

# SECURITY MATTERS

Newsletter from the Centre for European Security Studies • Issue 10 • April 2003

On Monday 17 March 2003 the Centre for European Security Studies (CESS) opened for business not at its Groningen home in The Netherlands but in Skopje, the capital of Macedonia. This was the place chosen for the launch of *Security and Defence in South-Eastern Europe*, the final Report on the Centre's examination of options and prospects for Extending Security Co-operation and Defence Arrangements in the region (the ESCADA project) conducted in 2002 by two Study Groups of specialists from eight countries of the neighbourhood.



Top table in Skopje: (Left to right) Chairman and event organiser Petar Atanasov, State Secretary Ljupcho Popovski, Ambassador Johan Wolfs and CESS Director Peter Volten.

## MACEDONIAN STATE SECRETARY AND DUTCH DIPLOMAT RECEIVE FIRST COPIES OF RESEARCH REPORT Local information, insights and ideas warmly welcomed

At a well-attended ceremony in Skopje's Holiday Inn, CESS Director Peter Volten presented first copies of the ESCADA Report to State Secretary Ljupcho Popovski from Macedonia's Ministry of Defence and to His Excellency Johan Wolfs, the Ambassador of the Kingdom of The Netherlands to Macedonia.

In a short acceptance speech State Secretary Popovski thanked Professor Volten for the text, congratulated CESS for the enterprise shown in organising the research that produced the volume, and commended the Centre for its choice of Skopje as the venue for the launch event.

Mr Popovski said the Report covered subjects to which the current Macedonian government attached the highest importance. 'Extending security co-operation is one of our principal priorities', he said, and mentioned specifically the joint declaration with Albania and Croatia, made ten days earlier in Dubrovnik, in which the three countries had pledged the strengthening of 'bilateral, regional and multilateral relations' not only among themselves but also with 'Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, and other neighbours.' As for defence arrangements, Mr Popovski said that military reform would be addressed as Macedonia follows the Membership Action Plan (MAP) in preparation for accession to NATO.

Ambassador Wolfs appreciated particularly the fact that the text reflected local thinking: 'the impulse to co-operation and reform must be strong in the countries of the region', he said, 'and the lines along which security collaboration and military reform proceed must reflect these countries' own priorities'. 'For these reasons', the Ambassador continued, 'this analysis by *South-East European experts* and this set of *locally-generated* policy ideas are especially welcome.'

## In this Issue

ESCADA launch, Skopje . . . . .	1
CESS News . . . . .	2
DEMCON News . . . . .	3
CESS News continued . . . . .	7

(News items in this edition cover the period November 2002-March 2003)

## Key extracts available in local languages

The ESCADA venture brought together specialists from eight countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY, now Serbia and Montenegro), Macedonia, Romania and Slovenia. Our partner-institutes in these countries have produced local language extracts from *Security and Defence in South-Eastern Europe*, including the Report's two-page 'Executive Summary of Policy Recommendations'. Several of these booklets were on show at the launch event in Skopje. They were available to the media at a news conference held after the launch and presentation ceremony. As a result those proceedings got television exposure that evening and good press coverage the next morning.



Ambassador Johan Wolfs (The Netherlands), left, receives his copy of the ESCADA Report from CESS Director Peter Volten.

## Programmes

The Centre's major current education and training venture is the seven-country **Democratic Control: Parliament and Parliamentary Staff Education Programme** in South-Eastern Europe – DEMCON, for short – now in its final year. Like previous issues of *Security Matters*, this one carries a special section of DEMCON News. It begins on p. 3 opposite.

As this effort runs down we are working, with others, on some follow-on programme possibilities. One is a regional training scheme for full-time, part-time and temporary staff serving oversight committees in several South-East European legislatures. Another is an undertaking focused on activities where there are special needs. Yet another is a five-nation venture in, among other things, parliamentary support. (See also *Proposals* below.)

## Projects

Since the last Newsletter appeared (late October 2002) a number of major research projects have been completed.

