

SECURITY MATTERS

Newsletter from the Centre for European Security Studies • Issue 9 • October 2002

RESULTS OF TWO GRONINGEN STUDIES REPORTED TO INTERNATIONAL SECURITY FORUM IN ZURICH Research on Transparency and Accountability well received

The latest in a biennial series of Swiss-sponsored gatherings of security-sector specialists – the Fifth International Security Forum (ISF) – was held in Zurich, 14-16 October 2002. The Centre for European Security Studies (CESS) was represented there by Research Director David Greenwood and Senior Programme Manager Sander Huisman. They attended to report on two CESS inquiries: an eight-country Transparency Building Project – South Eastern Europe (TBP-SEE) (Greenwood); and an investigation of Transparency and Accountability of Police forces, Security services and Intelligence Agencies (TAPAS) (Huisman). The material was well received.

Arising from the TBP-SEE exercise, a portfolio of eight Country Transparency Profiles (CTPs) was presented in Zurich – covering Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Moldova, Romania and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia – and the Research Director delivered a short commentary on these papers.

Each CTP contained a critical account of national arrangements and practices related to transparency and accountability in the conduct of the relevant country's military affairs. (The focus of this inquiry was defence and the armed forces, in the region covered by the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe.)

Since the Zurich meeting, David Greenwood has been doing some last revisions to

the CTPs, writing additional analysis and formulating recommendations for *transparency building*, with a view to publication early in 2003.

The TAPAS investigation covered seven countries: Bulgaria (reported on by Yonko Grozev), France (Fabien Jobard), Italy (Francesca Longo), Poland (Andrzej Rzeplinski), Sweden (Dennis Tollborg), the United Kingdom (Laurence Lustgarten) and the United States (Kate Martin).

At the ISF Sander Huisman presented his own general and comparative commentary on this material.

As this issue of Security Matters went to press, he was putting the finishing touches to his Final Report on the inquiry and exploring publication options.

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RESEARCH ROUNDTABLES

The summary report of TAPAS presented in Zurich was based on studies written some months earlier and discussed, as drafts, at a Research Roundtable held in breezy Bergen-aan-Zee (The Netherlands), 11-14 July 2002. Five of the seven national contributors were able to take part in this meeting.

Similarly, the portfolio of TBP-SEE material prepared for the ISF had been finalised following discussion of draft profiles at a Research Roundtable held in Zagreb, 12-15 September 2002. Contributors to this activity included most of the Country Correspondents plus a small number of 'outside' commentators and observers.



Kate Martin (US) at the TAPAS meeting in Bergen-aan-Zee



Zvonimir Mahecic (Croatia), a TBP correspondent in Zagreb.

Programmes

The seven-country **Democratic Control: Parliament and Parliamentary Staff Education Programme** for South-East Europe (DEMCON-SEE) is our main 'education and training' effort currently. In this issue of *Security Matters* as in previous ones there is a special section dedicated to news about this programme. It begins on p. 3 opposite.

Projects

Within the framework of our research agenda on **European Defence Futures**, the study *Rebalancing European Defence Efforts* – funded by NATO under its (Institutional) Fellowship scheme – was completed in October 2002. The report was written by David Greenwood (Research Director), with help from Margriet Drent (Executive Director). Its principal conclusion is that effort to close a transatlantic 'capabilities gap' – so that European countries can participate in US-led operations characterized by an obsession with high technology and 'force protection' (no casualties) – should *not* be top of the 'rebalancing' agenda. Rather, the Europeans should focus on how best to develop, collectively, contingency forces of two sorts: the first for 'neighbourhood' operations in and around Europe, where emergency response and assistance to states in crisis are the likely requirements; the second for deployment 'further afield', where the ability to operate alongside the Americans may indeed be desirable.

We have also finished most of the work on two other undertakings: the **Transparency Building Project-South Eastern Europe (TBP-SEE)** and the closely-related investigation devoted to **Transparency and Accountability of Police forces,**

Security Services and Intelligence agencies (TAPAS), both of which were described in the previous issue of the Newsletter. As reported on the front page of this edition, the Principal Investigators – David Greenwood and Sander Huisman respectively – presented the results of the inquiries at the prestigious International Security Forum (ISF) held in Zurich, 14-16 October 2002. They are now finalising their reports – for the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), who funded the work – and considering publication possibilities.

