



# The Clingendael Newsletter

Issue 28 2008

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## Unveiling replica 'Huys Clingendael' in Dutch miniature village 'Madurodam'



The unveiling of the replica of 'Huys Clingendael'



The great, small 'Clingendael', with unveilers (l. to r.) Jeroen Sikkel, Alfons Stoelinga, Tahita Ringers and Jaap de Zwaan

On 12 November, the festive unveiling of a replica of 'Huys Clingendael' took place in the Dutch miniature park of Madurodam in The Hague. This was just one of the activities that have been organised within the jubilee framework of '25 Years Clingendael'.

The miniature was unveiled by Alfons Stoelinga, Deputy Secretary-General of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jeroen Sikkel, Deputy Secretary-General of the Dutch ministry of Defence,

Tahita Ringers, the 17-year-old Mayor of Madurodam, and Professor Jaap de Zwaan, Director of Clingendael.

The construction of the full-sized 'Huys Clingendael' was commissioned by Philips Doublet II between 1643 and 1660. Partly thanks to the influence of Philips' wife, Suzanna, and his father-in-law, the famous Dutch poet and statesman Constantijn Huygens, Clingendael became a well-known centre for art and culture. In the 19th and 20th centuries, the Huys was

owned by the Van Brienlen family, who held an important position in trade and banking. In 1954, the Municipality of The Hague took ownership of the building, which has housed the Clingendael Institute since 1983.

The unveiling in Madurodam was witnessed by more than 120 staff from the Clingendael Institute as well as other guests, including more than 30 children.

# CDSP Conference: Celebrity Diplomacy – Unconventional International Politics

*Conference organised within the framework of 25 Years Clingendael 'Reflecting the World'*



Oliver Buston, European Director of DATA

The aim of this small-scale, yet high-calibre, conference, which was held on 30-31 October 2008, was to examine the trend of celebrities taking up a role as advocates for public good and thereby entering into the world of diplomacy and global governance. Some of the questions touched upon were: 'What role can celebrities play in world politics and can they actually become diplomats?'; 'Is the celebrity diplomat an answer to lacking credibility and the legitimacy of global action?'; and 'Does celebrities' media power serve decision-making in global affairs?'.

The programme, which was moderated by CDSP's Peter van Ham, offered an interesting mix of speakers providing either a practical or academic background to the issue: Oliver Buston, the European Director of DATA (established by Bono of U2), has extensive experience in working directly with celebrities; Paul Vallely, a journalist, has worked closely with Bob Geldof in his

campaigns from Africa; Renate Bloem has been indirectly involved through advocacy

work of NGOs inside the UN; Dr. Andrew Cooper carries out academic research into the topic and is the first author to produce a book on this phenomenon (*Celebrity Diplomacy*, Boulder, London: Paradigm Publishers, 2008).

The programme not only succeeded in discussing celebrity diplomacy in depth, but also managed to discuss it with the broader perspectives of global governance and recent developments, such as the role of new media and the influence of networks in international politics and transnational advocacy and public diplomacy. The conference gathered an international audience of academics, senior staff from European think tanks, representatives of NGOs and journalists who had links with the 'celebrity diplomat' phenomenon, who discussed opportunities, consequences and challenges.



Andrew Cooper's presentation in a roundtable setting

## CIEP Seminar: 'Energy Market Liberalisation: 1998-2008 and beyond'

On 6 October 2008, the Clingendael International Energy Programme organised the seminar 'Energy Market Liberalisation: 1998-2008 and beyond'. The summer of 1998 saw the start of the liberalisation of the Dutch energy market, when the new Electricity Act 1998 was partially put into operation and large electricity consumers were free to choose the supplier they wanted. Two years later, with the Gas

Act 2000, the same applied to natural gas. In a gradual process of learning-by-doing, the Dutch electricity and gas markets reached the level of full market opening in July 2004.

