

Issue 27 2008

# The Clingendael Newsletter

Photo courtesy Dienst Stadsbeheer Den Haag, Hans Buskers

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## Lecture H.E. Mr. Armando Guebuza, President of Mozambique at Clingendael



Her Majesty Queen Beatrix welcomes H.E. President Guebuza in the main Hall of Clingendael; on the left, Clingendael's director, prof. Jaap de Zwaan (photo courtesy Jeroen van der Meyde)  
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# H.E. President Guebuza of the Republic of Mozambique visits Clingendael



President Guebuza is given a personal welcome by Dr Bernard Bot, Chairman of the Board of Clingendael

On 28 February, Clingendael welcomed two heads of state: Armando Guebuza, President of the Republic of Mozambique, and Her Majesty Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands. The day formed part of the president's official visit to the Netherlands, and was also attended by Bert Koenders, the Dutch

the main hall to join President Guebuza and Queen Beatrix for informal drinks.



The Dutch Minister for Development Cooperation, Bert Koenders, is welcomed by Prof. Jaap de Zwaan

Leader of The Liberation Front of Mozambique (FRELIMO), President Armando Emilio Guebuza was sworn in as the third President of the Republic of Mozambique on 2 February 2005, after having won the general elections in 2004.

Before he came to power, during the liberation struggle, President Guebuza held key positions and rose through the ranks of his party. Following independence in 1975, President Guebuza held three cabinet positions: Minister of Home Affairs, of Transport and of Communications. To help bring an end to the civil war (1975-92), he led the government delegation at peace negotiations with the opposition party, Renamo. These negotiations led to the Rome General Peace Accords being signed on 4 October 1992.



The President of Mozambique during the Q&A that followed his lecture, with Dr Bernard Bot, who chaired the meeting

During the transitional phase that led up to the first general elections in 1994, President Guebuza represented the government of Mozambique at the joint Supervision and Monitoring Commission, the highest implementing body of the General Peace Accords. Abroad, President Guebuza was part of the Facilitation Team for the Burundi Peace Negotiations, which culminated in the Arusha Peace Accords. He also presided over the Guarantees Committee, and the committee that investigated the nature of the conflict and suggested solutions. (Photos courtesy Jeroen van der Meyde)



President Guebuza during his lecture in the main conference room

Minister for Development Cooperation. During his visit, President Guebuza delivered an address entitled *Mozambique: Fostering sustainable peace, lasting democracy and regional stability*. President Guebuza highlighted the political, social and economic developments that have taken place both regionally and nationally since peace was reached in Mozambique. Clingendael's main conference room was packed to capacity. After the lecture, guests gathered in



President Guebuza and Her Majesty Queen Beatrix in conversation during the reception, with Dr Bernard Bot and Prof. Jaap de Zwaan



# Great Lakes Conference at Clingendael

Clingendael has broadened its horizons – and become more African! Between 27 March and 23 April 2008, we held our first training course on international relations and diplomatic practice designed specifically for diplomats that represent the member states of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia). This course is part of a larger programme, with two similar sessions planned for 2009 and 2010.

Underpinning these courses is our aim to bring together diplomats from each of these countries in order to develop their diplomatic skills, encourage interaction, reinforce intra-regional connections, and increase participants' awareness of the

major issues affecting their region. The 2008 event realised this aim by providing an opportunity for participants to gather and exchange opinions, and develop personal and professional relationships. Coming from a region that has witnessed deadly conflicts in recent years, the African diplomats considered this interaction to be a fundamental boost for regional cooperation between their respective governments.

One unusual aspect of the course was that it was held in two languages: English and French. This meant a great deal of French could be heard along the Institute's corridors and in the canteen during the event. On one occasion, interpretation booths

were installed in room 1, to make our negotiation simulation feel even more like the UN.

As usual, the group was kept well entertained, with visits to the Hague, Amsterdam and Brussels. The climax of the event, however, was an opportunity for the delegates to test each other's skill at bowling – and they all passed with flying colours!



## Clingendael Diplomatic Training staff Programme

From 30 June until 4 July, Clingendael hosted a 'train-the-trainer' programme specially designed for management staff from diplomatic training institutes in the Balkans. The course focused on the context and conditions of diplomatic training, and paid close attention to interactive training methods. During the course, participants assessed and developed different training strategies, discussed the conditions for diplomatic training, and took part in a range of interactive exercises. The programme also included a visit to the Human Resources Department of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which provided an excellent opportunity to learn more about the Dutch policy on diplomatic training.

As well as appreciating the content of the programme, participants highly valued

the chance it offered to re-establish diplomatic training networks in the Balkans.



Programme coordinator Mrs. Hinke Pietersma (centre) with participants of the Clingendael Diplomatic Training staff Programme

## The European Union and China



On 3 and 4 April, Clingendael and the European Policy Centre co-hosted the conference *'The European Union and China: Shaping the Strategic Partnership'*, which was attended by 40 distinguished policymakers, academics, businessmen and representatives of civil society, from both China and the West. The group examined the ongoing economic and political cooperation between the European Union and China, and explored ways to deepen relations further. In-depth discussions were held on the need for increased cooperation in the areas of energy and climate security, science and technology, non-traditional security issues and cooperation in Africa.

## Joint training programme for Pakistani and Bangladeshi diplomats

In April and May 2008, sixteen Pakistani and four Bangladeshi diplomats came to the Hague to follow a six-week training programme on International Relations and Diplomatic Practice at Clingendael. The training course, running for the third consecutive year, is part of a cooperation agreement between Clingendael and Pakistan's Foreign Service Academy, and is supported by the Dutch Embassies in Islamabad and Dhaka. The aim of the course is to give the 20 participating junior diplomats the skills they need to face current international challenges and carry out their roles.

With this objective in mind, Clingendael prepared a highly interactive, tailor-made curriculum focused on recent developments in international diplomacy, law and security. In addition, particular attention was given to international trade and finance, as well as to cooperation between South Asia and the European Union. During their stay, delegates had the opportunity to exchange views and discuss international dilemmas with high-level experts and officials from a wide range of organisations, including NATO, the OPCW, the ICC, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs,



the Dutch Parliament and the European Union. Another section of the programme focused on developing personal reporting, negotiating, networking and presentation skills. As well as training hard, the diplomats toured Amsterdam, visited the spring garden at Keukenhof, and experienced other highlights of Dutch culture. They also had a chance to meet diplomats from Africa, who were attending another course at Clingendael, for a friendly bowling game. Following the success of this course, Clingendael is ready to continue its engagement in Pakistan and Bangladesh and is looking forward to further developing its training activities for the diplomatic services from Islamabad and Dhaka.

## Indonesian Diplomats

Ten senior Indonesian diplomats attended Clingendael between 9 and 20 June for an annual course exploring strategic prospects and opportunities for foreign-policy making in Indonesia.