Immediately after the ISF David Greenwood went to Vienna for meetings of the Academic Working Group (AWG) and the Multinational Steering Group (MSG) of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe's **Budget Transparency Initiative (BTI)**, an enterprise with which he has been associated since its inception. The MSG formally received the pilot edition of the *Yearbook on South-East European Defence Spending* (completed in the first half of 2002), while the AWG – of which our Research Director is Co-Chair – planned the next edition of the Yearbook and reviewed progress in preparation of another product, a *Survey of South-East European Defence Budgetary Systems*.

The collaborative research effort on Extending Security Co-operation and Defence Arrangements in South-Eastern Europe (the **ESCADA** venture) is nearing completion. The project's Concluding Conference



ESCADA Study Group B members Erik Kopac (Slovenia, left) and Velizar Shalamanov (Bulgaria) in Zagreb.

will take place in Bucharest at the end of November 2002. In preparation for this event each of the two ESCADA research teams has met twice.

During the summer Study Group A convened in Sofia, and Study Group B gathered in Zagreb. At the beginning of October both came together for a Joint Meeting in the Slovenian resort town of Portoroz, under local arrangements made by the Atlantic Club of Slovenia. En route to Portoroz most participants were able to attend briefings at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Ljubljana (also organized by the Atlantic Club).



One of the Study Group A team members, Julian Fota (Romania), delivers his contribution to the ESCADA project in Portoroz, Slovenia.

At the Concluding conference the Chairs of the two Study Groups – CESS Research Director David Greenwood (A) and Director Peter Volten (B) – will report on their respective teams' deliberations; and there will be follow-on discussions featuring panelists from each of the eight ESCADA countries (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Macedonia, Romania, and Slovenia.). These debates will be preceded by Words of Welcome from senior Romanian personalities and a Keynote Address by Panagiotis Roumeliotis, formerly the EU Special Representative to the Royaumont Initiative.

Early in 2003 a composite volume, containing the agreed Final Reports, will be published by CESS.

DEMCON SEE CALENDAR OCTOBER 2002 – DECEMBER 2002

30 October- 2 November 2002
Skopje, Macedonia

*Legislative Oversight of the
Security Sector in Macedonia*

14-17 November 2002 Tirana,
Albania

*Enhancing Democratic Control of
the Armed Forces in Albania*

12-15 December 2002 Sarajevo,
Bosnia-Herzegovina

*Evolving Mechanisms for Effective
Legislative Oversight of Armed
Forces*

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NEWS

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA Trio of workshops completed

We can look back with particular satisfaction at the three DEMCON-SEE events in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), two in Belgrade (October 2001 and February 2002) and one on Sveti Stefan (Montenegro, June 2002, report overleaf).

Commenting on their success, Jovan Teokarevic from our partner institution, the Institute for European Studies (IES) in Belgrade, says:

"[...] in fact DEMCON has had a much bigger effect than I could have expected at the beginning, and I am very proud of that [...] DEMCON was the first "organised" forum here for issues it covers, and since the civilian control of the military and police are burning topics in FRY [...] DEMCON led to the "establishment" of the first "security community" in the country.[...] Without any exaggeration I can say that we have really generated public debate in my country on the control of the security sector [...]"

Because of this positive reception, CESS is contemplating adding a fourth workshop to the schedule. Another reason for further effort in the country is the fact that the upcoming constitutional changes – the official transition from FRY to a Union of Serbia & Montenegro was about to receive parliaments' blessing at the time of going to press – offer us a unique chance to draw attention to proper legal arrangements in the security sector oversight area.

However, CESS does not want to leave it at that. The new political environment is a good opportunity to work out what exactly needs to be done to ensure effective legislative oversight and how to embed future education and training efforts in that understanding. This has led to a proposal for an inquiry designed to yield an 'Action Plan' for the new Union for which CESS seeks backing from the OSCE Mission in Belgrade. We have titled this endeavour 'DEMCON-SAM' (Serbia & Montenegro). If the exercise is authorised and funded we will report on it in future 'DEMCON-SEE News Bulletins'.