Our comparative study on **Transparency and Accountability of Police forces, Security Services and Intelligence agencies (TAPAS)** was finalised in November 2002 and submitted to the sponsoring Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF). Written by Programme Manager Sander Huisman on the basis of input from national specialists, this inquiry covered Bulgaria, France, Italy, Poland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. (Soon after completing his report Sander Huisman left CESS: see *People* on p. 7 below.)

Some weeks later we completed the second investigation conducted in 2002 under our partnership arrangement with DCAF. Designated the **Transparency Building Project – South Eastern Europe (TBP-SEE)** this inquiry yielded a 'transparency audit' of the eight countries of the region that are 'beneficiary' states under the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe. Written by CESS

Research Director David Greenwood on the basis of his own work, that of Ruta Avulyte and Jos Boonstra, plus material contributed by several Country Correspondents, the final submission was a text entitled *Transparency and Accountability in the Conduct of Defence Affairs: Policy and Practice in South-Eastern Europe*. This report is now under review at DCAF.

The principal completion to record, however, concerns the eight-country research undertaking that looked at **Extending Security Co-operation and Defence Arrangements** in South-Eastern Europe – the ESCADA project. The Concluding Conference of the venture was held in Bucharest at the end of November 2002; and the resulting ESCADA Report was launched on 17 March 2003 at a successful event in Skopje.

Both these meetings attracted high-level attention. That in Romania was opened by the State Secretaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Mihnea Motoc) and the Ministry of National Defence (George Cristian Maior) plus the Presidential Counsellor on National Security (Ion Talpes). At the publication launch in Macedonia, the first copies of *Security and Defence in South-Eastern Europe: the ESCADA Report* were presented to State Secretary for Defence Ljupcho Popovski and The Netherlands' Ambassador Johan Wolfs.

For the smooth organisation of these final activities of a most rewarding multinational research enterprise we owe a big debt of gratitude to our partner institutions in the two host countries and especially to Liviu Muresan (Romania) and Petar Atanasov (Macedonia). (For more about the ESCADA launch event, see p.1 above; and on the Report itself, see *Publications* on p. 7 below.)



Top table in Bucharest: (Left to right) Peter Volten, Presidential Adviser Ion Talpes, Liviu Muresan and State Secretary George Cristian Maior.

## Proposals

Among several proposals for future work currently under consideration by potential donors is an ESCADA-like exercise that involves the promotion of dialogue on shared security concerns among states around the Black Sea, plus a major education and training component.

We are also seeking funds for further work in South-Eastern Europe. In association with others, we are developing a regional training programme for full-time, part-time and temporary staff serving the oversight committees of several legislatures in the neighbourhood. In response to the declared priorities of the European Initiative on Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) office, we have submitted a proposal for work on parliamentary support where EIDHR believes there are special needs (Bosnia and Herzegovina, the new state-union of Serbia and Montenegro). At the same time a programme based on extension of this effort to three other states – Albania, Croatia and Macedonia – is being developed for submission to the Dutch authorities (who favour a broad regional approach rather than narrowly targeted effort).

Plans for further research on the promotion of accountability and transparency in the conduct of defence affairs in the region are under development also, based on the findings of the TBP-SEE exercise mentioned earlier. Among other things, we think there would be value in (1) a comparative study of the competence, independence and effectiveness of 'supreme audit institutions' in the Balkans, and (2) an investigation of the transparency of decision-making about force modernisation in selected countries of the neighbourhood.

Finally, we continue to seek funding for further policy-related research on 'European Defence Futures'; and we expect increased interest in this subject as debate intensifies on the future of (a) the European Union's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) plus related military provision, and (b) NATO's 'transformation' agenda in the light of transatlantic differences highlighted during the Iraqi crisis and conflict.

## DEMCON SEE CALENDAR

10-13 April 2003, Sarajevo,  
Bosnia-Herzegovina  
*Good Governance of Security  
Sector Reform*

15-18 May 2003, Durres, Albania  
*Promoting Legislative Oversight of  
Integration Policies*

2-5 October 2003, Lake Ohrid,  
Macedonia  
*Enhancing Policy and Financial  
Accountability*

13-16 November 2003, Sofia,  
Bulgaria  
*Regional Meeting  
Democratic Control of the Security  
Sector in South-East Europe*

CENTRE  
FOR EUROPEAN  
SECURITY  
STUDIES .