The programme included lectures, panel discussions and case studies on a number of topics that are strategically important to Indonesian foreign-policy making. These included radicalism and interfaith dialogue; sustainable development; the achievement of a strategic balance in South East Asia; and EU-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement negotiations. The course concluded with a two-and-a-half day work-

shop in scenario writing, where each of these topics, plus a range of other issues, were discussed and projected into the future. The purpose of the exercise was to teach certain methods of strategic thinking as a basis for foreign-policy planning. The result was four potential scenarios for Indonesia's foreign policy in 2018 – nicknamed Flying Geese, Lone Wolf, The Lion King, and Unthinkable. Each of these projections was based on a markedly different set of assumptions on the future development of internal stability and regional security. Everyone involved considered it a very successful conclusion to the course.

This workshop was complemented by working visits to the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Criminal Court, as well as training sessions on lobbying and crisis negotiation. A weekend visit to Amsterdam, including the Rijksmuseum and lunch in a multicultural restaurant, provided an opportunity for relaxation and cultural exploration of the Netherlands, both historical and modern.



## Introducing: new CDSP Senior Visiting Fellow

For more than ten years following his graduation in Theatre Studies at the University of Amsterdam, **Ben Hurkmans** worked as a critic for the daily *Het Parool*, as translator/dramatist and artistic director for the young directors hothouse *F Act* in Rotterdam, as well as for the Amsterdam city company *Het Publiekstheater*. For two years, he was a lecturer at the Institute of Theaterstudies (University of Amsterdam). From 1988 until 1998 he was director of the Theatre School (Amsterdam School of the Arts). During that period Ben Hurkmans initiated the International Theaterschool Festival (ITS) and was responsible for its programming. For eight years he was director of the Netherlands Fund for Performing Arts (FAPK). During the Dutch EU presidency



in 2004, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education, Culture and Science commissioned the FAPK to set up the elaborate multidisciplinary arts programme 'Thinking Forward', together with the Mondriaan Foundation. Its hundred different activities took place in every new EU member state and in the Netherlands itself. Recently, Ben Hurkmans was assigned for a short period as Cultural Counselor/Head of Press and Cultural Affairs at the Dutch Embassy in London. He currently works for the *Service Centre for International Cultural Activities (SICA)*, specifically on the research- and development project 'Cultural Diplomacy', which is set up in collaboration with the Clingendael Diplomatic Studies Programme.

For the realization of this project both organizations also collaborate with *De Vrede van Utrecht*, which in 2013 will celebrate the fact that the diplomatically influential Treaty of Utrecht was signed 300 years ago. Ben Hurkmans has expertise in the performing arts, (international) arts policy, international cultural relations and performing arts education.



# Seminar: Think Global. Act Local.

## *Honorary Consuls in Diplomatic Practice*

On 9 May, Clingendael and the Netherlands Consular Association (NCA) jointly organised a seminar on the role of honorary consuls today, and the challenges they currently face due to changing diplomacy and ongoing globalisation. During the morning seminar, participants explored the ways economic diplomacy is becoming more important for honorary consuls as globalisation continues. They also discussed how the value of having an active network of honorary consuls abroad is being increasingly recognised internationally.



To the left of the car, programme coordinator Mrs. Pietersma, keynote speaker Dr Stringer and Chairman of the Netherlands Consular Association Mr. Stevens



Mr Bernard Bot, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chair of the Clingendael Board, in discussions with various honorary consuls.

Speaking on these subjects were Mr. Marten van den Berg (Deputy Director General of Foreign Economic Relations at the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs) and Mr. Jan Henneman (Deputy Director General of Regional Policy and Consular Affairs at the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs). Their comparisons between Dutch policy and the experiences of honorary consuls living in the Netherlands were especially interesting. The seminar's keynote speaker, Dr Kevin Stringer (author of the Clingendael Discussion Paper in Diplomacy: Think Global. Act Local. Honorary Consuls in a Transforming

Diplomatic World), introduced a forward-looking dimension, exploring future possibilities for deploying honorary consuls as instruments of economic diplomacy.

In the afternoon, a panel of high-level experts from the diplomatic service and business community discussed the challenges and opportunities identified in the morning session. The audience of 75 honorary consuls actively contributed to the discussion, enhancing the productive spirit of the event – which continued outside the scheduled discussions through the African lunch and into the closing reception.

## CDSP Conference: Economic interests and human rights

### *China and India as new economic powers: a dilemma for the Dutch human rights policy?*

China and India occupy special positions in the developing world: their rapid industrialisation and urbanisation classifies them as 'atypical' – as opposed to 'typical' developing countries, which have stagnant economic growth, armed conflict and a weak or unwilling government. And because of their large sizes and high rates of economic growth, the economic and political power of both China and India are on the increase.

The ongoing progress of both countries is evidenced by the increasing economic relations between them and the Netherlands. More and more Chinese and Indian companies, which often have close links to their respective governments, are investing in the Netherlands and in Dutch companies. At the same time, Dutch companies are becoming more involved with Chinese and Indian companies based abroad. These increasing trade relations, together with China and India's 'atypical' characteristics, pose a challenge to Dutch foreign

policy – specifically to human rights issues, one of the policy's most integral elements. Reports from NGOs reveal that the human rights records of both countries still have a lot of room for improvement.

Taking into account the relatively small size of the Netherlands and its consequent economic vulnerability, the question of how the Dutch government should deal with this issue is a tricky one. Should the Dutch government, because of vested economic interests, exercise restraint in criticising human rights? On the one hand, a critical attitude could lead to economically damaging sanctions, while on the other, silence might undermine the credibility of the Dutch human rights policy.

*Dilemma: how can the Netherlands implement a consistent human rights policy without damaging its economic relations with China and India?*

On 26 June, the CDSP conference took

place at Clingendael, where this theme was discussed, including issues such as:

- What does increasing economic activity in the Netherlands by Chinese and Indian companies (which often have close links with their own governments) mean for Dutch foreign policy?
- What measures come within the government's sphere of influence?
- What instruments, directed at either state or company level, could be used by the government?
- Are different approaches needed for China and India?

The meeting was chaired by Gemma Crijns, project coordinator for the Dutch CSR platform. Introductions were given by Professor Peter Baehr from Utrecht University, Human Rights Ambassador Arjan Hamburger and representatives of employer's organisation VNO-NCW, Amnesty International and NGO India Committee of the Netherlands.