Liviu Muresan heads our Romanian partner institution, the EURISC-Foundation

PARTNERS

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

Bosnia-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: EURISC-Foundation, Bucharest

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Institute for European Studies (IES), Belgrade

From left to right: James Lyon (International Crisis Group, FRY), Zoran Kusovac (Jane's Geopolitical, Italy), Igor Luksic (MP, FRY), Blagoje Grahovac (Defence Advisor to the President of Montenegro) on sunny Sveti Stefan addressing legislative oversight questions during the DEMCON-SEE workshop there. (Report overleaf.)



Workshops

Sveti Stefan, FRY

Essentials of Legislative Oversight

The splendid Hotel Island of Sveti Stefan, situated on the Montenegrin coast, offered 30-35 participants accommodation for the third DEMCON workshop in the FRY. After two workshops held in Belgrade, it was decided to organise a meeting here to allow Montenegrin MPs to become more involved in the DEMCON programme. Our associate partner the Centre for Regional and Security Studies (Podgorica), helped to gather a good group of MPs from most of the Montenegrin parties. Guests from the legislatures of Croatia, Macedonia, Romania and Serbia, also attended as did officials from the Dutch and British Embassies.

This diverse audience gave good insight into the different, often conflicting, opinions on the new state Union proposed between Serbia and Montenegro, a topic discussed extensively throughout the whole of the meeting.

The new structure outlined in the Solana Agreement of 14 March 2002, was considered by many participants not to be a solution but an interim expedient. There was criticism that a developed strategy on how to structure the military sector of the new state (facetiously referred to as 'Solania') was not incorporated in the agreement. This was countered with the remark that the state-Union of Serbia and Montenegro can decide for itself how to form and structure its armed forces.

Visiting speakers Hans Born, research fellow at DCAF, and former Dutch Defence Minister (now Senator) Wim van Eekelen focused on examples and essentials for effective legislative oversight of the

security sector. However, addresses from other speakers - James Lyon, Project Director of the International Crisis Group in FRY and General Blagoje Grahovac, Defence Advisor to the President of Montenegro - made clear that Serbia and Montenegro has a long way to go in this field. The three institutions that have armed forces under their authority: the Federal Yugoslav Army and the Ministries of Interior of both Serbia and Montenegro, are not under civilian control. If the union wants to become part of Europe this lack of legislative oversight needs first priority. As an obstacle to solving this problem the vague structure of the new state was mentioned. This has to be clearly defined in order for the parliament to effectively achieve accountability. Secondly the absence of political will - where MPs are passing on the responsibilities of what has happened in the past - has to be overcome.

Because real reforms have not begun yet, Serbia and Montenegro, compared to other SEE countries, were seen as unstable. The union faces a double transition, one from communism to capitalism, and the other from a corrupt governing sys-



From left to right: Ljubodrag Grbic (MP, FRY), Sander Maathuis (CESS), Richard Cohen (speaker), Jos Boonstra (CESS), Hans Born and Wim van Eekelen (speakers) during some well-deserved time off after the DEMCON-SEE workshop on Sveti Stefan.

tem to a legal governing system. Therefore, talking about reform is not enough; implementation is what matters. To achieve this Van Eekelen urged his audience to stop thinking about the international community as an enemy of Serbia

and Montenegro. For reform to succeed it does not matter who and what you have supported in the past, it matters what you are going to do now.

Partner Profile

The Center for Regional & Security Studies (CeRS) located in Podgorica, Montenegro established itself as an independent think-tank in 1999. CeRS, headed by our contact person Miodrag Vlahovic, deals with regional and security related issues focusing on the new constellation in the region after the wars in former Yugoslavia. The Center is especially dedicated to restore the basis for expert analytical observation of security problems of the Montenegrin state community, since for too long this was exclusively in the hands of non-democratic structures. Therefore it is CeRS objective to reconstitute democratic and civil control of forces in Montenegro. It disseminates its knowledge through various forms of activities such as lectures, panel discussions and the publication of periodicals.

The DEMCON workshop in Sveti Stefan was the first joint venture between CESS and CeRS. Both partners were satisfied with the conduct of and the participation in the workshop, the main objective of which was to involve Montenegrin MPs more into the DEMCON Programme.