DEMOCRATIC  
CONTROL  
SOUTH  
EAST  
EUROPE

# NEWS

## WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE? Next Steps on the Democratic Control agenda

As this issue of Security Matters goes to press there are just four remaining entries on the DEMCON-SEE calendar, and one of these events will have taken place by the time the Newsletter appears in print.

'Where do we go from here?' is therefore a pertinent question.

One answer is 'further east': and the Centre for European Security Studies is putting the finishing touches to a programme for work in the littoral and near-littoral states of the Black Sea. Taking inspiration from the narrow stretch of water that connects the Black Sea to the Aegean, the Mediterranean, Western Europe and the wider world, we have called this our MARMARA programme. If funded, the intention is to organise activities in Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan, drawing on the DEMCON-SEE experience. (If sponsors will pay for a research element in our prospectus, the venture may also have ESCADA-like features.)

At the same time we are aware that there is unfinished business in the Balkans. Further *national* workshops – on the DEMCON model, but with a wider emphasis on general civil society capacity-building – would clearly be worthwhile in Albania and most Yugoslav successor states (especially in support of Bosnia and Herzegovina's institution-building and in infant Serbia and Montenegro).

Equally appealing, though, is the notion of a *regional* training programme for those who – under a variety of arrangements – provide staff support to legislative oversight committees. The Groningen Centre is hatching a plan along these lines, in consultation with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (which now supports staff appointments with a number of South-East European legislatures) and the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre (whose premises on the outskirts of Zagreb would be an ideal venue for regular residential study periods).

Concentration on staffers makes a lot of sense. Forward planning of activities for elected representatives themselves is a nightmare, given the unpredictability of parliamentary timetables and electoral uncertainties. Reports of DEMCON-SEE Workshops, in this and earlier *News* bulletins, bear eloquent testimony to that.



Bulgarian Deputy Defence Minister Ivo Ivanov is among the distinguished guests to be invited to the Regional Meeting in Sofia in mid-November. (Picture taken at the November 2002 PiP Budgeting Seminar at which Ivanov gave the Opening Address: see p. 7 below.)

## PARTNERS

*Albania:* Centre on Parliamentary Studies (CPS), Tirana;

*Bosnia and Herzegovina:* Centre for Security Studies, Sarajevo;

*Bulgaria:* Institute for Security and International Studies (ISIS), Sofia;

*Croatia:* Institute for International Relations (IMO), Zagreb;

*Macedonia:* Institute for Sociological, Political and Juridical Research (ISPJR), Skopje;

*Romania:* European Institute for Risk, Security and Communication Management (EURISC), Bucharest;

*Serbia and Montenegro:* Belgrade Center for European Integrations (BCEI), Belgrade.

## Workshops

### Tirana, Albania

#### Enhancing Democratic Control of the Armed Forces in Albania

The second DEMCON-SEE national workshop for Albania (14-17 November 2002) was organised by the Centre for European Security Studies (CESS) and our local partner-institute, the Centre on Parliamentary Studies (CPS), and held at an ideal location, the well-equipped Hotel Rogner Europapark in Tirana.

The two-day event was attended by 40-50 Members of Parliament, staffers from Albania and other South-East European countries, government officials, NGO-personnel and representatives of the local media, who covered the workshop on live radio, television and in several newspapers. Ambassadors of the countries sponsoring the DEMCON programme also took part.

There were working sessions on a variety of topics: security issues in Albania, parliamentary support, the role of an audit bureau, aspects of military reform and problems of European integration.

The opening address was given by the President of the Republic of Albania, Alfred Moisiu, a long-standing friend of CESS (who helped with our TBP-SEE project and was an ESCADA Study Group member before his mid-2002 election as Head of State). In a very forthright speech the President set out the most urgent security policy priorities for Albania in the coming years. Matters covered included plans to increase the country's defence spending, preparations for accession to NATO through participation in the Membership Action Plan (MAP) process, prospects for regional security co-operation in South-Eastern Europe, and issues related to Kosovo. President Moisiu was also very frank in answering the audience's questions on a variety of security-related subjects.

