



GENEVA CENTRE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF  
ARMED FORCES (DCAF)

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## **ANNUAL REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR**

Covering the period

March 2002 to March 2003

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

### **1. Scope and Purpose of the Report**

The Director of the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) is requested by the Foundation Council to regularly report on the Centre's activities. Moreover, under the terms of a framework agreement concluded between DCAF and the Swiss Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sports (DDPS), the Director is held to report to the latter twice a year on the progress achieved by the Centre and the use made of the funds put at DCAF's disposal by the DDPS.

This report fulfils these obligations. It covers the period between March 2002 and March 2003, thus carrying on from where the second Report by the Director (covering the period from March 2001 to March 2002) ended.

### **2. Origins**

The "Foundation of the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces" was established on 27 October 2000, at the initiative of the Swiss government. Twenty-three governments became founding members. The Foundation operates the "Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces" (DCAF), which is run by an international staff.

The creation of DCAF resulted from almost two years of preparatory work carried out by the Swiss Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sports and the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. When joining the Partnership for Peace in 1996, Switzerland declared the democratic control of armed forces to be a priority area within its PFP programme. The creation of the new Geneva Centre represented a visible expression of this policy.

DCAF's legal status - a foundation under Swiss common law, whose members are though governments and not individuals - is built on the model of the two other Geneva Centres: the "Geneva Centre for Security Policy" and the "Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining".

### **3. Mission and Objectives of the Centre**

The democratic, civilian and parliamentary control of the security sector (armed forces, paramilitary forces, police and other internal security structures, border guards and the intelligence community) constitutes a key challenge for many countries in transition towards democracy. As a dangerous legacy of totalitarianism, dictatorship and - all too often - conflict and civil strife, such security structures risk remaining a "state within the state". They form a major impediment on the road towards democracy and the rule of law, consume a disproportionate amount of scarce resources, may foster corruption, and thus become an obstacle to socio-economic development. Last but not least, the lack of democratic control over the security structures risks to pave the way for war, internal upheaval and conflict.

The reform of the security sector along the principles of democratic and civilian control has, therefore, been recognised by the international community as a precondition for peace and stability. It is a crucial step towards the fundamental objectives of, if not a precondition for membership in, Europe's integrative structures (OSCE, Council of Europe, European Union, Partnership for Peace, Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and NATO). Finally, it is widely understood to be a crucial aspect of development cooperation. Thus, the UNDP's "Human Development Report 2002" has underlined in its Chapter 4 that without security sector reform there cannot be peace, rule of law, democracy, nor indeed sustained development.

Against this background, the “Strategy Paper for the Years 2001-2004”, which was adopted by the Foundation Council on 4 December 2001, defines the mission of the “Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces” (DCAF) as being to support the efforts of transition countries and of the international community towards security sector reform on the basis of the principles of democratic, civilian and parliamentary control by:

- systematically collecting, analysing, debating, documenting, networking and publishing the existing knowledge and international experience in this area;
- putting the “lessons learned” and the insights thus gained in a tailor-made form and through appropriate projects and programmes at the disposal of all those who need this expertise. The beneficiaries include governments, parliaments, non-governmental organisations as well as international organisations and other relevant actors.

In this context, a particular emphasis is to be given to the principle of “help for self-help” and to render the lessons learned by countries that have already embarked some years ago on a transition towards democracy and security sector reform, at the disposal of those which have only more recently chosen this road.

By the end of its build-up period in 2004, the Centre aims to have achieved the following objectives:

- to have established itself as an independent, impartial, and widely recognised centre of excellence providing authoritative expertise to those who need it;
- to be recognised as a unique institution through the comprehensiveness of its approach – particularly the combining a very substantial research and documentation effort with substantial operational programmes on the ground, but also with respect to its area of interest which encompasses all aspects and elements of security sector reform and with respect to the recipients of its assistance, which range from governments to civil society;
- to have built-up a “Think Tank” of distinguished experts in the key areas of its activities, to have complemented and enhanced this core in-house expertise through a dense network of international co-operation (taking the form of partnerships, international working groups, joint projects, documentation and information networks, data banks, expert pools, consultants, joint publications or other co-operative ventures) that encompasses all key actors and institutions relevant to its task, and consequently, if needed, to be able to act as a link - if not a “clearing house” - in its area of activities;
- to have built-up an “International Projects Division” of expert practitioners which serves as DCAF’s operational division, providing expertise and support on the ground to all interested parties that include governments, parliaments, military and border guard authorities, academic institutions, and international governmental and non-governmental organisations;
- to have created an “Outreach Division” which prepares the ground for DCAF engagements in new geographical and subject areas, initiating contacts, identifying information needs, enabling sustained consultancy to governments and other potential partner organisations, and delivers expertise where most needed. The Outreach Division is also responsible for quality control of all DCAF activities and conducts necessary liaison with publishers and project mandatees as required.
- through these expert networks (as well as through experts and other means put at its disposal by its members either permanently or on a case by case basis), to be able to mobilise an

international advisory capability designed to respond in time and in a highly focused way, to demands for assistance by governments, other partners and/or the international community;

- through its work, to have made a recognisable impact on the ground, notably through tailor-made assistance projects in favour of partner governments and parliaments, but also through the broader dissemination of information and knowledge aimed at strengthening the emergence of an informed civil society;
- to have created an office responsible for coordination of DCAF's activities with the Swiss government – notably its Partnership for Peace programme.

Thus, the Centre sees its primary role as a provider of knowledge of either strategic or highly specialised expertise, and as an institution that is able to network such international expertise and knowledge. That said, the Centre views technical assistance in the classical sense as belonging to the realm of national assistance programmes or assistance programmes of the multilateral European and Euro-Atlantic institutions. The Centre may, however, accept mandates from these institutions and from member countries providing guidance and direction to their programmes in the area of technical assistance.

## II. FOUNDATION COUNCIL AND INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

### 1. Foundation Council

The supreme body of the Foundation is its “Council”, whose work is prepared by the “Bureau of the Council”. The members of the Council represent their countries (with the Canton of Geneva being an exception) in the Foundation. The President of the Foundation chairs both the Council and its Bureau. The Foundation’s By-Laws regulate all legal aspects and practical procedures of DCAF.

In accordance with these By-Laws, the Foundation Council met twice during the year, namely on 3 June 2002 and on 14 November 2002 in Geneva. The meeting in June was primarily dedicated, on the one hand, to the report of the Director on the activities of the Centre in 2001 and 2002, and on the other hand to the adoption of the accounts for 2001, report of the Auditor and the revised budget for 2002. Apart from focusing on the Director’s Report, the meeting in November concentrated on regional roundtables and on the adoption of the budget for 2003.

Furthermore, both meetings were marked by the accession of additional members, increasing their number to 41 by the end of 2002.

On 27 October 2000, the Council counted the following 23 founding members:

|                    |           |                    |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Albania            | Germany   | Romania            |
| Austria            | Hungary   | Russian Federation |
| Bulgaria           | Ireland   | Slovak Republic    |
| Czech Republic     | Latvia    | Switzerland        |
| Estonia            | Lithuania | Ukraine            |
| Finland            | Macedonia | United Kingdom     |
| France             | Nigeria   | United States      |
| Geneva (Canton of) | Poland    |                    |

On the occasion of the second meeting of the Foundation Council on 2 April 2001 in Geneva, the following seven additional countries joined the Foundation:

|                                |                 |          |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Bosnia and Herzegovina         | Italy           | Slovenia |
| Croatia                        | The Netherlands | Sweden   |
| Federal Republic of Yugoslavia |                 |          |

During the third meeting of the Council on 4 December 2001 in Bratislava, four more countries joined the Foundation:

|              |               |       |
|--------------|---------------|-------|
| Georgia      | Côte d'Ivoire | Spain |
| South Africa |               |       |

On the occasion of the Fourth meeting of the Foundation Council on 3 June 2002 in Geneva, the Republic of Moldova joined the Foundation (represented by Mr. Adrian CALMAC, Chargé D'Affaires, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations Office and its Special Agencies at Geneva)

During the Fifth meeting of the Council on 14 November 2002 in Geneva, six more countries joined the Foundation:

**Armenia** represented by H. E. Ambassador Zohrab MNATSAKIAN, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations at Geneva.

**Azerbaijan** represented by H. E. Ambassador Araz AZIMOV, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

**Belarus** represented by H. E. Ambassador Syargei F. ALEINIK, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Belarus to the United Nations Office and Other International Organizations at Geneva.

**Denmark** represented by Mr. Kristian FISCHER, Deputy Permanent Secretary of State for Defence, Danish Ministry of Defence.

**Greece** represented by H. E. Ambassador Alexander PHILON, Head of the Centre for Analysis and Planning, Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**Norway** represented by H. E. Ambassador Helga HERNES, Ambassador of Norway to Switzerland.

Furthermore, the Council ruled that **Portugal** (which was invited to join the Foundation Council on 3 June 2002) would be accepted as a member of the Council upon the provision of a written confirmation of its intent to join from the competent authorities, and upon the designation of a representative in the Council.

Invitations to join the Foundation have, moreover, been addressed to Belgium, Luxemburg, and Canada.

With respect to the national representatives of the member countries in the Council, the past year has seen the following changes:

**Albania** Ambassador Leontiev ÇUÇI, Ambassador to Switzerland, replaced Ambassador Vladimir Thanati;

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>Austria</b>   | General Raimund SCHITTENHELM, Commandant, National Defence Academy, replaced General Ernest F. König;   |
| <b>Bulgaria</b>  | Mr. Ivo IVANOV, Deputy Minister of Defence, replaced Mr. Radi Naidenov, former Deputy Minister of Defence;  |
| <b>France</b>    | Ambassador Hubert DE LA FORTELLE, Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament, who replaced Ambassador Régis de Belenet;  |
| <b>Germany</b>   | Brigadegeneral Winfried GRÄBER, Head, Staff Department I, Ministry of Defence, replaced Brigadegeneral Jörg Sohst;  |
| <b>Italy</b>     | H. E. Ambassador Mario E. MAIOLINI, Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament, replaced Admiral Claudio DE POLO, Deputy Head of the Political-Military Office, General Staff, Ministry of Defence |
| <b>Macedonia</b> | Mr. Tihomir ILIEVSKI, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, replaced Ambassador Aladijn Demiri   |

On the occasion of the meeting on 14 November 2002, the Council elected **Hon. Adolf Ogi** - former President of the Swiss Confederation and now Special Advisor to the United Nations Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace with the rank of UN Undersecretary General - Honorary President of the DCAF Foundation Council, for his outstanding contribution to the establishment and development of the Centre.

