperation in the form of a fully fledged foundation.

The aim of the Coalition is to create an academic platform in a city that has no university of its own. It has four main areas of focus: first, international relations in its broadest sense; secondly, international judicial affairs (this is of considerable importance, as three out of the five institutions deal with international law); thirdly, the peaceful settlement of disputes (through negotiation, mediation and arbitration); and, finally, the study of economic development and underlying economic structures as factors in conflicts and conflict management.

In Spring 2004, in order to give more impetus to their cooperation, the five institutes jointly held a conference entitled 'From Peace to Justice'. The first afternoon and the last morning were held at the Peace Palace; the rest of the conference was divided

between the institutions. The Peace Palace and the Asser Institute held a joint session on Iraq, the Institute of Social Studies held a session on the economic and social dimensions of conflict and peace, and the Grotius Centre held a session on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. At Clingendael, William Zartman chaired a session on negotiating peace and justice. Participants included Victor Kremenjuk, Philip Everts, Gerd Junne, Niels Biegman, Georg Frerks, Paul de Waart, Leon Wecke, Peter Baehr and Paul Meerts.

As a consortium of academic institutions in the fields of international relations and diplomacy, international law and societal change, The Hague Academic Coalition will promote academic work and public debate. It seeks to combine the work of the various international agencies in these fields in The Hague. Its foremost aim is to assist the municipality of The Hague in emphasising its profile as a place of justice and peace.

Together with the municipality of The Hague, the coalition is considering the options for establishing an International Centre, which would provide a location where the Coalition's events would take place in addition to the individual activities that each separate institution organises at its own location. The following activities are foreseen: annual conferences, postgraduate and post-academic courses, scholarly and policy-oriented research, publications, and

public events. A principal tool for this objective is the further development of a portal on peace and justice as a service to the global community.

Paul Meerts
Deputy Director
The Clingendael Institute



The Forum during the opening session at the Peace Palace, (f.l.r): Mr W. Deetman, Mayor of the Hague, Prof. C. Flinterman, chairing the meeting, Dr. P. Meerts, deputy-director of Clingendael, and Mr. S. van Hoogstraten, director of the Carnegie Foundation.

Bilateral meeting with Chatham House

Every two years, a bilateral meeting takes place between Clingendael and its British 'sister', the Royal Institute of International Affairs 'Chatham House'. The meeting, which is funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, took place on 25 May at Clingendael.

The aim of the session was to enhance the political debate on international affairs between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, and to strengthen bilateral relations. The participants were a select group of policymakers, politicians, journalists and researchers.

Topics discussed included 'Transatlantic Relations: How Can They be Repaired?', 'WMD Proliferation and Terrorism: Europe after 3/11', 'The 'Big Three' as a Model for European Cooperation', and 'Looking Ahead: Priorities on the EU Agenda'. Guest lecturers were Christopher Hill (LSE), Rob de Wijk (Clingendael), Julie Smith (Cambridge) and Pieter de Gooijer (Dutch Foreign Ministry).



The participants of the bilateral meeting with Chatham House, with Professor Alfred van Staden at the head of the forum next to Prof. Christopher Hill from the London School of Economics (right)

International Expert meeting: Towards a Doha package for development: Proposals for the completion of the Doha Development Agenda

On 10 June 2004, an international meeting of experts was held by Clingendael, in close cooperation with the Economics Faculty of Utrecht University and the Centre for Education and Development of Latin America (CEDLA/University of Amsterdam), regarding the Doha Development Agenda. The meeting is one of a series co-sponsored by the Dutch Ministries of Foreign and Economic Affairs.

Since the failure of the WTO Ministerial Conference at Cancún, September 2003, little, if any, progress has been made in advancing the Doha Agenda. It now seems highly unlikely that negotiations will be successfully finalised by 2005, as laid down in the timetable included in the Doha Declarations of November 2001. Several of the main actors in the negotiations – the EU, the USA, the G20 plus, the Cairns Group, the G90, and others - have made proposals, which, so far, have not resulted in the resumption of serious negotiations. In order to be able to analyse the economic implications of these various negotiating positions, the Dutch Government has asked the World Bank to model the likely impact of these proposals, in particular on the development prospects of several groups of developing countries, as well as on the main economic sectors in the European Union.