All the subsequent presentations were of a high quality. The contribution by Member of the European Parliament Doris Pack was especially interesting in that it provoked a par-

ticularly lively discussion among Albanian legislators, elected representatives from elsewhere in the region, and other contributors. Well received also was the material presented by Gerrit de Jong of the Dutch Audit Chamber and Sami Faltas from the Bonn International Centre for Conversion; and by Zija Bahja, Deputy Commander of Albania's own Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), and Marko Bello, a former Albanian Minister of Integration.

Unfortunately, there was not much debate in some sessions, despite presentations that were stimulating and to the point. Maybe some of the participants were suffering from 'conference fatigue' (because there were a number of events on security issues in Tirana during this period). Also it is a fact that several different 'assistance' programmes are targeted on the Albanian legislature (most of them national exercises for parliament as a whole, whereas DEMCON is a regional programme that focuses on members of Defence and Security Committees). Still, that many elected representatives were fairly subdued was a disappointment to us. On the other hand, a few participants were active in all sessions and did take the opportunity to make the points about which they felt most strongly.



*Leading Albanian politician (and ex-minister) Arian Starova at the national workshop in Tirana.*

Aside from formal business, after the proceedings of the first day the Dutch Embassy kindly organised an evening reception. This was well attended and gave participants the chance for useful informal exchanges. All who were there thought it a successful get-together. (Also, as noted earlier, the Ambassadors of The Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom attended most of the workshop sessions and followed proceedings with evident interest.)

All in all, therefore, we are positive about organisation of a third national workshop in Albania, to which CESS and CPS have given much thought in recent months. The event is scheduled for 15-18 May 2003 and will be held in Durrës. The meeting will pay particular attention to the role of Parliament in supporting Albania's aspirations for accession to NATO and EU membership, while allowing plenty of discussion on topical security issues.

### Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

#### Evolving Mechanisms for Effective Legislative Oversight of Armed Forces

Originally scheduled for end-September the second national workshop for Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) was postponed until 13-14 December 2002 because of the October general elections. We did not want attendance to be affected by candidates' campaigning activities.

Despite it being a snowy Sarajevo, at the new time the event attracted around 50 participants: mainly government officials, parliamentarians and staffers plus military personnel from both Entities, and representatives of the OSCE Mission to the country (OMBiH). Foreign participation comprised two staffers from Albania, one NGO-representative and one journalist from Romania.

Although rescheduled to facilitate the attendance of (newly) elected representatives, the number of MPs who actually participated was disappointingly low. The workshop took place in the same week as appointments to parliamentary committees were being made.

Those who were present, however, heard some provocative and critical presentations, mostly from OMBiH speakers. Ambassador Robert Beecroft (Head of Mission), Christian Haupt (Military-Political Analyst), Lena Andersson (Budget Analyst), and Michael Hryshchshyn (Director, Democratisation Department) all emphasised – within their own expertise – the need for BiH citizens to take the responsibility for reform

upon themselves. As Ambassador Beecroft put it, "Bosnia and Herzegovina is not the navel of the world" and the international community will not remain active in the country forever.

Others who addressed the meeting were no less candid. They included CESS Director Peter Volten and Ambassador Bisera Turkovic, who heads our partner institution in BiH (the Centre for Security Studies), plus local speakers Mirsad Pajevic – a Member of the state-level Standing Committee on Military Matters – and Military Expert Enes Zukanovic.

A key theme of the workshop was the necessity of thorough security-sector reform in BiH. One obstacle mentioned was the (then) absence of a state-level security policy document. Without this, it was argued, no firm directions for reform could be set. However, Peter Volten said there was a clear need to focus reform of all the country's armed forces on making them able to face the new challenges of the 21st century, where soldiers are needed less for defence but more for peace-enforcing, peacekeeping and peace-building as well as for countering new threats like human trafficking and organised crime. He stipulated that the armed forces should be reformed and rationalised according to three criteria: are they affordable (for the government), appropriate (for their tasks) and acceptable (to the people)?