# Growing ties between the Clingendael Institute and the APCD

## *Maaike Okano-Heijmans' visiting fellowship*

Between mid March and mid June of this year, Maaike Okano-Heijmans of the Clingendael Diplomatic Studies Programme became a Visiting Fellow with the Asia-Pacific College of Diplomacy (APCD) at the Australian National University in Canberra (ANU). During her time there, Maaike advanced her research into diplomacy and political economy in Northeast Asia, part of her work as Research Fellow for Asia studies with Clingendael. Maaike's visit enabled her to exchange ideas with specialists working on related issues, and provided access to the extensive database belonging to the ANU's many libraries. As a result, the three months Maaike spent at the APCD were of significant academic value, and contributed hugely to Clingendael's Asia Studies network in the Asia-Pacific region.

Maaike used her time down under to prepare papers on Japan's relations with North Korea, approaching the subject from both a bilateral perspective, by focusing on economic diplomacy, and a multilateral perspective, by focusing on diplomatic efforts in the Six-Party Talks. She presented her findings at a roundtable session hosted by the APCD on 12 June, which took place at the newly opened Hedley Bull Centre, a major new facility housing the Asia-Pacific College of Diplomacy at the ANU. Critical comments on her paper from her APCD affiliates and other specialists in the field made for a lively, interesting discussion.

In a broader sense, Maaike Okano-Heijmans' stay in Canberra constituted the first bridge between Clingendael and the



Canberra images : The Australian National University, Lake Burley Griffin and Canberra city centre.

Photo 1st row middle: From left to right: Director Bill Maley, Director of Studies Pauline Kerr, Maaike Okano-Heijmans, Andrea Haese and Geoff Randal of the APCD

APCD. Both institutes recognise the other to be a valuable partner in diplomatic studies and training, and that there is a great deal of potential for deepening our ties. As an expression of this, Maaike's Visiting Fellowship at the APCD will be extended.

# CESP expert meeting and public debate

## *A new paradigm in EU-Russian relations*

In order to explore modern EU-Russian relations, Clingendael and the newly founded European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) jointly organised a closed-door meeting of experts and a public debate on 10 March. This event was inspired by a combination of Clingendael's own expertise on EU-Russian relations, the recent inauguration of Dmitri Medvedev as Russia's new president, and a challenging report on EU-Russian relations, which was recently published by the ECFR. This report, written by Mark Leonard and Nicu Popescu, was based on original research carried out in each of the 27 Member States, and on the ECFR's power audit of EU-Russian relations.

The main conclusions and policy recommendations from the report were presented by representatives from the ECFR: Executive Director, Mark Leonard, and both co-chairs, Mabel van Oranje, International Advocacy Director of the Open Society Institute, and Martii Ahtisaari, former special envoy to Kosovo and former president of Finland. Both sessions were chaired by Gijs de Vries, senior fellow at Clingendael and co-founder of the ECFR.

The discussion concentrated on many issues: the inability of the EU to speak with



The conference panel from left to right: Mabel van Oranje, Gijs de Vries, Mark Leonard and Martii Ahtisaari

one voice; the range of different instruments and policies available to the EU for influencing Russia; the need to aim for a single EU-wide strategy, rather than a mix of EU policies; ways of improving EU decision-making processes regarding Russia; and the possibility of cooperating with the US.

It was commonly felt that the European Union, as Russia's most important neighbour, has a huge interest in working out

good relations in a number of areas – and that the same goes for Russia. However, given Russia's new assertiveness on the world stage and the fact that not all of the EU's and Russia's interests coincide, it was concluded that the EU has to accept that cooperation on some issues will remain difficult for quite some time. One issue could definitely be agreed upon: that relations with Russia deserve a place at the top of the EU's foreign-policy agenda.

# REACH: European Chemical Legislation

In December 2006, the EU Council of Ministers and the European Parliament reached agreement on a new system of chemical legislation to be introduced within the European Union. The new system of registration, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (known as REACH) is the result of ten years of debate and negotiations, and replaces over 40 pieces of EU legislation. Finding the right balance between safety concerns and industry concerns was especially tricky. On the one hand, environmental and health lobbyists called for stringent regulation, including the mandatory assessment of the hazardous effects of all chemicals, and the introduction of bans on those chemicals proved to be excessively dangerous. On the other hand, the chemical industry feared certain irreplaceable chemicals would be phased out, and that the administrative burden would be excessive, factors which would both have a strong impact on the competitiveness of the European industry. It was widely assumed that the impact of the regulation would extend far beyond the chemical industry, and affect all downstream users (a wide-ranging and diverse category that encompasses consumer-product manufacturers, farmers and even national defence industries). In addition to this ongoing conflict of interests between competitiveness and societal concerns, REACH also touched upon EU legislation concerning working conditions. Considering the possible impact of the new legislation and range of actors affected by it, it has been asserted that REACH could well be the most lobbied dossier in EU history.

At the request of the Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, the Clingendael European Studies Programme (CESP) has evaluated the role of the Dutch government in the development of the REACH regulation, and the influence of the Dutch Strategy on the Management of Substances (SOMS) that preceded it. Clingendael's evaluation covers the whole negotiation period, including the initiatives leading up to the negotiations on REACH, the process of building coalitions between member states, and relations between different European institutions and between the industry and non-governmental organisations. And in greater detail, Clingendael's evaluation focuses on the process of coordination between the Dutch ministries involved.

The same conflicts of interest found at an EU-wide level were also visible at a national level, where a large number of stakeholders

were actively involved in coordinating the national position. One of the most important findings of the evaluation was that the Dutch position was finalised on time, despite the wide variety of actors involved. The Dutch contribution to the REACH negotiations and its preceding policy-shaping process were firmly knowledge based. During the negotiations themselves, the dossier team shifted its focus away from SOMS and towards finding Europe wide solutions. Clingendael's evaluation identified several important lessons, including the importance of following the debate in the European Parliament, in case the subject of the debate diverged from the discussions taking place within the European Council, which would have had wide implications for the end result. Suggestions were also made as to how to weigh conflicting interests from within the government organisation as an integral part of the negotiating process.

Clingendael's full evaluation report can be downloaded (in Dutch) from the website of the Clingendael European Studies Programme: <http://www.clingendael.nl/cesp/consultancy/>.

## Training course on EU and Spatial Policy

This spring, the Clingendael European Studies Programme (CESP) ran a new training course for civil servants from the Spatial Policy Directorate of the Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment. The training course focused on the specific context in which spatial policy in the Netherlands is influenced by EU policies, and on how the Netherlands can shape new EU initiatives. Spatial planning is not separately dealt with by a specific council formation in Brussels, and neither is there a Directorate General for Spatial Policy within the Commission structure. As a result, effectively influencing the wide area of EU policies that affect national spatial policy is challenging, to say the least. And because the Treaty of Lisbon established the promotion of 'territorial cohesion' as one of the EU's missions,<sup>1</sup> the area of spatial policy could be given new priority at EU level in the future.