The World Bank studies were presented at this meeting and incorporated into several presentations. The keynote speakers, Joe Francois (Erasmus University, Rotterdam) and Michiel Keyzer (Centre for World Food Studies, Free University, Amsterdam) discussed these results, comparing them with results from their own studies in order to understand better the probable economic impact of several of the proposals. The programme, which was chaired by Dr Arie Kuyvenhoven (Wageningen University), was concluded with a general roundtable discussion between representatives of the international and Dutch community at large, the diplomatic corps, civil servants, representatives of the business community, trade unions and civil society.

The opening address, entitled 'After Cancún: Initiative Required', was presented by Ms Agnes van Ardenne, Dutch Minister for Development Cooperation.



Minister Agnes van Ardenne with, on the left, Dr Arie Kuyvenhoven, Chair of the meeting, talking to co-host Dr Pitou van Dyck from the CEDLA (far left)

Expert meeting: Islamic Grass Roots Movements and Democracy in the Middle East

On 24 May, an international expert meeting was jointly held by the International Institute for the Study of Islam in the Modern World (ISIM) and Clingendael. The main topic of discussion was whether democratisation processes in the Middle East can be approached by focusing on 'grass roots' organisations that define themselves as Islamic.

The context in which this meeting was held was the increased focus, following the attacks

of September 11, 2001, on the democratic deficit in the Muslim world, and the Arab world in particular. One of the central themes was the compatibility of Islam and democracy, which, with the exception of a few countries like Iran, has largely been confined to hypothetical and theoretical discourse.

During this session, the concept of 'democratic practice' was employed in its widest possible sense, to allow for alternative

views on what constitutes a democracy. Case studies from five different countries (Egypt, Yemen, Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine) were discussed. The primary aim of these was to identify democratic practices at a grass roots level, and to see what elements of popular participation and representation, transparency and accountability they included. The meeting was chaired by Mr Asef Bayat, Academic Director of ISIM.

H.R.H. Princess Máxima's working visit to the Clingendael Institute

On 26 April, H.R.H. Princess Máxima honoured Clingendael with her presence. The purpose of the visit was to have an informal discussion with various Clingendael experts. The Princess was also introduced to the participants of a course for representatives of the Sudanese Foreign Service.



H.R.H. Princess Máxima during her first informal meeting at Clingendael, with Professor Alfred van Staden (r.)



Representatives from the Sudanese Foreign Service in conversation with the Princess



Princess Máxima with Professor Coby van der Linden, Head of the Clingendael International Energy Programme (CIEP), who gave a short exposé on the activities of the CIEP



Professor Georg Frerks, Professor of Disaster Studies at Wageningen University and Head of Clingendael's Conflict Research Unit (CRU), welcomes Princess Máxima during her visit to the CRU offices

Transatlantic Dialogue on Middle East Policy The Hague, 4-5 March 2004

Report of an international conference, organised by Clingendael in collaboration with the Council on Foreign Relations (New York)

The objective of this conference was to bring together a group of influential American and European foreign policy analysts, not only to compare their different approaches to Middle East policy issues, but also to offer suggestions on how to foster cooperative policies in the region. Some experts from the Middle East also took part. Following a general intro-

ductory session, three major themes were addressed: Gulf policy, the Middle East Peace Process, and the problems related to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and the rise of international terrorism. Contributions were made by Dalia Dassa Kaye, Alfred Pijpers, Alfred van Staden, Robert Malley, William Wallace, Gregory Gause, Volker Perthes, Jon Alterman, Henry Siegman, Steven Everts, Stefano Silvestri, Peter van Ham, Jonathan Stevenson, Mark Heller and Jim Goldgeier.