Ten years have passed since the start of the liberalisation process. New discussions and new challenges have emerged that require us to rethink the market paradigm. Issues

such as supply security, sustainability perspectives, regional energy markets and the role of carbon-pricing are among the most dominant ones in rethinking the balance between governments and markets. The seminar reflected on the 1998 expectations, reviewed the 2008 deliverables and explored the wider policy dimensions that will affect EU energy markets.



# CDSP Seminar: 'Czechoslovak Crisis: Lessons Learned. Commemorating 40 years Prague Spring (1968)'



Mr. Butora, former Slovak Ambassador to the US (left); moderator, Mr. Hofstee, former Dutch Ambassador to Russia (middle); and Mr. de Jong, Director General European Cooperation MFA



Photo by Dobrovolsky. © Czech Centre, The Hague

On 17 September 2008, The Embassy of the Czech Republic and the Netherlands Institute of International Relations Clingendael, in collaboration with the Embassy of the Slovak Republic, organised the seminar 'Czechoslovak Crisis: Lessons Learned. Commemorating 40 years Prague Spring (1968)'.

During the seminar, stock was taken of historic events in 1968 and the influence of the Prague Spring movement on world politics in those days, and participants discussed its relevance today. What lessons



Welcoming words by H.E.  
Dr. Petr Mares, Ambassador  
of the Czech Republic



Welcoming words by H.E.  
Oksana Tomová, Ambassador  
of the Slovak Republic

learned are still relevant for the former Eastern communist countries and Western democratic societies? And how should we value the role of dissident political movements?

The Deputy Prime Minister of the Czech Republic, the Netherlands Director General for European Cooperation and the former Slovak Ambassador to the USA all shed light on the events of '68, followed by a panel discussion with Czech and Slovak historians on the impact of political movements on democratisation processes.

## Introducing...2008



### Sylvie More

Sylvie More joined Clingendael as a Research Fellow for the Conflict Research Unit in November 2008 to work on security issues, notably Security Sector Reform (SSR) and Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR), with a regional focus on Africa.

Prior to joining Clingendael, Sylvie worked for the United Nations Development Programme in the Central African Republic, where she was responsible for supporting the Government's efforts to prepare and launch a comprehensive

reform of its security sector. She also provided assistance in the drafting process of the country's Peace-Building Strategy and in preparations for an inclusive political dialogue and DDR process. She worked on similar issues at the International Crisis Group's headquarters in their research unit, with a particular focus on Africa. She has previously worked for the French Government in their Embassy's Development and Aid Department in Mali (West Africa) and for Amnesty International's West Africa Research Team.

Sylvie has a Master's degree in International Relations – specialising in Conflict and Security – from the Institute for Political Science in Paris (Sciences Po) and a BA degree in Philosophy and French from Oxford University



### Timothy Boon von Ochssée

Timothy joined the Clingendael International Energy Programme (CIEP) as a researcher in mid-September 2008. He holds a Master's degree in International Economics and Finance. Before joining CIEP, he worked as a researcher at the University of Groningen and as a business analyst at GasTerra. During an internship at CIEP in 2004, he wrote his Master's thesis on the possible strategic implications for the OPEC cartel as a result of regime change in Iraq. His research at CIEP focuses on both the economic and geopolitical aspects of the international gas market.

# Activities and Major Publications from Clingendael Asia Studies (CAS) *(August-October 2008)*

## CAS Symposium – China after the Olympics: Prospects for Good Governance, Sustainable Development and Participation in World Politics

During an afternoon meeting on 22 August, four prominent China specialists from the Netherlands assessed the achievements of the Chinese reforms over the past thirty years and analysed China's strengths and challenges for the future. The symposium



was jointly organised by Clingendael Asia Studies, the International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS) in Leiden, the Sinological Institute at Leiden University, and Parthenon Publishers, based in Almere. A new Dutch-language volume on the Chinese reforms, published by Parthenon, was presented, entitled *China in Verandering: Balans en Toekomst van de Hervormingen* [China in Transformation: Results and Prospects for the Reforms]. The book, edited by Woei-Lien Chong and Tak-Wing Ngo, includes a chapter on China's external security policy by CAS research fellow Frans-Paul van der Putten.