The CESP's tailor-made training course aimed to prepare the Dutch Spatial Policy Directorate for dealing with both current and possible future developments by enhancing the knowledge and skills that the participants need to effectively implement EU policy, help prepare Dutch policies on the EU, and represent Dutch interests in

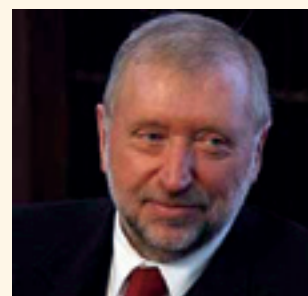
both Brussels and the Hague. The three-day programme consisted of holding discussions and examining case studies on a wide range of issues: EU policymaking and decision making; national EU coordination; EU law; EU policy implementation; the spatial policy area within Europe; and an analysis of agenda setting for relevant dossiers. In addition, the course examined effective strategies for representing certain interests, developed by practitioners from other policy areas and other governmental levels.

The course also gave participants the chance to meet key EU-level actors and experience Brussels firsthand, by taking them all to a meeting at the Commission, a network lunch with invited guests and a debate with a panel that included a delegate from the Dutch Permanent Representation and a former MEP.

The training course was highly appreciated by the participants and is to be repeated this fall.

<sup>1</sup> Treaty on European Union, Article 3 (proposed amendment Treaty of Lisbon, yet to be ratified).

## CESP Conference: Slovenian Presidency of the European Union



On Tuesday 29 January 2008, Clingendael held a conference in collaboration with the Slovenian Embassy

in the Hague to mark the start of the Slovenian Presidency of the European Union, which spanned the first half of 2008.

The conference was chaired by Mr Bernard Bot, Chair of the Board of Clingendael, and opened by the Slovenian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dimitrij Rupel, who presented and discussed the priorities of the Slovenian EU Presidency. Frans Timmermans, the Dutch Minister for European Affairs, responded to this agenda with a speech that focused on issues that are currently prominent in European debates. The speeches were followed by discussion and questions.



# Launch: The Lisbon Scorecard VIII

## *Is Europe ready for an economic storm?*

On 27 May, the Clingendael European Studies Programme (CESP) and the London-based Centre for European Reform (CER) co-hosted a high-level expert discussion on the Lisbon Scorecard, which began with a keynote speech from Dutch Prime Minister Jan Peter Balkenende. In February of this year, the CER published *The Lisbon Scorecard VIII: Is Europe ready for an economic storm?*, an annual report that measures and ranks each EU country's progress toward meeting the reform targets set by the Lisbon agenda. It doesn't just single out the 'heroes' – countries that are doing well or are catching up fast – it also pinpoints the 'villains' – those that are falling behind. In addition, the Lisbon scorecard provides a wealth of analysis on issues such as innovation policy, pension reform and the EU's efforts to combat climate change. In this year's edition, the Netherlands is ranked as one of Europe's 'heroes': by many measures, it has the EU's most successful economy and manages to combine high levels of productivity with a high employment rate. The CER launched this year's report at three separate events with John Hutton in London, José Manuel Barroso in Brussels and Jean-Pierre Jouyet in Paris. The discussion they sparked off was taken up by Jan Peter Balkenende at Clingendael. The Prime Minister was very pleased with the Netherlands' scorecard position and he praised the successes of the Dutch economy. However, he also warned

against being overly self-confident in this respect, and noted that there is still a lot of work to be done. Jan Peter Balkenende thanked the CER for placing the Netherlands fourth on its list of 'heroes': a ranking that he said left room for necessary improvements.

The Prime Minister's speech was followed by a panel discussion chaired by the Director of the CER, Charles Grant. Katinka Barysch, co-author of the publication, explained why she believes that the method of 'naming and shaming' – or 'ranking and spanking', as another panellist commented – can be effective in Europe, and could provide added value for the European Commission regarding the Lisbon process. Ian de Jong, Director General for European Cooperation at the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

agreed, and expressed his concern about the post 2010 agenda. Professor Willem Buiter from the London School of Economics and Political Science was more sceptical. He argued that the European Commission has no large role to play in the European economy and that it would be better for it to concentrate its efforts on cross-border policy issues. According to Professor Buiter, even national governments have little influence on the economic performance of their economies. Buiter also criticised the scorecard's emphasis on employment rates, which have little connection to economic growth. Furthermore, he did not find it particularly relevant for Europe to compare itself with the United States or other large economies in the world. His conclusion: Europe must perform well economically by its own standards.



From right to left: Charles Grant (Director of the CER), Jan Peter Balkenende (the Dutch Prime Minister), and Jaap de Zwaan (Director of Clingendael) during the speech by Ian de Jong (Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

## CESP Seminar: The Commission's 2008 Climate and Energy package

### *Areas of flexibility regarding the emissions-trading scheme and renewable energy proposals*

On 12 February, Clingendael organised a high-level seminar on a new package of policy proposals regarding climate change and energy use that had been published by the European Commission on 23 January. The seminar was organised in close collaboration with the Dutch Ministries of Foreign Affairs, the Environment, and of Economic Affairs. This set of policy proposals is so far-reaching that demand for attending the closed meeting was overwhelming.

The seminar began with an outstanding speech by Frans Timmermans, Dutch Minister for European Affairs, on the importance of EU leadership in the field of climate change. Other keynote speakers included Jos Delbeke, Deputy

Director General for the Environment at the European Commission, who gave an excellent introduction to the new package and participated actively in the discussions: Dr Silvo Zlebir, Director of the Slovenian Environment Agency, who outlined the priority the EU Presidency attaches to the package; Dr Andrzej Kassenberg, President of the Polish Institute for Sustainable Development, who highlighted a number of key questions for new EU member states; and Raymond Cointe, Director General for European and International Affairs from the French Ministry for Sustainable Development (MEDAD), who looked ahead to future negotiations on these proposals in the EU Council and the European Parliament.

In total, over 50 senior officials and academics from the European Commission, France, Spain, the Netherlands and new EU member states participated. Their debate focused on areas of flexibility within the proposal package, particularly with regard to the emissions trading scheme and renewable energy directives. Areas of discussion included further implications of the package for member states; the choices made by the European Commission and why they were made; the issues the EU member states would like to discuss in greater detail; the connections between different proposals in the package and how they are linked to other policies; and the EU's future ambitions in the international climate change negotiations.



# CESP seminar series: 'EU Policy Perspectives'

Throughout 2008, the Clingendael European Studies Programme (CESP) is working in close cooperation with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, initiating a new series of strategic EU-policy seminars. The aim of these high-level meetings is to stimulate an open exchange of knowledge and expertise between academics and policy makers from both 'mature' and 'younger' EU member states on key topics currently on the strategic EU agenda.

Up until now, three policy seminars have taken place on the topics of Climate Diplomacy, the European Neighbourhood Policy and the EU's Financial Review. This autumn, two more seminars will follow, which will focus respectively on European Development Cooperation and on the relationship between privacy, security and information exchange. The final CESP discussion papers can be downloaded from our website. Read on for short impressions of discussions from each of the three seminars held earlier this year.