*CESS Director Peter Volten spoke to the Sarajevo meeting on the subject of military reform.*

The necessity for military reform is driven mainly by the wish to move BiH further on the road to member-

ship of NATO's Partnership for Peace (PfP) programme. Several participants said that state-level institutions like a defence ministry and unified General Staff have to be created first, noting that NATO Secretary-General Lord Robertson has made clear that a country with two (or three) armies could never be admitted to his Organisation. However, it was suggested, such institutions are not going to be easy to establish: there is lack of political will, expertise and understanding. On top of that, obstructionists say that developing state-level institutions in this field would contravene the Dayton agreement.

Thus key current issues include how to interpret constitutional provisions to enable the country to join PfP and then to set clear goals to that end. So far, BiH is only heading towards the door to PfP. Most important in this is that all parliamentarians should recognise their responsibility for the future of the state and take ownership of security sector reform.

### **Skopje, Macedonia Towards Effective Arrangements for Oversight of the Security Sector**

One week prior to the first DEMCON activity of 2003, the villain of Bulgaria's *nomenklatura* privatisation and boss of MG Corporation (formerly Multigroup) was murdered in Sofia. A couple of days before the meeting, Serbian Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic was assassinated in Belgrade. Needless to say these events cast a shadow over the programme's second national workshop for the Republic of Macedonia, convened in Skopje, 13-16 March 2002.

Nevertheless the meeting took place, in the excellent facilities of the House of the Army, the conference centre of the Macedonian armed forces that is located – conveniently for our purposes – adjacent to the National Assembly.

Moreover, the ever-resourceful Petar Atanasov – from our partner-organisation, the Institute for Sociological, Political and Juridical Research (ISPJR) – had done his utmost to

ensure the participation of a good number of local legislators. Thanks to his efforts some 15 Macedonian deputies and five staffers attended the workshop, in addition to elected representatives from neighbouring Serbia and Montenegro, Bulgaria and Albania plus other participants.

Key attendees were Ljube Boshkovski, who heads the Committee for Supervising the Work of the Security and Counter-Intelligence Directorate and the Intelligence Agency, and Tito Petkovski, who is chairman of the Committee on Defence and Security. Mr Petkovski not only offered words of welcome to the meeting but also 'delivered' his Committee members (except when parliamentary business necessarily took priority).



*Jaminiska Percenkova works for the Macedonian Parliament and was a guest at the meeting in Albania.*

All this was of great satisfaction to CESS and ISPJR – and to the OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission in Macedonia, as main sponsor of this workshop – because both of the aforementioned Standing Committees are newly created and still busy settling-in and discovering how best to scrutinise security and defence affairs. In this sense the new staff-members especially were eager to know more about exercising legislative oversight. Both CESS and ISPJR hope to continue working with the same parliamentarians and parliamentary staff in the third and last DEMCON event in Macedonia and in other forthcoming meetings in the region.

The programme for this gathering featured excellent speakers: both

Macedonian experts on defence and security as well as some knowledgeable foreign presenters.

Of the 'home' team, former State Secretary and current Defence Adviser Vladimir Gjoreski was good value (as always). He had some very specific things to say about how legislative oversight might be improved in Macedonia. In particular he urged the new Committee on Defence and Security to make better use than their predecessors had done of the powers they have under the existing Defence Law. This view was endorsed by the next speaker, Zoran Ivanovski from the Military Academy, who as an economist focused on parliament's role in scrutinising defence budgets. The third Macedonian contributor, academic Biljana Vankovska, spoke about the problems associated with establishing effective parliamentary control in her country and said that national NGOs need to play a more active role: the country should certainly not rely on foreign expertise in implementing reforms.