See **Annex 1** for the list of Member states of the DCAF Foundation and their representatives.

## 2. Bureau of the Foundation Council

The Foundation Council tasks the Bureau of the Council with the day-to-day business of the Foundation. The Bureau met 3 times during the reporting period, i.e. on 23 April, 3 June, and 13 November 2002.

During these meetings the Bureau prepared the meetings of the Foundation Council (including budgets, accounts, and invitations for membership) and was briefed by the Director on the activities of the Centre.

Therefore, the composition of the Bureau has remained unchanged since the last Director's report and is the following:

- State Secretary (ret.) Ambassador Edouard Brunner (Switzerland), President
- Dr. Christian Catrina (Switzerland), Secretary
- Ambassador Christian Faessler (Switzerland), Treasurer
- Ambassador Yevhen Bersheda (Ukraine)
- Mr. David Murtagh (United Kingdom)

See **Annex 2** for the list of Members of the DCAF Foundation Council Bureau

## 3. International Advisory Board

The "International Advisory Board" (IAB) is composed of eminent international specialists in DCAF's area of interest, elected *ad personam*. The IAB meets twice a year and forms the most important expert advisory body to the Director and the staff of the Centre.

The Board met for its spring meeting on 23-25 May 2002 in Geneva and for its fall meeting from 31 October – 2 November 2002 (again in Geneva).

The spring meeting discussed the following issues:

- The Role of the Stability Pact;
- Providing assistance to national parliaments in the field of DCAF
- DCAF's Legal Projects
- The Impact of NATO and EU Enlargement on Security Sector Reform and DCAF's Work

The fall meeting concentrated on issues such as:

- EU's Role in European Security
- DCAF's Contribution to the PFP Consortium
- DCAF's African Initiative
- DCAF's Cooperation with International Organisations
- DCAF's Projects in Central Asia
- Security issues in Southeastern Europe and in Southeast Asia

A joint DCAF-GCSP Panel "Confronting the "Axis of Evil" – Perspectives on the Use of Force on Iraq" preceded the fall meeting of the DCAF Advisory Board and featured presentations by Walter B. Slocombe, former US Under-Secretary of Defense for Policy, member of the DCAF International Advisory Board, Professor Nassif Hitti, Director, Mission of the Arab League, Paris, and Dr Shahram Chubin, Director of Research, GCSP.

Throughout the year, many of the members of the Board have greatly assisted DCAF in its work. With the launching of DCAF's publication series and the further broadening of the Centre's activities, this support and co-operation will gain even greater importance.

The International Advisory Board has grown substantially during the year. New members include:

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Professor Dr. Bernardo <b>Arévalo de León</b>   | Regional Director for Latin America, WSP International; Associate Professor, Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences, Guatemala; former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guatemala |
| Ms. Alyson <b>Bailes</b>                        | Director, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Solna, Sweden   |
| Mr. Vlado <b>Bučkovsky</b>                      | Minister of Defence of the Republic of Macedonia  |
| Mr. Peter J. <b>Croll</b>                       | Director, Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC), Bonn, Germany  |
| Mr. Jayantha <b>Dhanapala</b>                   | Under-Secretary General for Disarmament Affairs, Department for Disarmament Affairs, United Nations, New York   |
| Ambassador<br>Dr. Jean-Jacques <b>de Dardel</b> | Head, Center for International Security Policy, Political Affairs Division III, Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Bern, Switzerland  |
| Professor Dr. Erhard <b>Eppler</b>              | Germany   |

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Dr. Ivor <b>Fung</b>                 | Director, United Nations Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC), Lomé, Togo  |
| Professor Virginia <b>Gamba</b>      | Director, SaferAfrica, Pretoria, South Africa.  |
| Ms. Nicole <b>Gnesotto</b>           | Director, The European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS), Paris, France  |
| Dr. Pauli <b>Järvenpää</b>           | Director General, Department of Defence Policy, Ministry of Defence of Finland, Helsinki, Finland   |
| Dr. Hansrudolf <b>Kamer</b>          | Deputy Editor-In-Chief, Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Zurich, Switzerland   |
| Mr. George <b>Katsirdakis</b>        | Deputy Director, Defence Partnership & Co-Operation Directorate, Defence Planning & Operations Division, NATO Headquarters, Brussels                                  |
| Dr. Catherine M. <b>Kelleher</b>     | Professor of Strategic Studies, Strategic Research Department, Naval War College, Newport, USA  |
| Lt. Col. Kirk <b>Murray</b>          | Executive Director, PfP Consortium of Defence Academies and Security Studies Institutes, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany  |
| Dr. Ioan Mircea <b>Pasçu</b>         | Minister of National Defence of Romania, Bucharest, Romania   |
| Ambassador Wolfgang <b>Petritsch</b> | Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Austria to the United Nations Office and Specialised Institutions in Geneva |
| Mr. Žarko <b>Puhovski</b>            | President, Croatian Helsinki Committee For Human Rights (CHC), Zagreb, Croatia  |
| General Jean-Paul <b>Raffenne</b>    | Commandant of the NATO Defense College, Rome  |
| Ambassador Stefano <b>Sannino</b>    | Member of the Cabinet of the President of the European Commission, Brussels   |
| Dr. Velizar M. <b>Shalamanov</b>     | Chairman, George C. Marshall Association – Bulgaria, Sofia, Bulgaria; former Deputy Minister of Defence of the Republic of Bulgaria                                   |
| Professor Alfred van <b>Staden</b>   | Director, Netherlands Institute of International Relations <i>Clingendael</i> , The Hague, The Netherlands  |
| Dr. Nancy J. <b>Walker</b>           | Director, Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS), National Defence University, Arlington, USA   |
| Professor Dr. Andreas <b>Wenger</b>  | Deputy Head, Centre for Security Studies and Conflict Research, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH), Zurich, Switzerland                                      |

Mr Slobodan Casule, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Macedonia; Volodimir Horbulin, former Chairman of the State Commission on the Defence Industry of Ukraine; Dr. Robert Kennedy, former Director, George C. Marshall Center for European Security Studies, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany; Ambassador Jacques Klein, former Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Co-ordinator of the United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and Professor Kurt Spillman, former Director, Centre for Security Studies and Conflict Research, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH), Zurich, Switzerland left the Board due to retirement or taking new positions.

See **Annex 2** for the list of Members of the DCAF International Advisory Board.

### III. THE CENTRE

#### 1. Management and Staff

A Director who is proposed by the Swiss Federal Council and elected by the Foundation Council heads the international staff of the Centre. It is composed of personnel either hired by the Centre or seconded by member countries.

DCAF has continued to grow. By April 2003 the Centre's staff stood at 38 full-time and 15 part-time positions. In response to the request of the Swiss MFA for DCAF to explore the possibilities of contributing in its areas of expertise, 3 new positions, funded by the MFA, will be created in early 2003 in the areas of Africa, the Islamic World, and Post Conflict. An additional 4-6 personnel, coordinators and research assistants are expected to be hired in support of its effort.

DCAF sadly lost a highly appreciated staff member, Mrs Pilar Dessonnaz, who died in November 2002 after a long and painful illness.

In addition to the Czech Republic and France, who have seconded personnel already to DCAF, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Austria have announced their willingness to also second personnel to DCAF. Thus, in March 2003 a Polish Seconded joined DCAF as a Visiting Researcher for a period of 9 months. Romanian and Slovenian Secondeds will arrive in early April for similar 9-months research positions, and the Austrian will join DCAF in August.

The DCAF staff has matured into an effective team. The rather overwhelming requests from governments, international organisations, and NGOs for DCAF assistance and partnerships was both reassuring in terms of their confidence in the Centre's relevance in the areas of SSR, and challenging for internal management as this new Centre quite literally 'hit the ground running.' The Centre's staff is now representative of some 24 nationalities, encompassing richness in background and experience, and the exuberance of its team of young research associates, assistants and coordinators. The 'watchword' for 2003 is Quality through project selection, internal and external coordination, support and administration.

The development of the Centre's management structure has continued to evolve in order to keep pace with its demanding missions. To this end a restructuring took place in November 2002. The Outreach Division was renamed to International Projects, more accurately reflecting its missions. A new Outreach Division was created under the leadership of the Deputy Director whose mission is truly one of outreach. The Information Resources Unit has been merged into the Think Tank to optimise the synergies inherent in their related functions. An office of Senior Political Advisor to the Director was created and filled by the former head of the Think Tank, a past Polish First Deputy Minister of Defence, to support both the Director and the Centre's divisions in the ever increasing requirements to interact with the most senior officials from governments and international organisations, and directors of governmental and non-governmental organisations, and to advise on the political relevance of both new and ongoing projects. The Senior Political Advisor is a member of the Centre's Directing Board. Finally, the part time position Senior Advisor for South Eastern Europe has been filled by a former Hungarian Deputy State Secretary of Defence, and Under Secretary for Policy, with several years experience focused on SEE from positions in the OSCE, the Hungarian MOD and MFA, and most recently as Senior Vice President of the East-West Institute in New York. As in the past, each division possesses its own budget and the attendant management responsibility.