## Climate and Energy Package

The first high-level seminar, held on 12 February, was devoted to new proposals from the European Commission in the fields of climate change and energy use. As well as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Dutch Ministries of the Environment and of Economic Affairs were also involved in organising the meeting. Interest in this closed meeting was overwhelming – hardly surprising as the seminar discussed one of the most ambitious and significant sets of policy proposals that the EU Commission has ever put forward. More than 50 senior officials and academics from the European Commission, France, Spain, the Netherlands and new EU member states took part.

The main debate focused on areas of flexibility within the new policy proposal package, particularly regarding the proposed emissions-trading scheme and renewable-energy directives. Other discussions covered a wider range of particularly interesting areas, including: the package's wider implications for member states; underlying reasons for particular policy choices made by the European Commission; critical issues that member states would like to discuss in greater detail; the extent to which the proposals are interwoven and linked to other policies; and the EU's ambitions in international climate change negotiations.

## European Neighbourhood Policy

The second high-level EU Policy seminar took place on 11 April and discussed the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and alternative forms of membership. The main goals of this seminar were firstly to discuss the scope and limitations of the ENP (which is already four years old), secondly to examine the ENP's southern and eastern dimensions, and thirdly to discuss the need to explore alternative forms of membership.



Participants during the plenary session of the CESP-seminar on European Neighbourhood Policy

The lively debate on the ENP's southern and eastern dimensions concentrated on the conditionality of this policy. Should the current holistic approach to the 'ring of friends' be replaced by a more regional approach? Such an approach could at least distinguish between the southern and eastern dimensions, given that, as it was argued, Ukraine and Moldova are undoubtedly European and both countries harbour hopes for membership. Part of this discussion highlighted the present 'two-track approach', which on the one hand imposes obligations from bilateral ENP action plans, yet on the other hand leaves the door to membership (albeit in the very far future) ajar. During the session about alternative forms of membership (or 'in-between-forms'), ideas of partial membership and limited membership were introduced. 'Partial membership' amounts to integration in certain political and economic sectors, for which full membership obligations are imposed. 'Limited membership' means full membership, but with either limitations or derogations regarding, for example, the four freedoms, or with opt-outs, such as from the Schengen zone or the Eurozone. The discussion focused on the question of whether these

forms could be an interesting alternative for the ENP.

## Financial Review

The third seminar in the series was entitled 'The EU Budget after the Budget Review: Towards New Priorities', and took place on 1 July. This topic was selected just after public consultation was closed by the Commission in order to enable discussion of the review process and possible changes on the expenditure side of

the EU budget. Some 40 senior policy makers and renowned scholars participated in vivid and interesting discussions. Participants came from all over Europe, representing Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Italy, Germany, the UK, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden. The European Commission was represented by Stefan Lehner, Director of Own Resources, Evaluation and Financial Programming.

The main debate addressed options for new policy priorities, and acknowledged that the imbalance between the many actors, national priorities and demands on the one side and the lack of leadership and resources on the other is a core obstacle to reaching agreement. In the discussion concerning the Common Agricultural Policy, the historical opportunity for CAP reform was acknowledged, which left the exact form of such a review as the topic of lively debate. The final session of the seminar addressed the structural and cohesion funds, which, according to recent research, are regarded as the most important EU policies by the European public. Participants identified the principles underlying the structural policies as topics for future debate.

# Training course for the Turkish Ministry of Transport

In January, the Clingendael European Studies Programme (CESP) hosted a tailor-made course entitled *How to work with Brussels*, which had been designed specifically for participants from the Turkish Ministry of Transport. Each attendee was responsible for a specific European dossier on transport. The course was developed in close cooperation with the Dutch Ministry of Transport, Public Works and

raise participant's awareness of the wider European context in which their daily work takes place. That's why the programme included elements from the successful course *How to Operate in Brussels*, such as modules on European process management, lobbying and negotiating skills, presentation and debating skills, and a simulation game about a European transport issue.



Participants from the Turkish Ministry of Transport at Clingendael together with CESP senior fellow Rob Boudewijn (back row) and CESP intern Evelyn van Kampen (centre)

Water Management, which participates in a European twinning project with its Turkish counterpart. During the preparation phase of the course, there was intensive communication between both the Dutch International Affairs Directorate and the special Dutch advisor in residence at Ankara. This advisor helped identify the Turkish ministry's main learning goals and arrange for special learning materials to be given to each of the participants before the course began. The aim of this course was to

Working visits were also scheduled into the programme. Participants visited the Scientific Council for Government Policy, where they learned more about the challenges of implementing European legislation. They also visited the Second Chamber of Parliament, where the central topic for discussion was the strong role played by national parliaments in the European architecture. The course was judged to be of such high value that all parties involved are examining the possibilities of organising a follow-up course.

# Japanese Garden in the Clingendael Park

Between 30 April and 8 June, the Japanese Garden in the Clingendael Park once more opened its gates to the general public. This beautiful Japanese Garden was established in the Clingendael Park by Baroness Margu rite Mary ("Daisy") van Brien n (1871-1939), who was very fond of Japanese horticulture. To celebrate the public opening, the Japanese Embassy organised a gathering in Huys Clingendael, hosted by H.E. Mr. Minoru Shibuya, Ambassador of Japan, which was a.o. attended by Mrs. Van Aartsen, wife of the Mayor of The Hague. The official opening was followed by a guided tour through the garden and a reception.



Mr. R.S.R. de Munck playing the traditional Japanese koto, a long hollow instrument, often made of Paulownia wood from the 'Empress' Tree. The koto has 13 strings which are stretched lengthwise over the entire body of the instrument. Mr. De Munck is dressed in a traditional Japanese kimono and seated in the tea pavilion of the Japanese Garden. (Photo courtesy Embassy of Japan)

# CSCP Expert Meeting on peace operations in Sudan

The Clingendael Security and Conflict Programme hosted an expert meeting on 10 March in order to discuss the developments in the peace processes and peace operations in Sudan. The meeting was organised in response to the recent CSCP Occasional Paper *To Paint the Nile Blue: Factors for success and failure of UNMIS and UNAMID* by CSCP Senior Research Fellow Dr Ja r van der Lijn.

The purpose of the meeting was to identify new policy options following the findings of the publication and recent developments in the region. The meeting was attended by policymakers from the Dutch Ministries of Defence and Foreign Affairs and representatives from various NGOs, among others.