Clingendael conference reports
June 2004, 65p.
Price: € 7.50

For more information, please contact the secretariat of Clingendael's Department of Research (e-mail: research@clingendael.nl).

ESDP and the challenges of Brussels

On 4 June 2004, Clingendael organised a seminar on recent developments concerning European Security and Defence Policy. The event was held in close cooperation with the Dutch Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defence, and was related to the forthcoming Dutch Presidency of the European Union.

The conference took place within the context of developments in 2003, culminating in the adoption of the 'Solana Paper' in December 2003, which provided the outline of a European security strategy. This was a remarkable step forward; nevertheless, several major issues still require further consideration and elaboration, including the scope and range of Europe's newly formulated ambitions in the field of security and defence, and its continuing military shortcomings, particularly in view of the continent's increasing geopolitical aspirations. Other topics of debate were

whether current and potential force structures, such as the NATO Response Force, the EU Rapid Reaction Force and the Battle Group concept, are compatible, and what impact the 'new' ESDP will have on the relationship between NATO and the European Union. The future role of the recently established European Defence Agency was also addressed.

The event was preceded by a key-note speech, delivered by the Dutch Minister of Defence, Mr Henk Kamp. The conference was jointly chaired by Professor Alfred van Staden, Director of Clingendael, and Dr Alyson Bailes, Director of SIPRI. The programme included lectures delivered by Professor Jolyon Howorth (Yale University), Professor Rob de Wijk (Clingendael), Dr Julian Lindley-French (Geneva Centre for Security Policy), Dr Yves Boyer (Fondation pour la Recherche

Stratégique) and Dr Burkard Schmitt (EU Institute for Security Studies). Dr Alyson Bailes gave the closing address, in which she presented a stimulating view of the future EU-US relationship.



Guest speakers during the ESDP conference, from left to right: Professor Rob de Wijk, Head of the Clingendael Centre for Strategic Studies (CCSS), Professor Alfred van Staden, Professor Jolyon Howorth from Yale University and Dr Alyson Bailes, Director of SIPRI

Turkey and the European Union

On 18 April, a closed lunch was hosted at Clingendael, during which representatives of various institutions discussed the consequences of possible future Turkish membership of the European Union. The meeting, chaired by Professor Jan Rood, Clingendael's Director of Studies, was held according to the 'Chatham House' rules, meaning that none of the participants would be quoted in public, nor would a written report be produced.

Participants included representatives from the Dutch Foreign Office, various Dutch universities, members of the Advisory Council on International Affairs, and representatives of the press and of the Turkish community in the Netherlands.



Guest lecturers were Professor Martin van Bruinessen (l),

Professor of Turkish and Kurdish Studies at Utrecht University, who elaborated on the developments in the democratisation of Turkish-Islamic movements both in Turkey and in Europe, and Professor Leo van Wissen, Senior Researcher at the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI, The Hague) and Professor of Social Sciences at Groningen University, who spoke on the possible demographic developments of Turkish accession to the EU. Specific attention was devoted to the political and social consequences of Turkey's EU membership.

The First International Energy Business Forum

From 22 to 24 May 2004, the 9th International Energy Forum (IEF), formerly known as the Producer-Consumer Dialogue, took place in Amsterdam. The theme of the Forum was 'Investment in Energy, Choices for the Future'. A back-to-back meeting with the industry, the International Energy Business Forum (IEBF), preceded the Forum for the first time in the twelve-year history of this ministerial dialogue. The organisation of the IEBF was largely in the hands of the Clingendael International Energy Programme (CIEP, led by Coby van der Linde and Femke Hoogeveen).

The purpose of the IEBF is to enable CEOs of leading international companies to discuss certain key elements of the IEF agenda with ministers and representatives of international organisations (in particular, the United Nations, the European Union, OPEC, IEA and IGU). The IEBF was chaired by Peter Sutherland, Chairman of British Petroleum Plc and former member of the European Commission.