In the area of Administration and Logistics in 2002 the Centre has entered a period of substantial change and experienced, in a first step, in the fall of 2002 the turbulence associated with transition from a GCSP based system to independent administration and logistics, human resources and accounting

systems. Administration/Logistics and Human Resources have become well functioning departments whose efficient support has allowed the staff to focus greater attention on the Centre's missions. The Accounting Department, partially outsourced to KPMG, was at the turn of 2002/2003 experiencing rather annoying shake down problems most of which have, however, been ironed out by now. In May 2003 the transformation of the Administrative Division of the Centre will continue through the creation of a joint Service Centre for the three Geneva Centres. The Service Centre will be a separate legal entity, provided for and paid by the DDPS, providing to the Geneva Centres a flexible offer of all sorts of free of charge business services – ranging from accounting and human resources to purchasing, IT services and real estate administration. Under a separate contract with the DDPS, DCAF has administratively hosted the future head of this Service Centre in March and April 2003.

Under a similar separate contract with the DDPS, on behalf of the Swiss Federal Council, DCAF provides a secretary for the former Swiss President, UN Undersecretary General Adolf Ogi, Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General. She has her office at the Swiss Mission in Geneva, respectively at the UN. DCAF is compensated by the DDPS for all resulting financial burdens under a separate agreement.

## **2. Facilities**

Once again, mission requirements and the attendant increase of personnel have caused the Centre to seek additional space. Fortunately, the timing coincided with the availability of the 4<sup>th</sup> floor in our current premises. When occupied, in early March 2003, this additional space provided for the new extensions and, to a degree, relieved the increasingly overcrowded conditions under which DCAF had to work throughout 2002. The occupation of the 4<sup>th</sup> floor has resulted in a total of 56 workstations on a gross floor surface of 1285 square meters. Given the continuing increase in staff, several of these work stations still need to be shared by part-time personnel, particularly the Research Assistants.

In the longer run, though, all three Geneva Centres (DCAF, the “Geneva Centre for Security Policy” and the “Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining”) will be located - together with the Graduate Institute of International Studies and roughly a dozen other organisations - in the future “Maison de la paix”. This project has advanced well during the year - with the Swiss Confederation, the Canton of Geneva and the City of Geneva having agreed on both a building site and the organisation of the project. An architectural competition led to some 100 proposals which have been reduced by the jury (of which the Director of DCAF is a Vice-President) to some 14 finalists, from which the winning concept will be selected in late May 2003. It is now expected that the Maison de la paix will be available by the fall of 2007. A project planning staff has been gradually begun to take shape both in Berne and Geneva. One of DCAF's Assistant Directors and some administrative staff of the Centre may later in 2003 join that planning staff.

The availability of the beautiful villa “Rive Belle” last year (made possible by an arrangement of the DDPS, and Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, with the Canton of Geneva) has allowed the 3 Centres to economise when hosting conferences, seminars, meetings and related social events in Geneva. The formal inauguration of the Rive Belle took place in early June 2002, with a dinner for DCAF's International Advisory Board; however, a total of 22 activities were conducted by DCAF in this facility during this first year of availability, attesting to the high value of this excellent arrangement.

Another pressing need remained for incoming DCAF staff throughout the year housing – the Geneva housing market being stone dry. Much welcome relief will be provided by the DDPS in this area as from April 2003 onwards through the creation, at the military barracks of Les Vernets in Geneva, of some 20 studios and furnished flats for the joint use of the three Geneva Centres.

### **3. Finances**

The accounts for 2002 show – as they did for the previous year – a balanced budget. The budget for 2003, again, shows the same healthy state of affairs. The increase in demand for DCAF's services – particularly from South Eastern European countries, Ukraine, Russia and the Caucasus – was matched by an increase in the regular contribution of the DDPS to the Centre as well as an increase in project money received by the Centre from the DDPS, the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs (DFAE) and other members of the Foundation Council (whose overall contributions have now reached some 10 % of the Centre's budget and continue to grow both in absolute and relative figures).

The overall budget of the Centre thus reached in 2002, 10'587'276 Swiss Franks (including some 765'000 Swiss Franks provided by the DDPS for office space, the rent of the premises at 11 rue de Chantepoulet, the rent of the Villa Rivebelle, and the purchase of furniture, PCs and other equipment. Non-Swiss contributions totalled 1'000'000 Swiss Franks).

In March 2003, the DFAE and the DDPS have agreed to share, as from 2004 onwards, the costs of the three Geneva Centres on an equitable base. Some of the financial support provided so far by the DDPS will thus be picked up, as from next year onwards, by the Swiss Foreign Ministry, which is determined to increase its efforts to strengthen "international Geneva". This development is particularly welcome since – in spite of the excellent state of DCAF's finances – there are clouds on the financial horizon. Switzerland has been particularly hard hit by the sluggish world economy in 2002. The war in the Gulf has added, by spring 2003, little to justify much economic optimism for some time to come. The Geneva Centres are, thus, likely to face in 2004 some reductions in the funding they can expect from the Swiss Confederation. The diversification of the financing of the Centre through the decision of the DFAE and through increasing third party contributions is, against this background, a very healthy step.

## **IV. ACTIVITIES**

### **1. Overview**

In 2002 the Centre was witnessing a further – and substantial – broadening and deepening of its activities. If in 2001, the Yugoslav advisory project had dominated much of DCAF's daily activities, 2002 had three guiding principles:

- (1) The continuous strengthening and (in late 2002) consequent reorganisation of the Think Tank, resulting in the integration of the "Information Research Unit" into the Think Tank. The red line providing direction in this respect was the preparation of, and DCAF's very substantial participation in, the 5<sup>th</sup> International Security Forum in Zürich in October 2002. DCAF has indeed organised 2 of the 5 ISF conference tracks. The event proved to be the largest international gathering on security sector reform so far. Simultaneously the publications programme has made a quantum jump to now some 20 books and 100 Working Papers per year as well as the launching of DCAF's "Occasional Papers" series in the fall of 2002.
- (2) The broadening and reorganisation of project activities on the ground. The old "Outreach and Projects Division" has been divided into a new "International Projects Division" (IP) and a reshaped "Outreach Division" (OR). IP is responsible for all projects in the Euro-Atlantic region, whereas OR is preparing the ground in those parts of the world which are still "out of area", such as Asia and Latin America. The total amount of resources invested in projects has almost doubled in 2002 and will continue to grow in 2003.

- (3) The relentless pursuit of quality and relevance. Thus, DCAF has developed several projects in which it aims to become the leading international actor. They include above all: (a) the “Border Guards Project” where DCAF has – thanks to the generous support of Germany, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Russia, Slovenia, Switzerland, and the European Union – built-up the only regional programme of strategic relevance for South Eastern Europe; (b) the parliamentary support programme for South Eastern Europe (under which DCAF is, in partnership with the OSCE, offering at its own expense to all Defence Committees of the region 1 or 2 parliamentary staffers as well as substantial additional assistance); (c) the creation of a high ranking “International Security Advisory Board” which will, during the coming years, offer first rate expertise to the governments of South Eastern Europe.

Milestones in the Centre’s activities included, however, also:

- a growing cooperation with the United Nations (resulting in a joint, very well attended, seminar with the United Nations Organisation in Geneva in January 2003 as well as two seminars in New York in late 2002 and early April 2003);
- a sustained effort (together with Switzerland and NATO Headquarters) to better anchor security sector reform in the work of Partnership for Peace and the EAPC (with Switzerland tabling in spring 2002 the proposal to add a special chapter on security sector reform to the Partnership Working Programme, the first recognition in an official NATO document – in the PfP Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism, adopted in Prague in November 2002 – of Security Sector Reform as the corollary of defence reform, and the floating, in spring 2003, by NATO’s International Staff of a “Food for Thought” paper on the idea of a “Partnership Action Plan on Security Sector Reform”);
- assistance for members of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in the drafting of a motion for a recommendation on the democratic oversight of the security sector, tabled in Strasbourg at the end of January 2003, passed by the Bureau of the Assembly to the Political Affairs Committee for further consideration in early March;
- the establishing of regular exchanges of view (every 6 months) with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the UNDP (complementing a similar arrangement with the ICRC);
- the conclusion of MoUs on cooperation with the Landesverteidigungsakademie in Vienna, the Bonn International Centre for Conversion, the Centre for Security Studies in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the General Staff of the Commonwealth of Independent States;
- the organisation, together with the IISS, of the first “young faces” conference for South Eastern Europe in Geneva in the summer of 2002;
- the publication, as the result of a two year cooperation with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), of a handbook on the democratic control of armed forces (the handbook will be published in English, Spanish, French, Ukrainian, Russian, Serb, Macedonian, Albanian and, hopefully, also Portuguese);
- a continuous effort to further diversify and improve the Centre’s website (including the legal data base);
- and, last but clearly not least, the final launching, after much preparation, of DCAF’s African programme.

## **2. Think Tank and Information Resources**

The Think Tank (TT) implements one of DCAF's core functions: the systematic gathering, analysing, evaluating, debating, documenting and publishing of the international expertise, political realities and academic literature, in the democratic control, management and reform of the security sector in countries in transition towards democracy. The TT carries out in-house research and analysis, contracts research projects, engages in joint ventures with partners, and networks existing knowledge, notably through the activities of its Working Groups (WGs). Each WG is composed of international experts, representing a great wealth of personal expertise and the benefit of close, regular working links with all major institutions working within the Centre's areas of interest.

As of 15 November 2002, under the new leadership of Dr Heiner Hänggi, there was a merging of DCAF's Think Tank and Information Resources Divisions. This has enabled a number of important synergies to be identified and implemented between the work of the TT and its communication to the broader security sector reform community.