While a number of key observations were made, one about the possible success of

UNMIS relative to that of UNAMID was particularly interesting. Participants viewed the future of UNMIS more positively than they did the current developments surrounding the UNAMID mission. This CSCP Occasional Paper can be downloaded from [http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2008/20080100\\_cscp\\_paper\\_lijn.pdf](http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2008/20080100_cscp_paper_lijn.pdf)



# CSCP Expert meeting on 'Evaluating Counterterrorism Policies'



Director of the Clingendael Security and Conflict Programme Dr Edwin Bakker (centre) with Prof. Amos Guiora (left) and CSCP senior research fellow Bibi van Ginkel (right)

On 25 April 2008, the Clingendael Security and Conflict Programme hosted an expert meeting to discuss ways of evaluating counter-terrorism policies. This meeting contributed to the wider debate by applying relevant input, research, ideas and experiences from each of the participants and identifying potential pitfalls and solutions.

Among the guests was Amos Guiora, Professor of Law at the University of Utah. Professor Guiora was recently invited to testify before the US Congress on the issues of 'Framing Homeland Security' and 'Defining Effectiveness and Accountability in Counterterrorism'. He laid out a set of 'ground rules' for conducting such an evaluation, while stressing the importance of using clearly defined terminology in order to avoid confusing the effects of different policies.

## CSCP/CRU Post-Conflict Democratisation Conference 2008

The Post-Conflict Democratisation Conference 2008, organised by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, took place on 22 May. Its main focus was political governance, in particular the role of political societies in transition. The conference gathered together academic experts, policy advisors and NGO workers to exchange expertise and experiences.

Bert Koenders, the Dutch Minister for Development Cooperation, addressed the conference and stressed the importance of adopting a more political approach to

fragile situations, including in post-conflict states. After the minister had finished, many policymakers and academic experts gave interesting perspectives on the topic.

Marco Mezzera, Research Fellow at Clingendael's Conflict Research Unit (CRU), presented findings on the transformation of former rebel movements to political parties. He showed that, in many cases, such a transformation is only partial, or even a failure, and identified explanatory factors. These findings suggest a work agenda for the international commu-

nity, namely considering the importance of engaging potential spoilers in political conflict settlement mechanisms. His presentation was based on the recently published book 'From Soldiers to Politicians. Transforming Rebel Movements after Civil War', edited by CRU Senior Research Associate Jeroen de Zeeuw.

Perhaps the most illuminating remark of the whole conference came from an African NGO worker, who shrewdly summarised the problem in one sentence: "People desire change but don't like being changed".

## Guest Lecture by Efraim Halevy

On 21 February, the Clingendael Security and Conflict Programme had the honour of welcoming Efraim Halevy, former head of Mossad, the Israeli secret intelligence service, and former Israeli ambassador to the European Union, for an invitation-only guest lecture.

Mr Halevy touched upon many themes that influence, and are influenced by, events in the Middle East. For example, he discussed the future outward appearances



Efraim Halevy (right) during his visit to Clingendael, with CSCP Director Dr Edwin Bakker

and inner structures of a number of countries in the Arab region, and the applicability of international law and rules of war for current and future conflicts.

Also, Mr Halevy shared his personal views on the Palestinian leadership, and the ongoing peace process. After the lecture, Mr Halevy took questions from the participants and a lively debate ensued.

# CSCP/CRU Africa Conference 2008

On 13 February, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted the Africa Conference 2008, where delegates discussed the Dutch policy on Africa and the Dutch relationship with sub-Saharan Africa. The conference coincided with the release of a report by the Policy and Operations Evaluation Department of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which evaluated bilateral Dutch policy on Africa between 1998 and 2006. Clingendael's

Conflict Research Unit (CRU) produced a background paper for the conference package, and introduced the conference's working session on fragile states in Africa.

Maxime Verhagen, Dutch Foreign Minister, and Bert Koenders, Dutch Minister for Development Cooperation, addressed the conference, and their presence highlighted the importance they attach to following an integrated approach towards Africa.

In addition to discussing the policy evaluation, there were plenty of opportunities to examine different policy perspectives and ambitions: just what could the Dutch contribute to developing Africa? Among other topics, the conference touched upon new issues that the ministers have recently put on their agenda, as well as the image of Africa, doing business in Africa, and the role of NGOs.

## CSCP Conference on 'Private Military Companies'

On 23 May, the Clingendael Security and Conflict Programme organised a conference on private military companies (PMCs), together with the Dutch Advisory Council on International Affairs (AIV). PMCs play an ever-increasing role in modern conflicts. During hostilities, these companies not only provide protection services, but some of them have also carved out a role for themselves in the actual fighting. The purpose of this conference was to improve our understanding of how to deal with PMCs, and to find solutions to the problems we find ourselves confronted with when hiring or contracting PMCs.

Professor Alfred van Staden, a member

of AIV, introduced the recent AIV report on this issue, before CSCP advisor Kees Homan opened the conference itself. Speeches were given by Maarten te Kulve, Managing Director of Prevent International, and Anne-Marie Buzatu, Coordinator of the Privatisation of Security Programme at the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF).

After the general introduction, the attendees split into two working groups, which each discussed questions relating to responsibility, immunity, the use of PMCs and its impact on SSR and state-building processes in the host countries. A written report of

the findings of this conference will soon be available on the Clingendael website.



Speakers during the morning session of the conference: (left to right) Maarten Kulver, Alfred van Staden, Kees Homan and Anne-Marie Buzatu

## CIEP Training: The Geopolitics of Energy

In recent years, the global geopolitical landscape has changed substantially. The end of the Cold War and the emergence of new political and economic powers have globally reshaped the context of international political and economic relations. Moreover, these changes have created a new framework for global energy markets and energy relations. In a short time span, a desire for the energy markets to become increasingly globalised has been replaced by apprehension about the repolitisation of energy flows between nations. There are many reasons for this changing political climate. Among them is America's post-9/11 foreign policy and the intervention in Iraq, the renationalisation of the Russian energy industries, and bilateral energy relations between China and key energy-producing countries. The bulk of the world's natural gas and oil reserves is controlled by public (i.e., nationalised), not private, energy companies, which is causing major energy consumers to rethink their options for securing future energy supplies. To help assess the risks

and challenges to future energy supplies, it is essential to gain a deeper understanding of international and regional developments in producing regions such as the Middle East, Caspian Sea region, Russia and Africa.

Changes in geopolitical relations can have a great effect on the direction, risk profile and size of energy investments and trade flows, and can also lead governments to adapt their energy policies and businesses to modify their strategies. To understand the possible direction of energy futures, it is important to track national, regional and international developments. How will oil-consuming countries and oil-producing countries secure their energy interests in such a fast-changing world, particularly when the global ambition is to enable more people to access energy?

The "Geopolitics of Energy" course has been developed for participants working in the energy sector or related professions. Its goal is to bring participants up to date with the

most important geopolitical and economic developments, and the ways in which these developments relate to and impact the development of international energy markets. The course aims to intensify participants' knowledge of the interconnections within international energy markets at the political, policy and corporate level, and to provide insights into the factors that drive them.