In four sessions, market developments in the oil and gas markets, necessities and possibilities for future investments in the energy sector and the feasibility of an institutionalised dialogue between the industry, governments and international

organisations, as established by the Business Forum, were discussed. Mr Arne Walther, the first Secretary General of the permanent International Energy Forum Secretariat (IEFS) presented a number of proposals on how best to develop such an ongoing dialogue.

The IEBF participants were very pleased to have been presented with the opportunity to discuss energy-related issues with all the major stakeholders. Both the next IEF and, hopefully, the second Business Forum, will be hosted by Qatar and co-hosted by China and Italy.



The participants of the IEBF, with Mr Walther, Secretary General of the IEFS (front row), Mr Sutherland, Chairman of the IEBF (second row, second from the right) and Minister of Economic Affairs Mr Brinkhorst, host of the IEF/IEBF (second row, first from the right)

Course for junior diplomats from Indonesia

On 26 April 2004, the first diplomatic training course in international relations for junior Indonesian diplomats started. The eight-week course is part of a three-year contract with the Embassy in Jakarta. Clingendael has been contracted to train three levels of Indonesian diplomats: junior, mid-career and high-level.

During the eight weeks of training for junior diplomats, lectures were combined with working visits and with training in practical skills, allowing theoretical knowledge to be tested in practice. The diplomats were trained in presentation skills, written and oral reporting, and interview skills, receiving personal feedback from their trainers. In addition, they visited the Peace Palace, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the VNO/NCW within the Netherlands. However, as important international organisations are also located abroad, a week of visits to Paris and Brussels was arranged. Several European Union institutions, UNESCO, the World Bank and the Indonesian Embassies were visited in order to gain an idea of working methods in these organisations, particularly regarding work related to Southeast Asia and Indonesia.

On Friday 18 June, the diplomatic training course closed with a festive ceremony, which was attended by representatives of the Indonesian Embassy in The Hague and

the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Clingendael's Deputy Director Paul Meerts awarded the junior diplomats their certificates.



Eighteen Indonesian junior diplomats posing with Ambassador Mohammad Jusuf, Professor Alfred van Staden and Mr Ron Milders of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the official opening of the programme

Conference on Moldova

The Republic of Moldova, a small country with a long history dating back to the 14th century, has been an independent state since August 1991. Its location, on the frontier between east and west, has meant that Moldovan lands have been buffeted back and forth between the Romanian and Russian states. Thirteen years after independence, Moldova's efforts to build a secure future are still hampered by legacies of the past, now in

the form of a secessionist regime in Transnistria, the strip of land between the Nistru river and the Ukrainian border, which controls 12 per cent of the country's area.

The future of Moldova was discussed on 7 June at Clingendael's second conference on Eastern Europe, organised by Dr John Löwenhardt of the Department of Research

jointly with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Dutch Society for International Affairs. At the eve of the conference, the Institute was visited by Moldova's Minister of Foreign Affairs, who expressed his gratitude for the training of 24 young Moldovan diplomats in recent years.

The conference drew a large audience of 80, including participants from Chisinau, Brussels and Stockholm. They were addressed by Gottfried Hanne, an authority on the Moldovan and Transnistrian economy now employed at the OSCE mission in Chisinau, Ambassador Adriaan Jacobovits de Szegeed (who, in 2003, was the special representative for Moldova of the OSCE Chairman in Office) and Mr Dumitru Braghis, the leader of the largest opposition party in the Moldovan Parliament. The lively discussion yielded useful ideas for the Dutch to take on board during the Netherlands' EU Presidency when setting the agenda for dealings with the EU's eastern neighbours.

To register for the Clingendael Conferences on Ukraine (30 September) and Belarus (29 November), please e-mail cabdoel@clingendael.nl.



Guest lecturers from the conference on Moldova, from left to right: Mr Braghis, Dr John Löwenhardt (Chair), Mr Hanne and Ambassador Jacobovits de Szegeed

Italian Dutch Forum

In response to an initiative of the Italian and Dutch Ministries of Foreign Affairs, the Institute for International Political Studies (ISPI) in Milan and Clingendael have set up a forum of permanent dialogue between high-level representatives of the two countries in the fields of politics, economics, science, culture and civil society. The forum will help foster better mutual understanding between Italy and the Netherlands by

exploring the differences and similarities between the two countries within the framework of the European Union.