Zagreb, Croatia

Towards Effective Arrangements for Oversight of the Security Sector

Around 35-40 participants attended our second workshop in Croatia, held from 11-12 October in Hotel Dubrovnik, Zagreb. A large number of legislators and staffers from other DEMCON countries were present. They came from Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro and Romania. Among participants were also representatives from the Dutch

and Norwegian Embassies. Unfortunately CESS and our partner Institute IMO, headed by Mladen Stanicic, could only welcome 3 MPs from the host country itself. This absence of local legislators might be explained by the fact that there was a confidence vote in parliament on Friday on the Bobetko-case (to extradite the former General Janko Bobetko to the war crimes tribunal in The Hague). But, since this vote did not take all day, the parliamentarians could have shown up later. This did not happen, so another reason might be 'seminar fatigue'.

CESS and IMO dare to believe that the topics of the workshop could not have been the reason for their absence. The different sessions put emphasis on transparency and accountability, the development of a security community and Croatia's case for NATO membership. Those topics were identified in earlier meetings as topics in which Croatian MPs showed great interest. The participating foreign MPs, staff and members of the Croatian security community appreciated them very much as well. They listened to excellent presentations of experienced local speakers such as Zvonimir Mahecic (Military Cabinet of the President), Dragan Lozancic (Department for International Military Co-operation); and Mladen Andrljic (Ambassador to Switzerland), as well as foreign speakers such as Willem Matser (NATO Office of the Special Advisor for Central and Eastern Europe), Ivo Samson (Slovak Foreign Policy Association), and Zoran Kusovac (Jane's Geopolitical).

One of the main topics 'Transparency and Accountability' was widely discussed throughout the whole of the meeting, with special attention to the issue of the decision making process for sending troops to international operations. Participants from Romania

and Bulgaria explained that in their respective countries this decision is made in a very small circle, but it is understood that consensus between parliament, government, NGOs and the public is needed for support of involvement abroad. The Albanian participant stated that in Albania there is always great consensus on this issue among the institutions and the public as a kind of reaction following the long period of Albania's isolation under communism. It was commonly agreed that media and NGOs have an important role in creating this consensus between the institutions and the public, and not only in this specific field.



IMO Director Mladen Stanicic (left) and Deputy Speaker of the Croatian Parliament Zdravko Tomac, who opened the Zagreb DEMCON meeting.

Another main topic thoroughly discussed, was NATO membership. In his presentation Willem Matser made clear, that there are no NATO standards for parliamentary oversight of the security sector, countries must make their own choice. One important element however is interaction in society and expertise among MPs. One Bulgarian participant explained that in his country the NATO criteria are of help for domestic use to fight crime and corruption. Furthermore membership of the organisation is in many countries seen as a standard of civilisation. Belonging to NATO is for some countries probably more important than military benefit.

Skopje, Macedonia Legislative Oversight of the Security Sector in Macedonia

Thursday-night 31 October: at the exact moment that the CESS staff and one of the speakers arrive late

at Skopje airport, the new government of Macedonia is formed. This coincidence gave CESS the feeling that our first DEMCON-SEE workshop in Macedonia was certainly timely. The meeting took place in the Hotel Continental in Skopje on 1 and 2 November and was co-hosted by the Institute for Sociological, Political and Juridical Research (ISPJR).

The event was attended by over 40 interested Macedonians and representatives of the international community in Skopje. They listened and reacted to informative and sometimes provocative presentations by Macedonian and foreign experts. Unfortunately only four Macedonian Members of Parliament attended the sessions. A reason for this could be the late voting on the formation of government the night before the workshop started. Their absence was compensated by members of the Assembly's staff, who showed an active interest in discussing the problems and shortcomings of the parliamentary structures and oversight of the security sector. Furthermore, officials from the Ministry of Defence, NGO representatives and the media took the opportunity to discuss parliamentary practice and urgent security issues of Macedonia.

Regarding the presentations and discussions on democratic control especially the contributions of Zoran Jacev of Transparency International and Dutch Senator Wim Van Eekelen showed exactly how legislative oversight should be exercised and how Macedonia could improve its practice. A lack of experienced staff that can assist Members of Parliament with expertise on security related matters and in daily affairs and secondly a lacking role of civil society in the process of democratic control were seen as the most urgent shortcomings.