The book's index can be downloaded from: [http://www.xs4all.nl/~fvds/parthenon\\_chong.html](http://www.xs4all.nl/~fvds/parthenon_chong.html).



Chair Woei-lien Chong and speakers from the first panel Eduard Vermeer and Tak-wing Ngo (front), introducing their respective chapters of the book

## CAS seminar – The Six-Party Talks: Precursor for a peace and security mechanism in Northeast Asia?

On Monday 27 October, Dutch and foreign specialists gathered to discuss the present and future of the Six-Party Talks negotiations, which bring together North Korea, the United States, China, Japan, South Korea and Russia in comprehensive negotiations revolving around the issue of North Korea's nuclear weapons programme. Three prominent specialists from South Korea, China and the United States presented practical, theoretical and contextual

views on the topic. The closed morning session focused on the comprehensiveness of economic and security negotiations and the prospects for US-China security cooperation.

The seminar built on insights from the recent CAS publication entitled *Ending the North Korean Nuclear Crisis: Six Powers, Six Perspectives*, edited by Koen De Ceuster (Leiden University) and Jan Melissen (Clingendael) with contributions by several Clingendael researchers. The report can be downloaded from: <http://www.clingendael.nl/cdsp/publications/diplomacy-papers>

## CAS symposium – The Rise of China and India in World Politics and Economics

In this afternoon symposium on 13 October, two specialists presented their views on the rise of China and India – or the Dragon and the Elephant respectively. Clingendael fellow Willem van Kemenade addressed the relationship between these two Asian powers and presented his views on how their emergence matters for the rest of the world. Professor Dirk Kolff focused on India's economic development after independence in 1947, setting the stage for a subsequent lively debate among the speakers themselves, as well as between the speakers and the audience. The seminar was held on the occasion of Willem van Kemenade's most recent publication: *Détente between China and India: The Delicate Balance of Geopolitics in East Asia*. The publication can be ordered through the CAS secretariat.

## CAS Expert Meeting – Pakistan: Present Times, Future Perspectives

On 20 October, Clingendael Asia Studies and IKV Pax Christi co-hosted a one-day expert meeting at the Clingendael Institute on politics and democracy in Pakistan. The meeting brought together Dutch diplomats, representatives from NGOs, experts on the region as well as Pakistani intellectuals, human-rights and pro-democracy civil-society activists. The programme featured presentations from prominent Pakistani officials and thinkers such as former Law minister and Senator Iqbal Haider as well as CAS researchers, follo-



Around forty selected participants gathered for the one-day meeting at the Clingendael Institute

wed by lively debates in each of the three interactive sessions.

## CDSP Seminar: US Foreign Policy – What comes after Bush? Lecture by Dr. Ivo Daalder

On Wednesday 8 October 2008, Dr. Ivo Daalder held a lecture entitled 'The world after Bush'. Ivo Daalder, a former director for European Affairs on the National Security Council, is an expert on American

foreign policy, security affairs, the use of force, non-proliferation and nuclear weapons, transatlantic relations and the policy-making process. Currently, he is senior fellow of Foreign Policy studies at The Brookings Institution in Washington DC. Dr. Daalder gave this lecture in a personal capacity. He was introduced by Willem Post, Clingendael senior fellow.

## Lectures External Affairs Office

### September 19:



Minister of Education of Georgia, H.E. Prof. **Ghia Nodia** on 'The Russian-Georgian War. What is at Stake.'

### September 16:



Director-General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), Ambassador **Rogelio Pfitzer** on 'The OPCW as an example of effective multilateralism.'