At the first forum meeting, in Milan on 3 and 4 May 2004, a number of political, economic, social and cultural issues were discussed, including current developments in the EU, business cultures, company law and organisation, labour markets, and society and culture. Concerning cultural issues, attention was focused on past and future cooperation with regard to museums and exhibitions, cinema, architecture and design.

Inaugural keynote addresses were given by Mr Franco Frattini, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Bernard Bot, the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs.



Italy's Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Mr Franco Frattini, together with his counterpart from the Netherlands, H.E. Mr Bernard Bot, during the Italian Dutch Forum



Prof. Alfred van Staden, Director of the Clingendael Institute, welcoming the conference-participants during the opening session.



Dutch film director and Academy Award winner Mr Fons Rademakers, guest speaker during the sessions on 'Culture'.



Dutch researcher and publicist Mr Paul Scheffer, who participated in the debate on 'Society and Culture: Common Grounds and Perceptions'.



The conference was held in the magnificent Tiepolo room at the 18th-century Palazzo Clerici, the premises of ISPI, in the heart of Milan. The frescos in the Tiepolo Room were created in 1740 by Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, famous painter of the Venetian School, during his third and last period in Milan.

Recent Clingendael publication

De Militaire Ambities van de Europese Unie: retoriek of werkelijkheid? (The Military Ambition of the European Union: Rhetoric or Reality?)
(English version will be issued this summer)

Theo van den Doel

In the recently published Clingendael Essay entitled *The Military Ambition of the European Union: Rhetoric or Reality?*, Senior Researcher Theo van den Doel addresses the implications that the draft European Constitution will have for the development of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). He noted that the establishment of a model for *permanent structured cooperation* will give the ESDP new impetus. This cooperation is intended for the execution of the most demanding and far-reaching tasks. Van den Doel developed political and military criteria that can help identify the countries that may opt for this new military cooperation.

The military embodiment of this cooperation is the 'battle group', a small formation tailored to each specific mission. Van den

Doel analyses the concept of the battle group, and concludes that the principles of the concept are out of balance with the political ambition of the Union. The battle group concept is based on standby forces, something that has hitherto not been successful. The member states themselves are responsible, on a voluntary basis, for the training, deployability, readiness, etc. of the battle-groups. The author believes that this is not a good recipe for rapid reaction forces. He also explores the possible division of labour between the NATO Response Force and the EU battle groups. He concludes that a geographical division is not possible, due to the different capabilities of these two rapid reaction forces. A division of labour based upon the scale of operations, as well as the level of force required, is a feasible option, however. The study also analyses the capabilities of the Dutch Armed forces and makes some policy proposals for the present Dutch Presidency of the EU.

77 p.
Price: € 7.50

For more information, please contact the secretariat of Clingendael's Department of Research
(e-mail: research@clingendael.nl).

About the author:



Theo van den Doel is a senior research fellow at the Research Department. He studied at the Royal Military Academy and was graduated at the Dutch Army War

College. From 1991-1994 he was a military strategy researcher at the Clingendael Institute. One of his international publications was about the NATO enlargement. In 1994 he became a Member of the Dutch Parliament and was until 2003 the spokesman for defence and security matters for his party. As a researcher his focus is primarily on defence and international security matters
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Seminar on Privatisation of Warfare

On 2 June 2004, in cooperation with the Interchurch Peace Council (IKV), Clingendael held a seminar entitled 'The Privatisation of Warfare'.