Of the contributions by 'visitors' two were outstanding. Top Dutch auditor Gerrit de Jong not only gave an excellent general account of the role of Supreme Audit Institutions but also had specific things to say about where policy and practice in the Republic of Macedonia might be improved. In the last presentation of the workshop, leading Danish journalist Jorgen Dragsdahl had practical advice to give on overcoming or circumventing official reluctance to share information on military matters, and his remarks aroused a lot of interest. Among other things, Dragsdahl made clear that the media and the legislature have much to gain by co-operation in bringing the conduct of defence affairs into the open.

After the work had been done guest participants got the opportunity to visit one of Macedonia's major archaeological sites, the remains of the Roman city of Stobi, south of Skopje. For the third and last Macedonian DEMCON workshop CESS and ISPJR envisage taking everyone to the south-west of the country. The intention is to hold the entire meeting at a venue beside picturesque Lake Ohrid.

As noted elsewhere in this Newsletter, the ESCADA Report has appeared in print – under the title *Security and Defence in South-Eastern Europe* – as the latest number in the Centre for European Security Studies' occasional **Harmonie Papers** series (No. 16). In addition, most of our partner institutes in the project have produced and distributed local language extracts from this work, including the key 'Executive Summary of Policy Recommendations' (see illustrations on this page).

Individual staff members have published also: on a variety of topics, in a number of countries, and in different languages.

**Peter Volten** had a piece on 'New Approaches to Security Studies: Implications for Civil-Military Relations' in a volume – *Globalisation of Civil-Military Relations: Democratisation, Reform and Security* (Bucharest, 2002) – issued by Romania's International Political Science Association. He also wrote an article entitled 'Romanian Security and Defence Policy Reform from a Western Perspective' for the Winter 2002 issue of the *Romanian Journal of Society and Politics*. Closer to home, our Director's lament at the lack of strategic vision in present-day NATO was featured in the January 2003 issue of the Dutch journal *Internationale Spectator*; and in the weeks preceding the mid-March invasion of Iraq he wrote a number of articles on US-European defence relations for *Trouw*, one of the leading dailies in The Netherlands.

Executive Director **Margriet Drent** has a chapter on the Dutch attitude towards 'the Iraq question' in August Pradetto (Editor), *Internationale Reaktionen auf die Irak-Politik der USA*, (Hamburg, 2003). This is a volume published by the Institute for International Politics at the *Bundeswehr* University in Hamburg.

The Skopje office of the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung has issued, in Macedonian, the texts of papers prepared for the President of the Republic's *Process 2002* consultation. The volume includes the essay that Research Director **David Greenwood** wrote for this exercise.

The February 2003 issue of the Dutch journal *Atlantisch Perspectief* (vol. 27, nr. 1) carries a challenging article about contemporary Moldova by Programme Manager **Jos Boonstra**, partly based on a couple of visits that the author paid to Chisinau (Kishinev?) in 2002. The poetic title of the piece is 'Oost – West, thuis best? Moldavië onder communistisch bewind'.



Harmonie Papers no 16 and its translation in five South East European languages

## Public Activities

At the beginning of **November** (2002) the Centre for European Security Studies was doubly represented at an OSCE event in Belgrade. David Greenwood (Research Director) and Sander Huisman (Senior Programme Manager) each gave presentations based on their newly-completed 'transparency and accountability' studies (see *Projects* on p.2 above). From Belgrade the Research Director travelled on to Sofia for an international seminar on 'Advances in Defence Budgeting' organised by the Bulgarian defence ministry as part of the country's annual national effort under the Partnership for Peace programme. He gave a presentation on *Budgeting for Defence 1972-2002* and also chaired the closing session of the meeting.

In **December** Executive Director Margriet Drent was in Zagreb – at the invitation of the Regional Arms Control and Verification Implementation Assistance Centre (RACVIAC) – to take part in a meeting on Security Issues co-hosted by the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre. One purpose of the gathering was to review the activities of various governmental and non-governmental actors in South-Eastern Europe and to explore possibilities for combining strengths. In that spirit RACVIAC Director Johann Pucher and Drent agreed to join forces on a future parliamentary staff training programme (on which there is more elsewhere in this Newsletter).