The course is characterised by an integrated approach to energy training, which pays close attention to the environment, market and price developments, and the notion of energy security. It also offers lectures on developments in energy supply and demand, on the changing geopolitical landscape, on the most important energy-consuming and energy-producing countries and their international relations.

For more information, please contact the CIEP secretariat:

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# Clingendael Energy Lecture: New Directions in US Energy Policymaking

As the world's No. 1 consumer and No. 3 producer of oil, it's clear that the US plays a crucial role in the international oil market. Changes in American energy policy can have a large impact on the energy policies of other countries around the world. And considering the growing concern about import dependency, energy prices and the environment, the US will have to rebalance its priorities in its energy mix.

Indeed, America appears to be gradually changing the way it thinks about its future energy mix and the implications of import dependency. Recently, the influential National Petroleum Council (NPC) in America published a report entitled *Facing*

*the hard truths about energy* – the result of a consultation exercise that involved virtually every relevant stakeholder in US energy matters. It calls for a more comprehensive approach to energy policy, especially regarding security and climate change, concluding that there will be no silver bullet. In fact, says the report, complete energy independence, as proclaimed by some members of Congress, is an illusion, and the US should pursue many different options at once. There seem to be similarities between the US and EU analyses. But what will be really interesting is whether these similarities will be reflected in the approaches that the two parties eventually adopt.

In order to fully understand these developments, the Clingendael International Energy Programme (CIEP) invited Guy Caruso, Administrator of the US Energy Information Administration (EIA), to give a lecture on new directions in US energy policymaking. The EIA was created by the US Congress in 1977, and is the statistical analysis agency for the US Department of Energy. The EIA's mission is to provide data, forecasts and analyses that are independent of policy, and to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and better public understanding of energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment.

## CIEP/CAS Conference: China-Africa Energy Relations



One of the most significant developments to have accompanied China's economic rise has been China's involvement in African resource development, which

affects international relations on a global scale. It also promises to have a lasting impact on the world's energy markets, as China's economic development has significantly increased its demand for imported natural resources, including oil. Over the course of just a few years, Chinese companies have descended on the African continent *en masse* in a race to develop the continent's resources. For governments throughout the industrialised world, this has raised concerns about China's growing influence in Africa, the role of its state-owned oil corporations, and China's approach to energy security in general.

In order to deepen our understanding of these issues, CIEP and CAS co-organised a dedicated conference, which took place

on 20 May. They were proud to welcome three renowned international experts on China and on its energy relations with Africa. Professor Yang Guang provided insights into China's energy relations with Africa, and Professor Philip Andrews-Speed discussed China's approach to energy security, before Professor David Zweig concluded with a discussion of China's resource diplomacy from the perspective of national oil companies. To introduce these distinguished lecturers, CIEP's Deputy Director, Lucia van Geuns, delivered a scene-setting presentation entitled "China, Africa and the international oil market". Professor Coby van der Linde, Director of the Clingendael International Energy Programme, chaired the seminar.

## Clingendael Energy Lecture: The 2008 Dutch Energy White Paper

On 22 May 2008, Clingendael was honoured by a visit from the Dutch Minister of Economic Affairs, Maria van der Hoeven. She had been invited by the Clingendael International Energy Programme to deliver a Clingendael Energy Lecture on the soon-to-be-released 2008 Dutch Energy White Paper (Energierapport 2008). Since 2005, when the last Dutch Energy White Paper was published, there have been significant shifts in the international energy market. In her lecture, Minister van der Hoeven shared her views on how the Dutch energy policy will address those challenges currently facing national and international energy policymakers.

The text of the lecture is now available on the CIEP website ([http://www.clingendael.nl/ciep/events/20080522/20080522\\_ciep\\_speech\\_hoeven.pdf](http://www.clingendael.nl/ciep/events/20080522/20080522_ciep_speech_hoeven.pdf)).



Minister Maria van der Hoeven (left) receives a token of appreciation from Prof. Coby van der Linde, Director of the CIEP

# Clingendael: 25 Years in Flowers...



As the cover page of this Newsletter shows, the '25 Years Clingendael' logo was beautifully illustrated by a specially designed flowerbed in the Clingendael park. It looked so pretty.... until the resident geese discovered that it supplemented their daily diet rather nicely!

## Clingendael 25 Years: Seminar on 'Negotiation Skills for the Diplomatic Community'

On 19 March, Clingendael organised a one-day training course on diplomatic negotiation. Some fifty diplomats from countries with diplomatic links to the Netherlands participated in a hyper-realistic simulation game based on a real-life scenario. After this interactive activity, the delegates watched real-life footage of the actual negotiations that surrounded the event. This seminar was part of the cele-

brations of Clingendael's Jubilee Year, and gave members of the Diplomatic Corps the opportunity to cooperate with each other outside of their direct spheres of interest.

Participants did not represent their own countries, but those assigned to them by the simulation game, which meant they were free from their normal day-to-day responsibilities. This allowed delegates

to interact differently with each other and experience a new level of inter-state and inter-organisational collaboration. Clingendael acted as a disciplined free market, creating a context for diplomatic creativity in international negotiation – one of the most important diplomatic tools available. This may be as intangible as air, but it is absolutely vital in solving international conflicts in a non-violent way.

## Clingendael annual outing and reunion with former colleagues

On 27 June the Clingendael annual outing took place. This year, the event had an extra-special character, as many former colleagues from Clingendael had also been invited to the annual barbeque, and had responded in large numbers.



Clingendael staff assemble for a trip through the canals of the Hague

The day started with a very informative boat trip, which took the revellers through the Hague by canal, and showed them that

even a city you know well can look very different from water level. After a nutritious lunch, the Clingendaelers were taken on a 'Tour of the Senses'. They found themselves walking about in the centre of the Hague and having their senses tested at various locations. During one of the tests, people were blindfolded, given various kinds of food and spices to taste, and had to try to identify them. It didn't turn out to be quite so easy as some of them expected!



A blind tasting of smoked trout during the 'Tour of the Senses'



Over 70 Clingendael colleagues re-united!

The barbeque itself took place in the evening on the terrace of the Clingendael teahouse, where many former colleagues had already gathered. It was wonderful to see so many familiar faces. After dinner, everyone's general knowledge about international affairs was tested during a quiz, which threw up some rather surprising answers. The event was concluded with a group photo taken on the lawn near the Teahouse.



# Negotiation News

The Clingendael International Negotiation Group (CLING) is part of several international networks that explore, study and improve national and international negotiation processes. Within these networks, members of CLING have recently attended two key calendar events: the annual conference on Group Decision and Negotiation (GDN), which took place in Coimbra, Portugal, and the annual IIASA conference held in Laxenburg, Austria, and organised by the Processes of International Negotiation (PIN) Programme.