Next to the sessions about the functioning of Parliament and the Committee on Internal Policy and Defence, there were also presentations that made a link between transparency and accountability on the one hand and security issues in Macedonia on the other. In this regard the National Security Adviser to the president, Stevo Pendarovski and security expert, Vladimir Gjoreski, made excellent contributions during which they were very open about their work and critical towards the recent past.

Also the briefing of General Harm de Jonge who is the commander of NATO's Task Force Fox in Macedonia was followed with much interest. The main issues flowing out of this briefing were the uncertainty about the succession of this mission after 15 December when the Dutch relinquish command – will NATO stay responsible for a likely new mission or will the European Union take over and accept this responsibility? – and furthermore the situation in Kosovo and its relation to Macedonia's security. These issues were extensively discussed. Mirjana Najcevska of ISPJR concluded the meeting by giving an overview of what was discussed and providing everybody with the opportunity to comment on the upcoming report.

There was all-round satisfaction by participants and interest in the following two DEMCON-SEE workshops in Macedonia – planned for April and September 2003 – was voiced.

Partner Profile

Our partner in Macedonia is the *Institute for Sociological, Political and Juridical Research (ISPJR)* that was founded by the St. Cyril and Methodius University Council in 1965. At the moment ISSPI consists of the Department of Sociology, a Department of Political Science and seven Research Centers. The Institute

organises local, national and international lectures, summer schools, seminars, workshops, roundtable discussions and conferences. Our Macedonian DEMCON-SEE partner has joint projects and co-operated with numerous universities world-wide, including several postgraduate studies. The Institute publishes monographs, periodicals, studies with the results of empirical research and other academic and scientific work in several disciplines and about several subjects such as monitoring elections, political institutions, public opinion, interethnic relations, local government, strategic studies, human rights, gender studies, forced migrations, communications and media. Each year the Institute publishes an annual. The Director of the Institute is Prof. Dr. Pande Lazarevki. CESS liaises on a more direct basis with the Center for Human Rights and Conflict Resolution within the Institute, which is lead by Prof. Mirjana Najcevska. She is assisted in her daily work by Viktorija Milanova.

Interns

Within ESCADA CESS is given the opportunity to host two interns from the seven participating countries. The first has already fulfilled his internship. (George Grama, Romania)

In this Bulletin we intend to record our guests' impressions of time spent at Groningen. We thank Melita Sinkovec from Slovenia for writing the following piece and for the good work she performed at CESS.

This summer I didn't have any special plans and since I have finished all exams at the Faculty of social science, course defence studies, I decided to except the offer from Mr. Bebler to go to Centre for European Security Studies. My main task was to help with organisational work for the Joint Meeting of ESCADA Study Groups which took place in Portoroz, Slovenia. This was really a big opportunity for me to spend a month in foreign country, meet new people

and work with them. I have to say that I learned a lot and this gave me a chance to get an inside look at how one very effective organisation in the Central and Eastern European security field works. I would like to thank Mr. Bebler for giving me this opportunity. And I would also like to thank Margriet Drent, Peter Volten, Jos Boonstra, Sander Maathuis and Sander Huisman for excepting me into their working team and for making my staying in Groningen a very useful and pleasant experience I shall never forget. Thank you also for lending me a bike which comes very useful in this very lovely Dutch university town.

Proposals

Recent months have seen a lot of work at Groningen on proposal development. Submissions have been prepared covering the third and final year of the DEMCON-SEE operation, an ESCADA-like exercise involving Black Sea littoral states, a project on aspects of civil-military relations in Turkey, another concerning Kaliningrad, and further studies on 'European defence futures'. In addition, we have recently finalised the design of a proposal to support governance of the security sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro.

Publications

In the last issue of *Security Matters* we omitted to record that two pieces by Research Director David Greenwood were published in late 2001/early 2002 in Croatian journals. His essay 'The Role of the Legislature in Security Sector Affairs' – a foundation text for our DEMCON-SEE Workshops (see pp. 3-5) – appeared in the *Croatian International Relations Review* (vol.VII, no.22/23, 2001). His paper entitled 'Promoting Defence Budget Transparency in South-Eastern Europe' – prepared for the DEFIMI Conference held in Split, October 2001 – was printed in that organisation's periodical *Defendology* (December 2001 issue).