In **January** (2003) our Director, Peter Volten, was called to appear before a Dutch governmental committee investigating ways and means of rationalising the country's defence expenditure. There was keen interest in his ideas on task specialisation.

That topic features prominently in contemporary thinking on reshaping Europe's defences, on which David Greenwood has a study nearing completion. As part of his work for this, in **February** our Research Director attended a symposium on 'The Versatile Maritime Force' at the University of Hull (England).

Needless to say he travelled to this event from The Netherlands by sea, on the overnight ferry Rotterdam-Hull.

Air travel was, however, the only practical option for Greenwood's next journey. This was in early **March**, to Belgrade, where he gave a presentation on *Budgets and Budgeting* to a Spring School on Security-Sector Reform organised by the G17 Institute. In the same month Peter Volten was addressing military task specialisation again: in a lecture for The Netherlands' Green Left party, and in an extended interview on the country's defence reforms generally that appeared in the Dutch newspaper *Trouw*. Also in March, Margriet Drent went directly from the ESCADA Report launch in Skopje to a meeting in The Hague convened by the Western Balkans Department of The Netherlands' Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There she joined a large group of representatives of Dutch civil society organisations active in South-East Europe for a day devoted to exchanging experiences and considering national policies in the region. Our Executive Director stressed the lack of co-ordination that characterises external interventions there – an ESCADA theme – and the meeting ended with all participants undertaking to stay in touch and exchange information.

Finally, we should note that in February-March 2003 both Peter Volten (once) and Programme Manager Jos Boonstra (three times) gave classes to the University of Groningen's Radio and Television Journalism course. This work is now one of the Centre for European Security Studies' standing commitments.

## People

Office Manager **Joke Venema** came back to the Groningen office in mid-January after her spell of maternity leave. (Young Mikea is doing fine.)

At the end of the month our long-serving Senior Programme Manager **Sander Huisman** bade farewell to the Centre. Sander has gone to work for the International Police Institute Twente (IPIT). He will be missed. (Here, we certainly do want to mention the birth of his daughter, Meike, in March. Congratulations.)

By the time this issue of *Security Matters* appears Programme Manager **Sander Maathuis** will have left us as well, to take up a post in The Hague at the International Department of the Organisation of Dutch Municipalities. We will miss him too.



Moving on: staff members Sander Maathuis and Sander Huisman

c/o University of Groningen  
Department of History  
P.O. Box 716  
9700 AS Groningen  
The Netherlands

CENTRE  
FOR EUROPEAN  
SECURITY  
STUDIES

TPG Post  
Port Betaald  
Port Payé  
Pays-Bas

# SECURITY MATTERS

Newsletter from the Centre for European Security Studies

*Director* Peter Volten  
*Executive Director* Margriet Drent  
*Research Director* David Greenwood  
*Programme Managers* Sander Huisman, Jos Boonstra, Sander Maathuis  
*Office Manager* Joke Venema  
*Associates* Judith Battjes, Joost Herman, Sipke de Hoop, Jan Arveds Trapans

*The Centre for European Security Studies (CESS) is dedicated to promoting and sustaining democratic structures and processes in defence and foreign policy-making across the whole of Europe, and to encouraging informed public debate on security matters. It nurtures and supports the competent institutions and individuals that attaining these goals requires. The Centre encourages international collaborative effort in its education and research work, thereby helping foster that mutual understanding in the security field which is crucial to the construction of a stable all-European order of civil societies under the rule of law.*

*Security Matters* is a publication from the Centre for European Security Studies c/o University of Groningen Department of History P.O. Box 716 9700 AS Groningen The Netherlands  
T + 31 (0) 50 313 2520  
F + 31 (0) 50 313 2506  
E-mail: [cess@let.rug.nl](mailto:cess@let.rug.nl)

*Editor* Margriet Drent

*Contributors to this issue*

Jos Boonstra, Margriet Drent, David Greenwood, Sander Huisman, Sander Maathuis, Peter Volten

For more information on CESS see our website: [www.let.rug.nl/cess](http://www.let.rug.nl/cess)