# CESP EU Policy Seminar: Community or Bilateral Development Cooperation

On 21 and 22 October, the Clingendael European Studies Programme, in cooperation with the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, organised a high-level policy seminar on EU Development Cooperation. This was the fourth in a series of seminars during which academics and policy makers have discussed topics that are high on the EU agenda. In preparation for the seminar, Louise van Schaik and Nicole Maes wrote a position paper to introduce the issues addressed during the seminar.



Koos Richelle, Director-General of EuropeAid with Godelieve van Heteren

Participants were welcomed at a pre-conference dinner by Pieter-Jan Kleiweg de Zwaan, Head of the External Relations Unit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Professor Jaap W. de Zwaan, Director of the Clingendael Institute.

The seminar provided an excellent opportunity to informally discuss strategic questions with regard to EU development cooperation policy related to its place in the overall framework of EU external relations.

The approximately 35 participants included senior officials from the Netherlands, the European Commission, and mainly the new EU member states, in addition to some EU-independent researchers. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Godelieve van Heteren, former Member of Parliament and the present Director of Dutch development organisation Cordaid.

Specific sessions were devoted to three topics. First of all, the Code of Conduct on complementarity and division of labour between EU donors was discussed. After an introduction by Maarten Brouwer, Director for Aid Effectiveness and Quality of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, initial comments were given by Paul Engel from the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) and Annette Windmeiser from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). Seminar participants discussed why a

division of labour is necessary and how it could work more effectively in practice. In addition, the role of the new EU member states in the implementation of the Code of Conduct was addressed.

The second session focused on financing for development, including the potential for innovative mechanisms. This session was introduced by Maciej Popowski, Director at the European Commission's DG Development. Comments were given by Tony Addison, Professor of Development Studies at Manchester University, and Marija Adanja, Head of Slovenia's International Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance Department. The discussion focused on the EU's preparations for the Doha Conference on Financing for Development (November 2008) and the general challenge of increasing and sustaining levels of Official Development Assistance (ODA). With regard to innovative mechanisms, specific attention was devoted to the issue of financing climate change activities in developing countries.

The third session focused on the advantages and disadvantages of bilateral, European and other forms of multilateral development cooperation. Koos Richelle, Director-General of EuropeAid, gave an



Chair Dr. Godelieve van Heteren listens to Director EU Development Policy Maciej Popowski of the European Commission

excellent presentation on the advantages of EC development cooperation and the importance of EU donor coordination. Comments were given by Jakub Karfik, Director-General for bilateral relations and Development Cooperation of the Czech Republic, and Lars Engberg-Pedersen, Project Senior Researcher at the Danish Institute for International Studies.

Central to the discussion was the challenge of communicating development cooperation to the public. The perspective of the partner countries was also explicitly incorporated during relevant discussions.

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## CSCP Seminar: 'A New Look at the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty'

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) is an important instrument in the fight against the further development and the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The treaty, which bans all test explosions of nuclear weapons, was opened for signature in 1996. Today, it has been signed by 178 states and ratified by 144. The CTBT has, however, not yet entered into force. This will only happen after the 44 states listed in Annex 2 of the treaty have ratified it. Nine of these states have not yet done so: the United States, China, India, Pakistan, Iran, Egypt, Israel, Indonesia and North Korea. Nevertheless, a lot has already been achieved. An impressive verification system was built by the Preparatory Commission (PrepCom) in Vienna, comprising four worldwide networks of monitoring stations as well as a regime for on-site inspections. The goal of the CSCP seminar, held on 18 September 2008, was to look at both the claimed merits and the possible short-

comings of the CTBT, also in view of a renewed interest in the USA to ratify the treaty. A paper on this issue, written by the International Group on Global Security (IGGS), was presented at the seminar.

Guest lecturers were Arend J. Meerburg (retired Ambassador, earlier involved in the negotiations of the CTBT and the development of its on-site inspection regime), Jenifer Mackby (Fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies CSIS, Washington; intensively involved in the CTBT negotiations and author of various publications on the topic), Dr. Hein Haak (Director Climate and Seismology, Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute KNMI; Chairman of the Technical Working Group of the PrepCom), and Jaap Ramaker (Ambassador; Special Representative of Ratifying States to promote ratification of the CTBT and Chairman of the final year of the CTBT negotiations in Geneva in 1996).