Public Activities

Another of the Research Director's recent papers – an exercise in policy analysis on 'Getting Bulgaria into NATO' – has been published in Tilcho Ivanov (Ed.) *Transparency of Defence Resources Planning and Budgeting*, (Sofia: Stopanstvo University Publishing, 2002). The following chapter in this volume is an extended commentary on David Greenwood's text by Velizar Shalamanov (a Deputy Defence Minister in Bulgaria until mid-2001 and a member of one of our ESCADA Study Groups).

There are two CESS contributions to the September 2002 issue of *Oost-Europa Verkenningen*, a special issue devoted to perspectives on NATO enlargement. They are (1) an article by Senior Programme Manager Sander Huisman on the integration experience of the three Central European countries who joined NATO in 1999 (Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary); and (2) a long introductory essay by our Director, Peter Volten.

We are happy to report that a review of our publication *Organising National Defences for NATO membership: the Unexamined Dimension of Aspirants' Readiness for Entry* appeared in the September issue of the Dutch journal *International Spectator*. A quote from that article: 'The Study provides a detailed, but never too detailed description and analyses of the nine countries. With great precision the authors dissect the enlargement issue and are not disguising their extensive knowledge of both the armed forces and other sectors in those countries' (our translation).

Peter Volten and Margriet Drent have a chapter in a volume published by Nomos: Hans Born and Marina Caparini (eds.), *Security Sector Reform and Democracy in Transitional Societies* (2002), which are the proceedings of the DCAF workshops in the International Security Forum of 2000.

At the beginning of **June** Sander Huisman (Senior Programme Manager) paid a visit to Zagreb for a meeting organised by the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF). He delivered a paper on different approaches to assessing 'democratic control' arrangements.

Later in the month David Greenwood (Research Director) also went to Zagreb to take part in the major IMO-NATO Conference on *Regional Stability and Co-operation: NATO, Croatia and South-Eastern Europe*. He made his principal contribution to the proceedings as a panellist for the Final Discussion of the meeting. From the Croatian capital he travelled to the mountain resort of Ribaritsa in Bulgaria for a high-level policy workshop on military procurement matters (the latest in a series sponsored by the Bulgarian Ministry of Defence). At this he gave a presentation entitled 'Accountability and Authority in Acquisition Arrangements'.

Director Peter Volten was on the road in June as well. He made trips first to Romania, then to Slovakia.

In early **September** Sander Huisman was in Geneva for a meeting of DCAF's study group on devising criteria for success and failure in furthering 'democratic control'; and towards the end of **October** he was in Zagreb once again, to lecture on this topic at a seminar organised there by the Regional Arms Control and Verification Implementation Assistance Centre (RACVIAC). David Greenwood had a late-October engagement in Sofia where he spoke at Bulgaria's annual defence economists' symposium. (Huisman, Greenwood and Margriet Drent had been delegates, earlier in the month, at the International Security Forum in Zurich – as reported elsewhere in this *Newsletter*.)

Early October our Director Peter Volten spoke at a high level meeting in Brussels on NATO Enlargement. The event was organised by the Belgian Royal Institute for International Relations and the Bulgarian Embassy and featured, among others, ministers (Geoana, Romania and Passy, Bulgaria) and a president (Parvanov, Bulgaria) as well as the Special Co-ordinator of the Stability Pact, Erhard Busek. Volten contributed by putting the lessons learned from the 1999 enlargement in the perspective of the MAP experience.

People

Executive Director **Margriet Drent** made a welcome return to the Groningen office in the second half of June (at the conclusion of her maternity leave).

Researcher **Ruta Avulyte** left the Centre for European Security Studies at the end of July, after just six months work on our Transparency Building Project-South East Europe (TBP-SEE). (Thereafter we had some temporary help on this work from **Margaret McRobb**.)

Office Manager **Joke Venema** has been on maternity leave since mid-August. In mid-October she gave birth to a fine boy, Mikea. **Roos Kooyman** is providing 'cover' in her absence.



Roos Kooyman.

In September we welcomed Melita **Sinkovec** from Slovenia on a short internship. Melita helped with final preparations for the Joint Meeting of our ESCADA Study Groups that took place in Portoroz at the beginning of October (with preliminaries in Ljubljana).