Nation states are increasingly losing their monopoly on military might. Over the past decade, private military companies have been operating in zones of conflict and transition across the globe. Private security firms are filling a void by offering military and security services for national governments and non-governmental organisations. The instability of post-war Iraq has turned private military services into a booming business, and experts estimate that there are as many as 15,000 private contractors doing military work in Iraq. The coalition authorities have awarded contracts to private companies for the provision of a plethora of security services, including protecting oil sites, training Iraqi security forces, ensuring the security of the occupation authority's headquarters in Baghdad and providing security for Paul Bremer III, the American proconsul. Private military companies have also found a lucrative market in post-war Afghanistan. This ever-increasing use of private military organisations has raised issues of loyalty, accountability and ethics, which were highlighted during the seminar.

The proceedings were co-chaired by Major General (ret.) Kees Homan RNLMC, Senior Researcher at Clingendael, and Professor Joseph. L. Soeters of the Royal Dutch Military Academy. Topics addressed included 'The Privatisation of Security', 'The Privatisation of Warfare', 'Legal Issues concerning Private Military Companies', and 'The Rise of Private Military Firms'.

Keynote speakers were Michael Bourne (University of Bradford), Eimert van Middelkoop (member of the Dutch Senate), Avril McDonald (the Asser Institute), David Isenberg (British American Security Information Council), John Holmes (ERINYS) and Tobias Masterton (Global Peace & Security Partnership).

Training for peace

The people of Sudan are celebrating the beginning of a new era. On 26 May 2004, the government in Khartoum signed a framework peace agreement with the southern Sudanese opposition movement (SPLM/A), marking, after 21 years, the end of Africa's longest running civil war. Until two weeks before the ceremonial signing of the peace accord in Kenya, Clingendael hosted a delegation of 18 staff members from the Sudanese Foreign Service. On 12 May, the participants left the Netherlands after a four-week training course at Clingendael on 'International Relations and Diplomatic Practice'. They returned home just in time for the nationwide celebrations.

In recent years, Clingendael has been engaged in the Sudanese peace process. While ongoing research by Clingendael's Conflict Research Unit focuses on the effectiveness of regional and extra-regional actors in past and present peace efforts, the Department of Training has been organising training courses since April last year at the request of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As part of its effort to support the IGAD-brokered peace negotiations, in early 2003 the Netherlands offered to provide diplomatic training for both the Sudanese government and the SPLM/A.

Between 14 April and 12 May 2004, 18 junior and mid-career staff members of the Sudanese Foreign Service stayed at Clingendael for the second training course of this project. At a time when the Khartoum government faced international criticism for the unfolding crisis in the Darfur region, Clingendael aimed to facilitate an open dialogue and provided a unique opportunity for both participants and lecturers to listen, learn and reflect on today's challenges of international policymaking.

The training programme provided a comprehensive overview of international relations and diplomatic practice. Elaborating on recent developments in international affairs, the course highlighted the need to foster cooperation between international institutions in order to maintain international security. The curriculum was a slightly modified version of earlier training courses for Sudan. The training department included more lectures on the Horn of Africa and organised an additional three-day programme on diplomatic protocol for a select group of six participants. Lectures and workshops covered human rights issues, development cooperation, international judicial systems, civil society and international trading relations. A three-day visit to Brussels provided good networking contacts in the European institutions and gave the participants valuable insights into the workings of the union. The personal skills programme was intended to improve mediating skills and individual negotiation techniques. The programme ended on 11 May, with Minister Agnes van Ardenne signing the Clingendael training certificates during the official closing ceremony.

With the landmark peace agreement signed, hopes are high that Sudan will find its way towards lasting peace. After 21 years of civil war, however, implementation of political agreements will prove challenging and require the full commitment of the country's best policymakers. Clingendael's cooperation with Sudan aims to contribute to tackling these challenges through constructive dialogue with, and training for, Sudan's civil servants. In June/July 2004, Clingendael is looking forward to welcoming 18 representatives of the SPLM for the upcoming training programme. Clingendael is determined to remain committed to Sudan, and to continue providing training for peace. For more information, please contact Mr Ulrich Mans, Programme Coordinator for Clingendael's Department of Training (e-mail: umans@clingendael.nl).