The Think Tank Division is comprised of 15 staff members, representing Canada, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

### **2.1 The Think Tank and its Working Groups**

During the period covered by this report, eight DCAF WGs have been active in the various areas of security sector reform. Ten WG meetings took place with TT staff also participating in a range of joint activities and dozens of international conferences, providing lectures and presenting papers as well as other research contributions to numerous non-DCAF institutions, journals and other publications. A summary of WG activities during the reporting period is provided below:

#### **2.1.1 Security Sector Reform: The 5<sup>th</sup> International Security Forum (ISF)**

DCAF is a co-organiser of the biennial cycle of ISF conferences. The ISF brings together researchers, academics, civil servants, military officers and media representatives from the Euro-Atlantic area and beyond involved in international security issues. The ISF is an important platform for discussion, education and practical cooperation and the 5<sup>th</sup> ISF has been recognised as the largest single gathering of experts in the field of SSR to date.

Think Tank staff coordinated the security sector reform aspects of the 5<sup>th</sup> International Security Forum (ISF), held in Zurich between 14-16 October 2002. This contribution included, inter alia, responsibility for panels on: Institutional Reform of the Security Sector; Societal Aspects of Security Sector Reform; Future Challenges for Security Sector Reform; and, Security Sector Reform as a Condition of Economic Assistance and Good Governance. 8 separate workshops and the presentation of 20 Papers on different elements of security sector reform were arranged by DCAF staff. A set of Conference Proceedings, containing the papers presented during the DCAF Workshops, will be published jointly by Think Tank and Outreach in spring 2003.

In the general field of Security Sector Reform, DCAF has established an intensive multi-year work programme with the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) in London. Full details of this partnership are provided in the 'Joint Ventures' section of this report.

### **2.1.2 Criteria for Success and Failure in the Democratic Control of Armed Forces**

The WG on Criteria for Success and Failure (CSF) seeks to identify and establish common understanding and standards for the factors that constitute effective democratic control of armed forces. This should provide practical assistance for those stakeholders who need to work with Criteria in their planning and evaluation.

Workshops in April and September 2002 developed this theme through establishing a coherent programme of work with a range of experts in the field of security sector reform. The output of these meetings has been a number of Working Papers on the identification, collection, analysis and systematisation of standards and criteria for the democratic oversight of the security sector. The ultimate goal of this phase of analysis/research will be the development of a 'manual' of democratic structures and procedures with an emphasis on efficient mechanisms for political control and oversight of the security sector. Editing and publication of the first volume on CSF is envisaged in the early part of 2003.

### **2.1.3 Parliamentary Control of Armed Forces**

From a democratic and constitutional point of view, parliaments are meant to oversee the actors within this sector through the approval of new legislation, changes to existing legislation and monitoring of the reform process. In particular, parliaments of countries in transition to democracy face significant challenges in overseeing security sector reform processes. The PCAF Working Group was established to provide a global platform for parliamentarians, parliamentary staff, experts and policy makers in the field of parliamentary oversight of the security sector. The Working Group conducts seminars, training courses and research projects.

In 2002, three main PCAF events took place. On March 6, PCAF together with the NATO Parliamentary Assembly's Political Affairs Committee organised a seminar on "Consequences of September 11 and the Parliamentary Dimension of Security Sector Reform". Parliamentarians of the Euro-Atlantic Area gathered in Geneva to discuss how to balance civil rights and security within the context of the legal and political implications of the world-wide combat against terrorism. The second event was the Fourth PCAF Workshop on Parliaments and the Internationalisation of the Military, in Brussels between 11-14 July 2002. Participants were drawn from Parliaments, representatives of inter-parliamentary assemblies, international organisations and academia. The objectives of the workshop were to analyse and assess the impact of increased international military cooperation on parliamentary control of the military and identify concrete recommendations for strengthening parliamentary oversight of international military cooperation and institutions. The workshop findings are available electronically and as Working Papers and will be made into a DCAF publication. The third event was the workshop on Democratic and Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector, October 3-5, 2002, organised by PCAF and DCAF's internal security working group (see below).

PCAF projects include: developing an inventory of actors involved in parliamentary assistance programmes; producing a Handbook on Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector; and, comparative research on practices, powers and procedures of parliamentary committees on defence and/or national security for the 19 NATO nations. The PCAF WG also maintains and updates a website covering this field and issues a bi-annual newsletter. The most important project was the IPU-DCAF Handbook on "Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector", a joint project between the Inter-Parliamentary Union and DCAF (PCAF Working Group and DCAF Outreach Division). The drafting and editing of the Handbook was finalised with a meeting of the International Editorial Board, in which parliamentarians from Europe, Latin-America, Africa and Asia discussed and approved the final text of the Handbook. In total, PCAF research projects and events culminated in approximately 25 publications on parliaments and national security (all available at the PCAF website: [www.dcaf.ch/pcaf](http://www.dcaf.ch/pcaf)).

In cooperation with DCAF International Projects, PCAF organised together with the NATO Parliamentary Assembly three training seminars in Brussels for new parliamentarians of the Euro-Atlantic Area as well parliamentary staff of the Russian Duma and the parliaments of Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia & Montenegro and Macedonia.

PCAF provided expertise and presented papers to international seminars for parliamentarians of specific transition countries, such as in "Parliaments and Security Sector Reform" (Sarajevo, March 7-10, 2002), "Promoting Legislative Oversight of the Security Sector" (Sofia, May 2-5, 2002), "Roundtable on Democracy and Parliamentary Accountability of the Ukrainian Security Sector" (April 18, Ukrainian Mission to Switzerland in Berne), "Intelligence and Security Services in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century" (Sinaia, April 10-14), "Essentials of Legislative Oversight" (Sveti Stefan, June 14-15), "Political-Military Decision Making During Peace Support Operations" (November 14, Zürich)

#### **2.1.4 Legal Aspects of the Democratic Control of Armed Forces**

Legal aspects touch every component of security sector reform. However, the legal dimension of this field has not to date been the subject of intensive research and analysis. The DCAF WG on Legal Aspects was established to assess and promote democratic models of civil-military relations in newly established democracies and to consider lessons learned on issues of control and accountability in developed democracies.

A symposium on Legal Aspects including experts from governments, international organisations and academia was held in Geneva between 5-6 April 2002. The symposium provided an opportunity for 'brainstorming' as well as to define future activities, structure and projects of the Working Group (WG). Key deliverables included: identification of the key legal issues for the democratic control of armed forces; establishment of a database of relevant legal instruments; and, application of these tools to DCAF's future work programme. A report of the symposium has been issued, mapping the way ahead for WG activities.

In early 2003, the WG was restructured to concentrate on a number of specific projects. Priorities for 2003 include development of an Intelligence Model Law Project in cooperation with the University of Durham and the Norwegian Parliament as well as further developing DCAF's Legal Online Database.

#### **2.1.5 Democratic Control of Internal Security**

The WG on Police and other Non-Military Structures (DCOIS) comprises three distinct elements: police, intelligence services, and border management services. This is a diverse group of structures, which cover an extensive range of policy issues and challenges in terms of SSR and democratic control/accountability. Whereas in 2001 the WG focused mainly on police reform in light of DCAF's FRY project, in the reporting period the WG attempted to address all three elements. This comprehensive approach was considered particularly important given the impact of the events of 9/11, which have prompted major restructuring of the security sectors in many countries to deal more effectively with threats to internal security.

On 4-5 October 2002 a joint workshop was held by DCOIS and the WG on Parliamentary Control of Armed Forces (PCAF) on Democratic and Parliamentary Control of Intelligence Services. The workshop attracted interest from the intelligence studies and oversight communities. Papers that were commissioned from an array of Western and Eastern European academic experts, practitioners and policy-makers will be published in 2003.

The police component of the WG was focused in 2002 on a research project concerning the comparative experience of post-communist police reform in Central and Eastern Europe. While there have been a number of single country analyses of reform to policing structures, there has not yet been a

systematic study employing a common framework for comparative analysis in the region. Papers were commissioned and the authors' workshop held on 8-9 November 2002. Publication is expected in mid-2003.

The border management component of the WG was to be addressed in the workshop Managing Inter-agency and International Cooperation at the Border on 13-15 March 2003. The workshop drew together leading academics, border management practitioners and policy makers. The main focus of the workshop was the implications of the Schengen regime for border management in countries acceding to the EU, and to those European countries that remain non-members. A comparative perspective was provided by contrasting European and North American border regimes. Proceedings and conference papers will be published.

### **2.1.6 Civil Society Building**

The WG had its first meeting 14-16 April in Prague, focusing on donor strategies for promoting civil society's role in good governance of the security sector. In addition to four papers that were commissioned and presented at the workshop, a further nine CEE country studies (Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Moldova, Russia) and three Western country studies (US, Germany, Canada) have been commissioned. These papers will form a book on the comparative experience of donors and recipient countries in civil society empowerment in security affairs.

The second event of the WG was an international seminar which took place on 6-8 February 2003 on the role of the media and civil society in holding state security institutions to account. Leading media experts, security sector representatives, policy makers, and representatives of civil society took part in this seminar. In addition to publishing the commissioned papers for the seminar, input from the participants will also be used to help formulate a planned handbook for the media on security sector reform.

### **2.1.7 The Role of Civilian Experts in National Security**

The role of civilian actors – both within and outside of Government – and their interaction with the military in national security and defence decision making is a key aspect of the democratic control of armed forces and other security structures. This issue is particularly relevant for transition countries – CIS as well as other Central and Eastern European countries. Research in this field must develop a better understanding of the roles different actors play in national security and defence as well as the mechanisms through which better cooperation can be encouraged.

The objectives of this WG are to promote the participation of civilians in national security policy making and implementation; and, to develop general guidelines and best practices for civilian involvement in these fields. The WG was launched with a meeting of experts held in Geneva between 2-5 November 2002. Publication is planned for fall 2003.

In spring 2002, a joint Workshop was organised in Budapest by DCAF and Atlantica, a DCAF partner institution (see below). The Workshop developed the theme of 'Civilians in National Security Councils and Presidential Structures'.

### **2.1.8 Military and Society**

The WG on Military and Society (MilSoc) was created to: identify the elements of societies with most relevance to defence and security sectors; evaluate the role of different elements of society in implementing effective democratic control of armed forces; and disseminate lessons learned by relevant stakeholders.