# CESP Conference: Future European Developments and Dutch Priorities

*(‘Toekomstige Europese ontwikkelingen en Nederlandse prioriteiten’)*

On Thursday 18 September, the CESP jubilee conference took place within the framework of Clingendael’s 25th anniversary. The objective of the meeting between The Hague- and Brussels-based policy makers, academics, politicians and journalists was to discuss the European Union’s policy agenda for the future and to identify its implications for the Netherlands. CESP was honoured to welcome Neelie Kroes, European Commissioner for Competition, as a keynote speaker. In her interesting address, Kroes highlighted the developments within the European Union over

time, the current situation in financial markets, and the challenges for the future. She also discussed various aspects of her own portfolio, after which followed a lively discussion with the participants. After the keynote address, participants joined three parallel brainstorming sessions for a more in-depth discussion. Among other subjects, the groups discussed the EU’s programme for Freedom, Security and Justice, Europe’s ability to compete in a globalising world, as well as the future European policy regarding climate change and energy.



European Commissioner Neelie Kroes listening to the introduction of Jan Rood, Clingendael's Director of European Studies

## CESP Conference: ‘The EU beyond the Irish No’

On 29 September, the Clingendael European Studies Programme hosted an international round-table discussion on

the future of the European Union after the Irish ‘no’ vote on the Treaty of Lisbon. How to proceed with institutional reform

and to what extent is this really needed to provide for effective policies on a global scale? How to enhance the democratic legitimacy of the European Union, in a time when many voters are deeply sceptical of the European Union as a political organisation? Larry Siedentop, fellow at Keble College,

Oxford, and author of the much-acclaimed book ‘Democracy in Europe’ was invited to deliver a keynote speech. Francis Jacobs, head of the European Parliament Bureau in Dublin gave a personal analysis of the Irish referendum results, which was commented upon by former Dutch MP and MEP Lousewies van der Laan. CESP participates in the EU-wide network of European policy institutes ([www.epin.org](http://www.epin.org)), of which many representatives were present, as well as policy makers, politicians and journalists from The Hague and Brussels. It made for an interesting and lively discussion on the core questions that currently confront the EU.



## CSCP Expert Meeting: ‘Preventing Bioviolence: Policies for Transatlantic Cooperation’

On 25 July 2008, the Clingendael Security and Conflict Programme hosted an expert meeting with Professor Barry Kellman on the proliferation and use of biological weapons. Professor Kellman is director of the International Weapons Control Center at DePaul University, College of Law, and author of the book *Bioviolence: Preventing Biological Terror and Crime* (Cambridge University Press, 2007).

Professor Kellman provided an introduction in which he pointed to the need to pay more attention to the threat of biological weapons. An increased likelihood of an attack, coupled with improved capabilities

to conduct such an attack, demands such a focus. He presented several policy recommendations that could be implemented by the international community.

Awareness of the threat is very important, as well as measures to prevent bioviolence. Besides pointing out actions to be taken by national authorities and companies, Professor Kellman emphasised the importance of international coordination by the United Nations. In his view, the United Nations is the single overarching entity that can integrate the many sectors that are involved in the mitigation of a biological weapons attack.

After the introduction, the participating experts discussed the views of Professor Kellman. Some of the participants were in favour of establishing a new organisation for the prohibition of biological weapons, akin to the existing International Atomic Energy Agency or the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. Others, including Professor Kellman, argued that there is no need for such a new body, because existing organisations already hold considerable expertise. Rather, a new platform should be created that can help to improve international coordination.