Bilateral Chinese seminar on regional security

29 March – 2 April 2004

During his visit to Beijing in August 2003, the former Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, briefed his Chinese counterpart, Minister Li, on the Dutch Chairmanship of the OSCE. In his briefing and in his speech at the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, Minister De Hoop Scheffer stressed the importance of the concept of 'comprehensive security'. Security, he emphasised, is more than security simply in a military sense: it includes the OSCE dimensions of economic, environmental and human security. He illustrated his message with various recent developments in Central Asia, a region of interest both to the OSCE and to China. Minister de Hoop Scheffer concluded his visit by agreeing, together with Minister Li Zhaoxing, to organise a bilateral seminar for Chinese diplomats and policymakers on the theme of regional security to be held at Clingendael in March-April 2004.

Ten Chinese diplomats, policymakers and academics were invited to the Netherlands for a one-week programme on regional security. The programme consisted of a two-and-a-half-day seminar on regional security and conflict prevention, a working visit programme in The Hague and a visit to Brussels.

Introducing:



On 1 July 2004, Femke Hoogeveen joined the Clingendael International Energy Programme (CIEP) as Researcher. Ms Hoogeveen studied at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam and the University of Bologna, and holds a degree in Political Science (International Relations). Prior to taking up the post of Researcher, she worked with CIEP on organising the International Energy Business Forum (see p. 4), as well as on CIEP's Energy Course and on a number of other Clingendael training and research projects. Within CIEP, she will focus on the political relations between the European Union and the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf states and the role of energy politics (in particular, oil politics). In addition to her research, she will continue to coordinate CIEP's training activities on international energy issues.

The two-and-a-half-day seminar, which was held at Clingendael, provided the participants with greater knowledge and understanding of the concept of comprehensive security, OSCE and Asian perspectives on regional security in Asia and conflict prevention. Special attention was paid to the relevance to Asian regional security of the experiences of the Dutch during their tenureship of the OSCE Chairmanship. The participants were able to discuss and exchange views with Dutch and European experts on the above-mentioned themes. Furthermore, specialists amongst the Chinese participants were encouraged to provide their insights in various panel discussions and the workshop.

The working visit programme in The Hague (often referred to as the world's judicial

capital) offered the participants an opportunity to become acquainted with several institutions involved in international law and to meet with Members of the Dutch Parliament. The trip to Brussels provided participants with the latest insights into security issues and conflict prevention.



Third Asser-Clingendael International Sports Lecture

On 6 May, the third Asser-Clingendael International Sports Lecture was held at Clingendael. This series of lectures on the role of sports in international relations, initiated by Dr Robert Siekmann, Director of the Asser International Sports Law Centre, started in 2001 and has developed into a tradition.

The main topic of this year's lecture was 'Brazil: Football, Culture and National Identity', and Clingendael was honoured that two distinguished local experts had accepted our invitation to speak on this subject. Mr Luiz Roberto Martins Castro, President of the Instituto Brasileiro de Direito Desportivo in Sao Paulo, spoke on 'Sports Law in Brazil', dealing, among other things, with the 'Zico' and 'Pelé' Laws; and Mr Alex Bellos, correspondent for The Guardian and The Observer in Rio de Janeiro and author of *Futebol, The Brazilian Way of Life* (Bloomsbury) (the Dutch translation of which was published last year) presented a lecture on the ways Brazilian society and culture are influenced by their most popular sport. As he put it: 'Football is the pre-eminent trademark of Brazil.'

The national football team is one of the modern wonders of the world. At its best it exudes an allure like nothing else on earth. Football is how the world sees Brazilians and how they see themselves. The game symbolises racial harmony, flamboyance, youth, innovation and skill; yet at the same time football is also a microcosm of Latin America's largest country and contains all of its contradictions.'

The session was jointly chaired by Dr Robert Siekmann and Mr Roberto Branco Martins, also attached to the Asser International Sports Law Centre.



Back row: Dr Robert Siekmann (left) and Mr Roberto Branco Martins. Front row: Mr Luiz Roberto Martins Castro (left) and Mr Alex Bellos