In Coimbra, it was decided to launch a Netherlands Negotiation Network (NNN) made up of Dutch PIN and GDN members, as well as individual researchers and trainers in the field. The first meeting will take place in the third week of December at Clingendael.

Over the past months, Paul Meerts and other members of the Clingendael staff delivered negotiation seminars in Burundi, Morocco, the UK, Estonia, Lithuania, Switzerland, Belgium, the Czech Republic and Italy. Louise van Schaik, a researcher with the Clingendael European Studies Programme, is currently participating in the three-month Young Students Summer Programme at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, as well as working on her thesis and writing a paper on EU negotiation processes. Clingendael staff have also published papers on the Evolution of Diplomatic Negotiation, which compares the way negotiators behaved during the Peace Treaty of Utrecht (1713) and the present-day manoeuvring, strategies and tactics used by High Commissioners on National Minorities in internal identity conflicts.

## Special guest speakers at Clingendael

As well as the President of Mozambique, Clingendael had the honour of welcoming many representatives of foreign governments during the first half of 2008, whose speeches covered a wide range of topics and reached a large audience.

Here is a brief overview:



21 January

**HE Dr Barham Salih**, Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, presented a lecture on *Iraq's Prospects for the Future*.



7 February

**HE Mr Ilkka Kanerva**, then Finland's Minister for Foreign Affairs delivered an address entitled *European Ambitions and Global Challenges*.



4 March

**HE Mr Sergio de Queiroz Duarte**, UN High Representative for Disarmament, spoke on *New Perspectives in the UN for Disarmament*. The event was organised jointly by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Clingendael.



5 March

**HE Mr Carl Bildt**, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, addressed a large audience on a broad range of topics concerning international politics and security.



11 March

**HE Mr Antonio Milososki**, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Macedonia, presented a lecture entitled *Macedonia into NATO – greater stability in the Balkans*



2 April

**HE Dr Leonard Orban**, Romanian EU Commissioner for Multi-Lingualism, gave a speech entitled *Tradition and Cultural Diversity: Multilingualism as Instrument for a Trans-boundary Europe*.



15 April

**HE Dr Hans Winkler**, Austrian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, presented a lecture entitled *European Integration: The Benefits for Each Citizen*. Frans Timmermans, Dutch Minister for European Affairs, also attended the lecture.



24 April

**HE Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim bin Jabor Al-Thani**, Prime Minister of the State of Qatar and also Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a selected audience on *Qatar in the Middle East, modernisation in the Arab world*.

## Lecture by the President of the Federal Republic of Brazil

During his official visit to the Netherlands, the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, was invited to address a selected audience including Her Majesty Queen Beatrix. The lecture was delivered in the *Oude Zaal* (Old Hall) at the House of Representatives of the States General in the Hague. President da Silva's lecture, entitled *Addressing the challenges of our times*, high-

lighted the historic ties between Brazil and the Netherlands, their common goals and future opportunities for cooperation. The last issue was illustrated by the signing of five Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) between the Netherlands and Brazil, which expressed a mutual intention of cooperating in many different fields, including foreign affairs, education and water management.



H.E. President Lula da Silva

# Clingendael 25 Years

## Open Door Day

On 7 June, Clingendael opened its doors to the general public as part of its 25th anni-



Many guests took the time to watch a presentation about the history of Huys Clingendael

versary celebrations. The day's programme included lectures about the history of the Huys Clingendael and 'speed dates' with experts from all of Clingendael's program-



The audience of one of the presentations on the history of Clingendael

mes. These 'dates' gave visitors the opportunity to discuss many aspects of international relations and global affairs, such as international security, peacekeeping, terrorism and the role of international diplomacy, as well as focus on specific regions, such as China, the Middle East, and the European Union. Visitors were also invited to take a stroll in the Japanese garden or enjoy a cappuccino and apple pie at the teahouse in the nearby park.



Documentalist Janny Krayema (right) from the Clingendael Library and Documentation Centre informing visitors about publications and brochures

By 10am, a large group of visitors had already gathered in front of the main entrance and were waiting to come in. And when the institute closed its doors at 5pm, some 650 guests had taken advantage of the opportunity to have a look around, purchase publications, gather brochures or a copy of the *Internationale Spectator* and ardently discuss global matters with one or



CSCP project coordinator Michiel Kramer (left) speed dating with visitors and discussing topics from 'Russia and its relations with its close neighbours' to 'Are we likely to get involved in a new Cold War?'

more of the many Clingendael experts who were present throughout the day. The day was enjoyed hugely by both Clingendael staff and guests, and hopefully the event will be repeated.



Research fellow Frans-Paul van der Putten from Clingendael Asia Studies gathers a large crowd of listeners during his speed-dating session on China

## Clingendael Publications:

### Islamic views on International Law,

Dr. Maurits Berger, in: P. Meerts (ed.), Culture and International Law, 2008-06-25 (this publication can be downloaded from [http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2008/20080000\\_cdsp\\_chapter\\_berger.pdf](http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2008/20080000_cdsp_chapter_berger.pdf))

### The Fragile Pakistani State: Ally of the United States and China

CDSP-Internet Publication, Willem van Kemenade (this publication can be downloaded from [http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2008/20080300\\_cdsp\\_paper\\_kemenade.pdf](http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2008/20080300_cdsp_paper_kemenade.pdf))

### Bilateral Diplomacy in the European Union, Towards 'post-modern' patterns?, Jozef Bátora and Brian Hocking,

Clingendael Discussion Paper in Diplomacy III, April 2008 (the summary can be downloaded from

[http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2008/20080400\\_cdsp\\_diplomacy\\_batora.pdf](http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2008/20080400_cdsp_diplomacy_batora.pdf))

### Détente Between China and India;

The Delicate Balance of Geopolitics in Asia Willem van Kemenade, Clingendael Diplomacy Papers, no 16, 2008

**Nederland, de EU en het Verdrag van Lissabon**, Clingendael European Paper no 4, Jan Rood, Mendeltje van Keulen en Bas Limonard Den Haag, Instituut Clingendael, April 2008 (the Dutch summary can be downloaded from <http://www.clingendael.nl/cesp/publications/?id=7029&&type=summary>)

### Exploring the scope of the European Neighbourhood Policy,

Rob Boudewijn, Evelyn van Kampen and Jan Rood, Paper, 11 April 2008 (this paper can be downloaded from [http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2008/20080411\\_cesp\\_paper\\_seminar.pdf](http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2008/20080411_cesp_paper_seminar.pdf))

### The coherence dilemma in EU development policy: tackling fragmented structures in the Commission and Council,

Louise van Schaik and Michael Kaeding, Paper, April 2008 (this paper can be downloaded from [http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2008/20080400\\_cesp\\_paper\\_schaik.pdf](http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2008/20080400_cesp_paper_schaik.pdf))