# CSCP Expert Meeting on the French Defence White Book

On 30 September 2008, the Clingendael Security and Conflict Programme (CSCP) held an expert meeting on the French 'white book' (Livre Blanc) on defence and national security. The purpose of the meeting was to look into the main objectives of the Livre Blanc and the potential consequences for European defence policy. France's possible reintegration into NATO's command structure was also discussed. The Livre Blanc is, first of all, an attempt to streamline means, material and personnel. Moreover, the French consider that globalisation has made the world more vulnerable, but not necessarily more dangerous. However, it has become difficult to consider national and international security separately: they are intertwined and blurred.

On a global level, the Livre Blanc identifies threats from radical Islam, antagonisms between Sunnis and Shiites, fragile political regimes, Iran's nuclear and ballistic programme, attacks on information systems, and natural disasters or

pandemics. In addition to these threats, the document considers regions of particular instability: for example, the strategic arc from Mauritania to Somalia, the Mediterranean coast and the Maghreb, the near Middle-East, the Arab-Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran. Finally, for the European continent, threats and risks could come from terrorism, ballistic missiles, major attacks on information systems, espionage, illicit trafficking, organised crime and epidemics. To confront the multitude of these threats in the coming years, investments of up to 700 million per year will be made in, notably, cyber technology, intelligence and surveillance systems.

After the presentation of the Livre Blanc, there was a lively debate amongst academics, diplomats, military officials and other interested parties. It was noted during this debate that French ambitions and objectives remain constant, such as striving for an *autonomie de decision*. Questions were asked concerning France's possible

reintegration into NATO's command structure. Although the French are considering reintegration, they insist that they will not participate in NATO's Nuclear Planning Group and that they will decide themselves where to deploy their troops. The French do not want to have any of their troops under NATO command during peacetime. And, maybe most importantly, France will only reintegrate into the command structure if it allows the strengthening of a real European security and defence policy. Other remarks during the debate consisted of France's policy on the African continent. It was stressed that French cooperation with African countries in terms of security, development and immigration should be sought on a multilateral and European level and less through bilateral means, as has been the case previously.

Finally, it was suggested that another meeting be planned to discuss aspects of the European defence industry and French space programme plans.

## CIEP Expert Workshop 'Carbon capture and storage: a reality check for the Netherlands'

On 3 July 2008, CIEP organised an expert workshop dealing with the state of the art and the potential of carbon capture and storage (CCS) as an emissions-reducing option for the Netherlands. The 'CCS reality check' is meant to understand possible issues on the road towards large-scale carbon capture and storage in the Netherlands. During the workshop, CIEP presented the preliminary outcomes of its CCS reality check and asked six important stakeholders to respond to the key findings.

The five key messages were:

- Realistically, the Netherlands has an estimated storage capacity of 30-35 Mt of CO<sub>2</sub> per year for a period of 40 years using onshore and offshore reservoirs. In other words, CCS is a transition technology.
- Relying on ETS, there is a broad expectation that the gap between CO<sub>2</sub> price and CCS cost could be closed sometime between 2015 and 2025. However, many uncertainties exist and there are few ways to influence the economics.
- Responsibility for long-term liability needs to become clear as soon as possible, as well as agreed criteria that define safe storage.
- Active coordination is crucial for timely

availability of storage reservoirs, pipelines and large-scale CO<sub>2</sub> capture.

- Timing depends on many uncertainties and on the envisaged market model. It therefore seems unrealistic to set targets by certain dates.

The workshop was attended by a large

number of participants from public and private organisations dealing with carbon capture and storage.

The final report has been published and can be downloaded from:  
[http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2008/20080930\\_ciep\\_energy\\_heuvel.pdf](http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2008/20080930_ciep_energy_heuvel.pdf)

## Partners of Dutch Ambassadors at Clingendael



As in previous years, on 1 September 2008, the Clingendael Institute welcomed several partners of Dutch Ambassadors. Each year,

all Dutch Chefs de Poste, many of them accompanied by their partners, return to The Hague for the annual Ambassador's Conference. Simultaneously, a special Partner Programme was organised by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which included a day at the Clingendael Institute. As part of the session at Clingendael, James Kennedy, professor in Dutch History at the University of Amsterdam, presented a lecture about present-day developments in Dutch politics.