A workshop was held in Prague between 15-19 November 2002. The workshop considered key issues within this topic and provides the background work for DCAF Working Papers as well as publications on the "Public Image of Security Sector Reform in Europe", and "Military and Society in the Countries of Transition". These publications will be edited and published early in 2003.

### **2.1.9 Security Sector Reform in Africa**

DCAF has proposed since its inception to launch activities relevant to security sector development and the promotion of good governance in the African context. This work will involve both the analytical and operational aspects of DCAF's mandate as well as a range of partner institutions and individuals.

A number of 'brainstorming' activities were held in the latter part of 2002 in order to explore possible DCAF involvement in this area. In particular, a meeting of donors, subject experts and experts from the region was held in Geneva on 18 October 2002. Meetings were also held at the margins of the 5<sup>th</sup> ISF and as part of DCAF's regular Advisory Board and Foundation Council meetings. The development of a Parliamentary Handbook in conjunction with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) included strong representation from African members of parliament and other experts on the Editorial Board for the Handbook. DCAF staff were also involved in the May 2002 experts' workshop on the Code of Conduct for Armed and Security Forces in Africa, held in Lomé and in a meeting of the Council of the Centre for Defence and Security Management of the University of Johannesburg held in Windhoek, as well as in the ACSS Senior Executive Seminar held in Addis Abeba in late February/early March 2003.

As an enabling activity, the WG is currently developing a Mapping Study of SSR actors and activities in an African context. The WG is planning a number of meetings in 2003 and will further develop institutional ties with other relevant organisations.

## **2.2. Joint ventures (TT projects)**

### **2.2.1 Atlantica Centre for Defence Policy Research and Advisory Services, Budapest**

DCAF has an ongoing programme of work with Atlantica in the field of Civilians in National Security Policy. This collaboration included a joint workshop in spring 2002, an Atlantica contribution to SSR aspects of the 5<sup>th</sup> ISF, and the ongoing development of a data bank on good practices in this area.

### **2.2.2 Bonn International Conversion Centre (BICC)**

DCAF is committed to playing an active role in conversion issues as one of the most complex and debated elements of the transformation of military forces in transition countries. Effective conversion of military forces in these countries will contribute towards regional stability and peace-building in Central and Eastern Europe.

DCAF is developing a joint programme of work with the Bonn International Centre for Conversion (BICC). As part of this cooperation, BICC has developed, under DCAF oversight, a Study on Demobilisation in Eastern Europe. The Study includes country studies conducted in Hungary, Poland, Ukraine, Kosovo and the Baltic States. The objective of the Study was to extract cross-regional lessons from Eastern European demobilisation experiences and to propose best practices for countries undergoing further downsizing of military personnel. The Study was completed by 1 October 2002 and has now been published.

### **2.2.3 Centre for European Security Studies (CESS), University of Groningen**

As part of a cooperative programme of work between DCAF and the Centre for European Security Studies (CESS), a comparative study is being conducted by CESS, under DCAF oversight, on Transparency and Accountability of Police and Security Services and Agencies (TAPAS). The goals of the Study are to: describe the nature and effectiveness of the executive direction and legislative oversight of the security sector (*accountability*); describe institutional arrangements and current practice on the provision of information of security sector organisation, planning, budgeting, administration and operations (*transparency*); and, to undertake a comparative analysis in order to demonstrate 'best practice' and to derive lessons learned.

The Study covers seven countries: Bulgaria, France, Italy, Poland, Sweden, the US and the United Kingdom. A Final Study Report is now under DCAF internal review.

### **2.2.4 European Research Group on Armed Forces and Society (ERGOMAS)**

ERGOMAS and DCAF are undertaking a common research project on "Democratic Control of Armed Forces in Europe: How It Works In Practice". The project aims at getting an overview of how democratic oversight really works in practice in different European countries. Instead of focusing on the legal framework, the project analyses how political leaders try to give guidance and direction to the armed forces in times of crises and long-term institutional change. Two major events were organised in 2002. The first event took place in Morschach (January 10-13) and the second in Portoroz (September 18-22). The research project will be finalised in 2003.

### **2.2.5 Graduate Institute of International Studies (GIIS), Geneva**

DCAF sponsored a two-year research and documentation project on the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security. The project was launched under the Romanian OSCE Chairmanship in Office and carried out by Professor Victor-Yves Ghebali's research team in the Graduate Institute of International Studies (GIIS), Geneva. The project resulted in a draft handbook comprised of two volumes (a paragraph-by-paragraph commentary on the Code, and an analysis of practical aspects of the Code's implementation) and a hard copy documentation centre based at GIIS. The handbook will be published in the course of 2003. A bibliography of the documentation centre will be made available online on the DCAF website.

### **2.2.6 International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), London**

Under a three-year cooperation agreement, DCAF finances two Research Associates per year at IISS specialising on topics of interest to DCAF's work. The research outputs of the first two Research Associates have been published by Oxford University Press in the IISS "Adelphi Papers" series. The research work of the second two Research Associates addressed "Security Sector Reform in Croatia and Yugoslavia" and "Ukraine's Borders". Their findings will also be published in the "Adelphi Papers" series. The research work of the third pair of Research Associates will address "Security Sector Reform in Africa" and "Rethinking the security/development link".

Under the same agreement, the IISS organizes two workshops each year on DCAF's behalf on subjects of interest to DCAF. Workshops on "Implications of 9/11 for the security sector" and "Security sector reform in Croatia and Yugoslavia" were held in London in July and September 2002 respectively. Proceedings of both workshops have been published by IISS. A workshop on security sector reform in Africa took place in November 2002 in Swakopmund, Namibia.

### **2.2.7 Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland (UNDC-related project)**

DCAF has conceptualized and co-organized a seminar on “Practical Confidence-Building Measures: Does Good Governance of the Security Sector Matter?” held in New York on October 16, 2002. The seminar was hosted by the NGO Committee on Disarmament, Peace and Security and sponsored by the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. Presentations and discussions concentrated on distinct regional approaches to recognizing the principle of good governance of the security sector as a confidence-building measure. The seminar, aimed at contributing to the current debate within the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC), was attended by some 80 participants, mostly delegates. A follow up event will be held in New York during the first week of April 2003.

### **2.2.8 Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Stockholm**

DCAF has financed the Russian, Ukrainian and, as a new venture, the Chinese edition of the SIPRI Yearbook 2002. Furthermore, a chapter on the concept of security sector reform has been contributed by DCAF to the SIPRI Yearbook 2002. The Ukrainian version includes the DCAF Occasional Paper no. 1 as a separate chapter. A draft chapter on the ramifications of NATO and EU enlargement for security sector reform in the Euro-Atlantic area has been prepared for the SIPRI 2003 Yearbook.

### **2.2.9 United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG), Geneva**

On 21 January 2003, the DCAF Director and the Director-General of the UN Office in Geneva chaired a joint Seminar on “Security Sector Reform: Its relevance for Conflict Prevention, Peace Building, and Development.” The one-day Seminar comprised four panels covering all aspects of Security Sector Reform with the emphasis on its practical relevance nowadays. Presentations were made by Mr. Goran Svilanovich, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Mr. Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the United Nations Mission Ethiopia-Eritrea, as well as by many other eminent government and UN officials, and academics working in the field of Security Sector Reform. The Seminar was intended for Ambassadors, senior diplomats, and high-level officials from the United Nations and other international offices, programmes, and specialized agencies based in Geneva, as well as non-governmental organizations and academics working in the field of security sector reform. It aimed at raising awareness of Security Sector Reform and at encouraging the international community in its efforts to promote democratic civilian control of armed forces and the application of the rule of law. Approximately 100 participants attended the seminar.

## **2.3. Information Platforms**

### **2.3.1 Publications**

In addition to continued cooperation with various partner institutions, which often results in joint publications, DCAF successfully launched in 2001 - 2002 its own publications: the Occasional Papers and Working Papers series. These publications constitute studies designed to promote reflection and discussion on civil-military relations and issues of democratic control over the defence and security sectors.

In 2001- 2002, more than 100 Working papers and 2 Occasional papers covering a wide range of issues of interest to DCAF were made available in hard copy and online on the DCAF website (<http://www.dcaf.ch>), together with other publications such as conference proceedings, Director’s reports, and DCAF documents.

The DCAF Documents series was launched in March 2002 and includes, in particular the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Model Law on the Parliamentary Oversight of the State Military Organization, translated into several languages.

See **Annex 3a, 3b, 3c, and 3d** for the full list of DCAF Working Papers, Occasional Papers, Joint Publications and Publications by DCAF Staff.

### **2.3.2 DCAF Website**

The main DCAF website ([www.dcaf.ch](http://www.dcaf.ch)) has been continuously upgraded and updated. The standardization of information on the DCAF website was one crucial matter of concern throughout the reporting period. DCAF Working Groups developed their own standardized sub-websites, which provide general information on the Working Groups, their events, publications and projects. Five sub-sites have already been implemented. Others will follow in the coming months. Information on DCAF projects will be presented in a similar way and concepts have been developed to launch this standardization. A Content Management System will be developed in cooperation with the ISN in order to support this process and to make the integration of information on the DCAF website as effective as possible. The statistics prove that there is a continuously rising interest in getting information from the DCAF website: There are almost 5000 visits of the DCAF website per month, five times more than a year ago.

The DCAF links library, which is accessible through the DCAF website, has also been enlarged and continuously updated. The links library contains several hundred links on DCAF related issues. The links library interacts with the ISN links library, which provides several thousands of Security Policy related links.

### **2.3.3 Legal Database**

DCAF continued developing an online legal database that contains reference information and texts of some 400 legal acts relating to defence and security from 33 countries of the Euro-Atlantic region. It is a useful resource for those involved in national or comparative research, or interested in legal regulation regarding various issues relating to armed and security forces.

The legal database is accessible from the DCAF website: <http://www.dcaf.ch/legal/intro.htm>.