# CIEP Energy Policy Meeting: 'The BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2008'

On 1 October 2008, Kevin Goodwin, Head of Refining Analysis from BP, gave a presentation at the Clingendael International Energy Programme (CIEP) on the BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2008. The new 2008 edition is an annual update of one of the world's primary sources on energy statistics.

The ongoing growth in fossil fuel consumption in the world and the resulting higher oil prices in the last couple of years

have raised the concerns of industries, policy makers and the general public about the availability of energy. Alleviating these concerns will have to start with increased transparency in world energy markets. Consistent statistics on reserves, production and consumption of fossil fuels are therefore of great importance.

Strenuous efforts are underway to increase the transparency and cooperation in sharing energy data through organisations

such as the International Energy Agency, European Union, International Energy Forum, OPEC and United Nations. In addition, individual governments and industries are trying to contribute to these efforts. The most notable and renowned industry publication is the publicly available 'BP Statistical Review of World Energy'. For over 50 years, this review has been the most accessible source on global energy statistics in the world. In June of this year, BP released the review's 2008 edition.

## 'Hague Information Network' (Haags Informatie Netwerk)



Members of the newly founded Hague Information Network during their first meeting at Clingendael

On 30 October, 17 information specialists met at Clingendael to establish the 'Hague Information Network'. The purpose of this group is to meet other information specialists with the same needs, such as the development from paper to digital information, knowledge management, document management and new internet developments,

such as Web 2.0. The network is not the first of its kind in the Netherlands. There is also a network in Amsterdam, one in the South, and one in the North. Several of the Hague Information Network members are also a member of one or more of those other networks. Members are essentially from The Hague, but colleagues from Leiden and Rotterdam – and anywhere in between – are welcome to join. The network is planning about six meetings per year. The first one is going to be in January 2009, which will involve a visit to the 'Haagse Hogeschool'. The meeting will focus on the ongoing developments in the training of information specialists. This promises to be interesting, since most of the network members finished their own training many years ago. Ali Molenaar and Janny Krayema joined the Network for Clingendael.

## New Clingendael Publications

For further information about publications, summaries and downloads, please visit: [www.clingendael.nl](http://www.clingendael.nl)

**Clingendael Diplomacy Papers**  
**Sustainable Diplomacy and the US-Iranian Conflict. The Value of Talk and a Pre-disposition to Appease** by Paul Sharp  
Clingendael Diplomacy Paper, no. 17,  
The Hague, Clingendael Institute,  
October 2008

**Ending the North Korean Nuclear Crisis – Six Parties, Six Perspectives** by Jan Melissen en Koen De Ceuster (eds.)  
Clingendael Diplomacy Paper, no. 18,  
The Hague, Clingendael Institute,  
November 2008

### Clingendael Discussion Paper in Diplomacy

**Public Diplomacy and Nation Branding: Conceptual Similarities and Differences**,  
by Gyorgy Szondi, Discussion Paper in  
Diplomacy no. 112, November 2008, 42 pp.

### Clingendael European Papers

**Bilateral and EU Development Cooperation: Delivering More and Better Aid**, Louise van Schaik & Nicole Maes  
Clingendael European Overview Paper,  
October 2008

### Clingendael Security Papers A New Look at the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)

Clingendael Security Paper 6, The Hague, Clingendael Institute, September 2008

**No Dream Ticket to Security: PNR Data & Terrorism**, Frank Kuipers, Clingendael Security Paper 5, The Hague, Clingendael Institute, August 2008

### Clingendael Energy Papers

**Carbon capture and storage: A reality check for the Netherlands**, Stijn van den Heuvel . The Hague, Clingendael Institute, September 2008

**The Gas Supply Outlook for Europe. The Roles of Pipeline Gas and LNG**  
The Hague, Clingendael Institute,  
August 2008