The legislation contained in the database was collected by DCAF in cooperation with Swiss diplomatic missions abroad, the NATO Parliamentary Assembly and various national bodies of the countries concerned, in particular parliamentary bodies. Support and contributions of national representatives to the DCAF Foundation Council were also instrumental in developing the database.

### **2.3.4 SEEDON**

The re-conceptualisation of the "South Eastern European Documentation and Information Network (SEEDON) has been launched. A final concept has been developed in cooperation with ISN and a first prototype version will be presented in April 2003. SEEDON will provide different information services with a focus on South Eastern Europe. The development of synergies has been of crucial concern within this project. Therefore, already available DCAF and ISN databases and information services will be used to render knowledge on the status quo of CMR and SSR in South Eastern Europe accessible: a digital catalogue, a links library, a legal database, LASE search tool and an events calendar will focus on relevant information in the SEE-region. Additionally, SEEDON will provide information on relevant DCAF related publications and on DCAF projects in South Eastern Europe. SEEDON will be run by the Think Tank "Information Resources" Division, based on substantive input provided by "International Projects".

### **2.3.5 Website-Kit**

A "Website-Kit" project has been launched by DCAF in cooperation with ISN and Tetracom. The website-kit software will help actors in the field of CMR and SSR - especially small institutions and individuals with limited IT expertise as well as limited financial resources – to create their own websites. These websites will provide basic information on the institutions, their research activities, events, projects and publications. The objective is to support the emerging SSR community by creating a comprehensive information and contact network. The website-kit will be finalized by the end of May and presented in June 2003.

### **2.3.6 In-house Documentation**

The DCAF in-house library has been continuously expanded. Books, journals, conference proceedings and other 'grey' literature can be found in various sections: A section containing UDC-classified books, Regions, and Institutions sections, a Journals and Periodicals section, a Handbook-section, as well as Conference Proceedings, and Legal Documents sections. Almost 1000 documents can be found in the library; 600 documents are classified and listed in the DCAF Digital Catalogue, among them over 300 UDC-classified books. The series-section consists of 20 hardcopy journals. Another 10 journals can be continuously accessed online via the DCAF Virtual Library. DCAF staff members also have access to several databases and News Briefs.

The DCAF Virtual Library contains various services and sections, among them a DCAF Links Library, the DCAF Digital Catalogue, the DCAF Legal Database (see above); furthermore, a section on online resources, an e-journals section and links to relevant libraries.

The DCAF Digital Catalogue has been completed and in use since May 2002. The Catalogue contains an electronic workflow section which helps to make documentation processes as effective as possible. Almost 600 documents have been classified within only half a year. Information on these documents can be found within the public accessible part of the Catalogue on the DCAF website. The success of the Digital Catalogue is not only reflected by the intensive use by DCAF staff members, it is also utilised by the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP).

## **3. International Projects**

### **Providing Expertise**

International Projects (IP) serves as DCAF's operational division, providing expertise and support to all interested parties that include governments, parliaments, military authorities, academic institutions, international governmental and non-governmental organizations. This chapter, covering DCAF's "International Projects" Division, primarily covers South Eastern Europe and to a lesser, but by no means insignificant part, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, the Caucasus and Central Asia. Most of IP cooperative undertakings are carried out in a tailor made fashion both bilaterally and through multilateral channels, such as OSCE, CEI, NATO, EU and the Stability Pact for South-eastern Europe.

Using the extensive knowledge accumulated internally by our Think Tank, but also borrowing from an extensive network of international, external experts and institutions, IP concentrates its activities on issues of democratic oversight of armed forces (police, border guards, intelligence, internal security, and militaries), civil-military relations and security sector reform primarily in countries of Eastern, South Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

In practical terms, the borders between Think Tank and International Projects are often difficult to draw. Thus, the Think Tank's oldest WG – the Working Group on the Parliamentary Control of Armed Forces

(PCAF) – is conducting several projects which could also fall within the responsibility of International Projects (e.g. PCAF's Handbook and parliamentary training programs). Inversely, many of the projects of International Projects actually entail substantial research and expert contracts, which could as well fit into Think Tank's annual program. Common sense, thus, dictates that the two divisions work very closely together and more often than not also share resources.

The IP Division is comprised of 12 staff members, representing Bosnia and Herzegovina, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, and the United States.

### **3.1 Multilateral Affairs and Cooperation with International partners**

As a means of strengthening civil society, and giving aspects of it an independent voice – often non-existent in many Eastern, South Eastern, Caucasus and Central Asian countries, DCAF prides itself in assisting a number of dedicated and beneficial local NGO's. Some assistance is provided through direct financial support on an annual basis, as core budget support. Other forms of assistance are through joint workshops and international conferences where DCAF may choose to co-sponsor events with a local NGO in respective countries. This includes international NGO's such as the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, the Bonn International Centre for Conversion based in Bonn, the EastWest Institute, based in New York and the Center for European Security Studies based in Groningen. Local NGO's include the Center for Civil Military Relations, CCMR (FRY); the Center for Security Studies, CSS (Bosnia-Herzegovina); Regional Institute for Development Studies, RIDS (Macedonia); Institute for Defense and Peace Studies, IDPS at the Ss Cyril and Methodius University, Skopje (Macedonia); Center for South Eastern European Studies, CSES (Serbia and Montenegro); National Institute for Strategic Studies, NISS (Ukraine); National Institute of International Security Problems, NIISP (Ukraine); and the Center for Political and International Studies, CPIS (Russia).

A good example of co-operation with NGO's is represented by a series of three events jointly organized with CSES from Belgrade in 2001/2002, the last of the series being a conference on the Impact of EU/NATO Enlargement on SEE, in June 02. The result of the series was a book entitled "European Integration and the Balkans – Changes, Problems and Prospects".

At the multilateral level DCAF has initiated several actions in order to either trigger developments at, or to better co-ordinate similar activities with, several International Organizations.

Thus, a proposal was tabled with the EAPC (through the Swiss Mission to NATO) to include Security Sector Reform into the EAPC Partnership Work Program. Also, a series of meetings throughout the year have been held with the representatives of the European Commission and NATO in order to establish close working relations, in particular as concerns the project on Border Security Systems in SEE. Moreover, a number of contacts within the senior echelons of the OSCE, both in the Conflict Prevention Centre in Vienna and through its field missions, joined with DCAF, in order to enhance the good co-operation in assisting parliaments and providing expert advice and assistance to Central Asian countries on border security issues, on behalf of OSCE. In conclusion, 6 OSCE field missions were represented at a March 2003 meeting in Geneva in order to implement the SEE Parliamentary Staff Expert program.

- Expert Advice provided in support of our international partners
  - International Conference on "The Armed Forces and Society in Central and Eastern Europe", 14 - 16 March 2002, Lake Bled, Slovenia, JSCSC (UK), and University of Ljubljana. Presentation and paper on *Central and Eastern European Experiences: The case of Latvia..*
  - National Defence College, Sweden, Senior Course on Defence Policy, 16 – 17 April 2002. Presentation on *Hard Security in the Baltic Area.*

- International Conference “Regional Stability and Co-operation: NATO, Croatia, and SEE”, 24 - 25 June 2002, in Zagreb, hosted by NATO and the Government of Croatia. Presentation: *The Partnership for Peace and the Membership Action Plan*.
- RACVIAC Annual Seminar on The Democratic Control of Armed Forces to Strengthen Stability and Security in SEE, 21-23 October 2002, in Zagreb, with Keynote Speech on *Democracy and Security in South East Europe*.
- Expert Seminar in Security Sector Reform in Croatia and Yugoslavia, DCAF and IISS London, 28 October 2002, in London.
- Workshop on Challenges of Security Reform in Macedonia, 6 – 7 December 2002, in Skopje, co-sponsored by DCAF and the Institute for Defence and Peace Studies. Presentation and paper on: *Security Sector Reform in the Baltic States*.

### 3.2 Border Security Activities

Recent changes in the perception and understanding of security have made effective and efficient border security systems a basic requirement for all states. In many cases, improving a country’s frontier controls in this way necessitates extensive organizational and structural changes.

In order to assist the Governments of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Serbia and Montenegro, and particularly the respective Ministries of the Interior, charged with creating new border security systems, DCAF has developed a program - with the full consent of the above mentioned countries – to help address the strategic considerations and needs involved in this process. Through a series of tailor-made workshops entitled “Lessons Learned from the Establishment of Border Security Systems” DCAF has been, together with seven donor countries, offering an inside look at how Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Russia, Slovenia and Switzerland (countries with advanced border security systems) have reached such levels and what lessons they have learned in the process. After being initiated in November 2001 with an exploratory workshop, in the first phase of the project, a series of workshops took place and will continue to take place in donor countries in the period of 2002-2004.

The need to organize this type of forum arises from the understanding that despite the results achieved so far in establishing reliable border security systems in countries undergoing transition, the on-going absence of a generally applicable normative and operational concept for guidance and assistance calls for supplementary efforts.

The initial exploratory workshop took place on 21-24 November 2001 in Lucinges (France). It focused on the preliminary “lessons learned” from creating border security services in Estonia, Germany, Finland and Hungary. Successes and failures of these countries in the establishment of their border security systems were compared with more distinct Russian and Swiss case studies.

During the second workshop, 20-24 February 2002 in Geneva, we delivered, gathered and systematized information and suggestions to the Yugoslav participants. FRY was represented by fifteen experts, 5 from the Federal Ministry of Interior, 5 from the Serbian Ministry of Interior and 5 from their Montenegrin counterpart. At this event, the findings of the first workshop were further evaluated and some specific segments (missions, goals and objectives) of the issue were more thoroughly discussed.

The third meeting took place in Helsinki on 12-18 April 2002 under the heading “The Finnish Frontier Guard (FG) as a Credible and Adequate Border Security System”. Finland’s experience shows that it is no longer possible for states to combat trans-national organized crime alone and by means of a fixed borderline. It emphasizes that border security systems must be complex and flexible at the same time. National and international co-operation at all levels is thus of great importance, and one of its most important elements is functional co-operation between neighbouring countries. This is an issue that can be of particular significance in the case of countries in SEE. Three experts from each country represented Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, FR Yugoslavia, and Slovenia.

The fourth workshop on “Principles Leading to Success in Development of the Most Forceful Border Security Organization in Europe - the Bundesgrenzschutz” took place on 8-14 June 2002 in Germany. The event consisted of an exchange of views on passport control techniques, methods of fighting illegal immigration, and dealing with asylum seekers. Participants were introduced to how the Bundesgrenzschutz operates within the Green Border/ Schengen internal border and how their education and training system is built up. Moreover, they were provided with the opportunity to briefly participate in the work of a border guard battalion of the Bundesgrenzschutz.

The fifth workshop took place in Estonia on 16-21 August 2002. It focused on activities and action plans to comply with the EU *aquis* as well as the Schengen criteria, furthermore, on how to use limited resources to fulfil established goals. The Estonian experience was discussed regarding how to establish and mark a borderline in the absence of political will to achieve an agreement about the border. Methods of criminal intelligence and investigation, important means of guaranteeing effective border control, were analyzed. Finally, participants were shown the electronic surveillance systems at the green and blue borders.

The sixth workshop was held in Slovenia on 4–8 November 2002, focusing on the Slovenian concept of border security, and its application to the problem of illegal migration. This event was of particular interest to the participants, given that they share with Slovenia the same practical concerns. In spite of the fact that the Slovenian border security model is different from the one which was supported during all previous workshops, the way in which their border security system was developed involved a number of stages which are central to the building up of any effective border security capacity. For this reason the workshop provided important insights into the future requirements to be faced by SEE countries.

Throughout these meetings an interactive component has been emphasized, where the participants were asked to present their views and analyses of the topics introduced by the host nation. The interactive workshops also present an opportunity for participants to share experiences with border guarding experts from the donor countries.

DCAF is very keen to build on its current experience in the area of border security, and continues to seek insightful information and experience by individuals or organizations that have been active in the establishment and/or reform processes of border guard structures. DCAF's goal is to promote the design of successful models and assist in establishing an appropriate program for success in both advising and guiding countries who are interested in building up or reforming their border security systems.

To help guide DCAF in this process an International Advisory Board has been established consisting of senior border security officials from Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Russia, Slovenia and Switzerland.

### **3.3 Demobilization / Retraining in SEE**

In October 2002 DCAF appointed Col. Shay Duffy as its new Advisor on Demobilisation & Re-training (DRA). A former member of the Irish Defence Forces, Col. Duffy has wide experience in Security Sector Reform in Ireland and in the Balkans where he led the European Commission Monitoring Mission in Bosnia & Herzegovina in 1996. In 2001 he was appointed Head of Plans & Policy in the post Dayton Regional Stabilization Department of the OSCE, also in Bosnia & Herzegovina.

Following a number of field visits to Bosnia & Herzegovina, FRY and Macedonia in October and November 2002 and attendance at DCAF organised workshops and seminars, he formulated a demobilisation and re-training strategy to support security sector reform in SEE. This strategy envisages an integrated approach to demobilisation issues with individual countries being encouraged to consider the planning of their demobilisation strategy as part of their overall strategy for SSR; a strategy which if

it is to be effective should not only address purely defence issues but should also encompass security policy, defence policy, policies of economic development and the wider socio-economic policies. The need for this integrated approach has been highlighted not only on numerous field visits but also at many bilateral meetings and workshops held in SEE. Based on this strategy, DCAF will plan a number of events in 2003 to raise regional awareness of the need for planning and implementing a demobilisation and re-training strategy. In this regard every effort will be made to make full use of the partnerships established with the Bonn International Centre for Conversion and the Stability Pact Centre for Arms Control, RACVIAC, in Zagreb.

Throughout the year, meetings with local government representatives and international organizations were conducted in support of the strategy for integrating Demobilisation & Retraining within the wider aspects of SSR. Meetings were, likewise, held in Brussels with the EU Parliament, Commission and at NATO Headquarters.

The major organizations in this field, which DCAF is now in close contact with, are almost all engaged in bilateral and multilateral efforts on the ground in many if not all of the countries in SEE. Few, it seems, are coordinated amongst other international efforts. DCAF will, through its new Demobilization & Retraining Advisor, attempt to improve this effort through annual events held together with RACVIAC in Croatia. The major players in this field include the OSCE, IOM, IMF, the World Bank, UNDP, Stability Pact for SEE, European Agency for Reconstruction, local ministries of defence and of the interior, the Stabilization Force in Bosnia-Herzegovina (SFOR) and many others.

### **3.4 Parliamentary Support**

One of the fundamental elements of SSR is improved oversight by the legislature and more accountability from the executive. In light of this, DCAF has made assistance to this process one of its priorities in the years to come. The countries DCAF is working closely with in this area include Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Serbia & Montenegro, and Ukraine.

DCAF and external experts have, for example, provided direct assistance, to the Federal Yugoslav Parliament, in the drafting of legislation overseeing military intelligence. This effort, in May 2002, included overseers of intelligence as well as practitioners, from 4 western countries. It was at the personal request of Dr. Dragoljub Micunovic, then Speaker of the Federal Yugoslav Parliament (the Chamber of Citizens), that DCAF together with the OSCE and EWI were asked to compile and present a set of comments, by international experts, on a draft law on military intelligence oversight, authored by an independent commission chaired by Dr. Micunovic. The draft law was translated into English, courtesy of the OSCE Mission to FRY, and sent to the international experts. Each expert provided thorough comments on the law, based on their concrete experiences in the intelligence services and or in parliamentary oversight of intelligence, from Germany the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United States.

Secondly, DCAF is funding 2 locally hired Parliamentary Staff Experts in the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and in Bosnia & Herzegovina [Similar efforts have been made in the National Assembly of Republika Srpska, however, parties represented in the Defence and Security Committee are currently reluctant to take up the offer for internal political reasons]. They will, through an ongoing process of education and training, offered by DCAF, the OSCE and other partner organizations, improve the level of knowledge held by parliament in the field of defence and security, for improved oversight.

The aim is also to help develop a network of such staff experts in defence and security issues in SEE who will facilitate strengthened links between their respective parliaments, resulting in the dissemination and exchange of relevant information and encouraging harmonization of accepted democratic standards. Accordingly, DCAF is in the process of expanding its *parliamentary staff experts program* to

include 6 countries in total. Once the local experts are hired DCAF will act as a liaison between them, as a means of improving information sharing, transparency and best practices in the field of defence and security oversight and accountability. This expansion will be carried out in close cooperation with the OSCE, through its Conflict Prevention Centre and its missions in the region and will include Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Moldova, Macedonia and Serbia & Montenegro. The funding includes the purchase, and installation of, a laptop computer with internet access and a mobile telephone. It will also include a limited travel budget aimed at attending training courses or relevant seminars.

Specialized training courses for these parliamentary experts will be offered through DCAF and partner organizations on topics such as defence budget transparency, defence planning, national security concepts, intelligence oversight, and also English language training. DCAF is currently looking into the creation of a training arrangement with the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP).

The close cooperation with the OSCE is unique in this regard. Without it – especially the OSCE's on-the-ground presence - this program would not have been possible in its present form.

Thirdly, in November 2002 DCAF commissioned a thematic study of the Serbian Parliament's Security and Defence Committee, its legal framework, limitations, powers and recommended changes, together with the OSCE Mission to FRY and the Parliament of the Republic of Serbia. The study has been conducted by both DCAF and the Law Enforcement Department of the OSCE Mission to FRY. At present the committee structure in the parliament is undeveloped, with committee members unaware of the legal framework within which the committee can function. The current and potential role of the committee within legislative and oversight matters remains unclear; what is evident, however, is that it does not reach the level of other democratic countries. The findings of the report, together with a committee guide and implementation plan will be presented to the Parliament and those within the political structure with the power to implement change (party whips), with a view to the establishment of an implementation plan to see the fulfilment of the recommendations of the report.

In September 2002, DCAF, jointly with the Ukrainian Verkhovna Rada (parliament) and NATO, co-organized an international conference on Parliamentary Oversight of the Sphere of Security and Defence, in Kiev. The response of Ukrainian parliamentarians was overwhelmingly positive and interest for further such educational and awareness building exercises expressed. The conference proceedings will be published soon in both languages.

Furthermore, in 2002 DCAF supported – both financially and through lecturers – parliamentary staff training courses and parliamentary orientation seminars offered by the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, based in Brussels. Through this cooperation, the following activities took place:

1. Parliamentary staff training program for the Russian Duma, which took place in Brussels from 19 until 27 January.
2. Conference on "Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina", which took place in Sarajevo from 9 until 11 April (in cooperation with the OSCE Mission to Bosnia-Herzegovina).
3. Parliamentary staff training program for the parliaments of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Yugoslavia, which took place in Brussels from 8 until 15 June.
4. Rose-Roth Seminar in Tbilisi, Georgia (in cooperation with the parliament of Georgia), which took place from 27 until 29 September.
5. Parliamentary staff training program for the Ukrainian parliament, which took place in Brussels from 27 until 31 January.

The three Brussels parliamentary staff training programs provided experience and expertise to the staff from CEE and SEE parliaments, particularly those working in research and international relations departments, and for defence and security committees. The programs focused not only on defence and

security, political and economic issues, but also on the mechanisms that democratic parliaments employ to exercise broad oversight responsibility over national foreign and defence policy formation and implementation. The participants received briefings from NATO and SHAPE officials, parliamentarians from Belgium, UK and Dutch officials from the European Commission and the European Parliament.

The April conference in Sarajevo focused on security sector reform in Bosnia-Herzegovina, particularly on establishing a defence and security committee (at state level) in the Bosnia-Herzegovina parliamentary assembly. DCAF selected a group of parliamentarians from Poland, the Netherlands, the UK, Italy and Norway, who came to Sarajevo to share the experiences of their respective parliaments in democratic control of defence and security issues. The audience was comprised of members from the BiH Parliamentary Assembly who were particularly interested to learn about the powers and importance of the defence committees of the guest nations. The conclusion of the conference was that the BiH parliamentary assembly would “consider” establishing a committee on defence and security at State level.

The Rose- Roth Tbilisi seminar focused on the political, strategic and economic challenges the Caucasus region confronts today. Major oil and gas discoveries in the region, the worrisome escalation of regional tension and the paradigmatic shift in international affairs that followed on the heels of the September 11th attacks have considerably raised strategic stakes in this area of the world. The seminar brought together parliamentarians from Western, CEE and SEE countries to discuss the security issues in the Caucasus, to promote the development of appropriate civil-military relations, including the democratic control of armed forces; and to share expertise and experience in parliamentary practice and procedures.

### **3.5 Post-Conflict Reconstruction of the Security Sector (Macedonia)**

Two visits of the DCAF Director to Macedonia in early 2002 charted DCAF’s bilateral cooperation with Macedonia in the political circumstances created by the Framework Agreement that ended hostilities in the summer of 2001. Several projects were undertaken.

**First**, a conference on Post-conflict Reconciliation and Peace Building was organized with the Institute for Defence and Peace Studies at the University of Skopje in June 2002, that revealed the sensitive state of minds in the aftermath of the conflict as well as the difficulty of coping with the obvious need for reforming the security sector, including the necessary adjustment of the numbers of persons from minority ethnic groups in the armed forces.

**Second**, a conference on Security Sector Reform in Macedonia in December 2002, organized jointly with the Institute for Defence and Peace Studies, raised awareness of the complexity of the task of reforming the security apparatus in Macedonia’s new post Prague NATO Summit security environment.

**Third**, a conference on Military and the Media organized in January 2003 in partnership with Medienhilfe, Zurich, shed light on the multitude of interactions between civil society and the military, which is known as a particularly sensitive issue in a multiethnic society.

**Fourth**, the participation of Macedonian Border unit representatives in the DCAF Border Security Systems project was assured throughout the year.

Two additional visits by the Director in December 02 and January 03 confirmed the interest of the Macedonian Government, the Parliament and the Presidency in intensifying DCAF’s engagement in view of the resolve of the new Government, that came into office after parliamentary elections in September 2002, to speed up the quest for EU and NATO membership. As a consequence, DCAF agreed upon an intensive co-operation program with the newly established Parliamentary Committee on Defence and Security for the rest of 2003. Even more important, DCAF established in February 2003 an International Security Advisory Board (on Defence and Security) for SEE to assist in the coming years all major Macedonian institutions in carrying out their security sector reform programs. The Board, designed as a key stimulant and clearing-house for security sector reform assistance oriented projects in Macedonia, is also to assist Albania, Croatia and Serbia and Montenegro.

### **3.6 Russia and the CIS**

One of the pillars of strength of the IP division is that it is comprised of staff from several regions of the world, including Russia. This has allowed DCAF to participate in regional activities and to explore areas such as the Caucasus, Central Asia and Russia, through our Russian Program Coordinator for CIS. It is in this context that DCAF has been present at the following events, either by providing expert speakers or by joint sponsorship with local or international partners:

1. 25-28 June, 2002 – Conference on “The Role of Media in Building-Up the Civil Society” in Yerevan, Armenia, in partnership with NATO’s Office of Information and Press.
2. 2-5 July, 2002 – Conference on “The Role of Media in Building-Up the Civil Society” (2<sup>nd</sup> part of a series) in Baku, Azerbaijan, in partnership with NATO’s Office Information and Press.
3. 19-20 September, 2002 – participation at the conference in Moscow “Russia and NATO” to study the state of civil-military relations in other countries.
4. 6-9 October, 2002 – exploratory trip to Bishkek to discuss the possibility of a mid-2003 conference in Kyrgyzstan with an emphasis on Security Sector Reform in Central Asia.
5. 27-29 November, 2002 – DCAF co-sponsored a conference on “Legislation on Civil-Military Relations” in partnership with CPIS and with participation of several international legal experts.
6. 23 January, 2003 - planning meeting in Moscow with DCAF partner, CPIS, on the September 2003 joint DCAF- CPIS conference, with CIS Inter-Parliamentary Assembly in St. Petersburg, focusing on “Parliamentary Oversight of Peace-Keeping Operations in the CIS.”

### **3.7 Security Sector Reform Stock Taking Project**

A remarkable, and unique, 1-year project has come to its conclusion. The Stability Pact project – funded by Political Division IV of the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs - was “stock-taking” on the progress in security sector reform in six SEE countries. Government and non-government experts assessed national security concepts; democratic control of armed forces, security and intelligence; defence planning and resource management; crisis management; the work of parliamentarians; and related issues. The project was developed in three stages:

1. Explaining the project’s objective and establishing an organizational framework in the target countries;
2. Conducting workshops in the target countries; and
3. Organizing special studies and papers - eleven from each country – and finally, editing and presenting them to Stability Pact officials. DCAF is planning to publish a volume on each country in hard copy by mid 2003.

## **4. Outreach**

The Outreach division serves as DCAF’s ‘reconnaissance’ section and performs three main functions.

Outreach prepares the ground for new DCAF engagement in new geographical and subject areas. As such, Outreach initiates contacts, identifies information needs, enables sustained consultancy to governments and other potential partner organisations (particularly in the realm of civil society), and delivers expertise (such as qualified counsellors) where most needed. The Legal Political Assistance Group is one such medium for substantive assistance.

Secondly, Outreach operates 'out of area' and prepares the ground for DCAF activities in as yet unexplored areas. Such areas include Central and Latin America (where Outreach has consulted on a project in Guatemala) and Mongolia.

Finally, the staff of the Deputy Director is responsible for quality control of all DCAF activities. Responsibility for quality control may entail involvement in programme planning at an early stage of concept-formulation and methodological reasoning, and close monitoring through all stages of the process.

*Outreach receives its funding fully from DCAF. There is, however, an interest to take interested parties to task. Thus the Mongolian Centre for Civil-Military Relations took over fully the cost of the workshop in May (except for the travel cost for the Deputy Director), and the Moscow Centre for Democratic Centrist insists on a fifty per cent equal participation in all projects. For all LPAG activities the local partners are obliged to provide assistance at least in kind.*

The Outreach Division is comprised of three staff members, from Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

2002 Outreach Activities were (in topical order):

#### **4.1 Stability Pact**

The four programmes mandated by the Swiss MFA on behalf of the Stability Pact were brought to a conclusion with a number of publications to follow in 2003. Workshops were organised and conducted in six South East European countries (Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Moldova, Romania) on Security Sector Reform Self-Assessment, and articles on ten select topics were collected from all six countries. The six country studies were handed over to the NATO SEESTUDY project as a Swiss contribution to Security Sector Reform in South East Europe. The programme on expert formation was implemented under responsibility of the Deputy Director in the Consortium of Defence Academies Security Sector Reform Working Group. Publication of the findings is foreseen for April 2003. The South East European Documentation Network (SEEDON) was handed over to ISN for insertion into their network. It will be content-managed by International Projects from 2003. The Transparency in Defence Budgeting Matters project, fully under the control of International Projects, will come to a conclusion in the first half of 2003.

Further contributions to Stability Pact activities entailed the Deputy Director's expert participation in the annual Table III meeting (Bucharest), and contributions to the Sofia Transparency Centre yearbook. Dr. Fluri further presented a paper on Security Sector Reform and Civil Society at the Stability Pact sponsored Civil Society 2002 summer workshop in Sofia (proceedings forthcoming).

#### **4.2 Consortium of Defence Academies**

Outreach took over responsibility for co-chairing the Consortium WG on Security Sector Reform and co-organised WG meetings in Vienna, Paris, and Garmisch. Under the direct responsibility of Outreach are the Stability Pact study on expert formation in Security Sector Reform matters (see above), methodological considerations of a questionnaire related to it, and publications of WG projects *Does Security Sector Reform Work?* and *Civil-Military Relations in Southeast Europe after September 11, 2001*.

#### **4.3 The Legal-Political Assistance Group (LPAG)**

The Legal-Political Assistance Group (LPAG) was founded in 2002 in order to accommodate high interest from parliaments and representatives of the executive of various countries. An extended conference (consisting of workshops on Money Laundering and Parliamentary Oversight of the Security

Sector) was held in Kiev on September 27-29. Proceedings will be published in 2003 in cooperation with the Verkhovna Rada, the National Security Council of Ukraine and the National Institute for International Security Problems (NIISP), DCAF's valiant partner institution.

The LPAG is a non-permanent body of internationally renowned experts on legal and law-making matters operating under the direction of the DCAF Deputy Director and Head of International Projects<sup>1</sup> jointly.

Mandates for cooperation with the LPAG exist to date from the:

- *Russian State Duma Defense Committee*
- *Ukrainian Verkhovna Rada Foreign Relations Committee*
- *The Parliament of Georgia*

A lesser form of cooperation exists with the CIS Parliamentary Assembly in St. Petersburg.

#### **4.4.1 LPAG Activities 2002/3**

##### **1. Inventories of existing laws and law drafts**

Members of the LPAG have in 2002 inventorised and commented the existing laws and law drafts in the parliamentary oversight and reform of the security sector field in the Russian Federation (publication in Russian Moscow 2002, in English Moscow 2003), and started to inventorise same in Ukraine and Georgia, again with a view to comment and annotate them in the light of international good practice. Publication of the findings is planned for 2003, 2004 respectively.

##### **2. Round-Table conferences on law drafts**

Round-Table conferences/discussions of law drafts in the light of international good practice took place in November 2001 (Moscow – *CIS Model Law on Parliamentary Oversight*), November 2002 (Moscow – Russian Draft Law on Parliamentary Oversight of Armed Forces), November 2002 (Moscow – *CIS draft Model Law on Peacekeeping*), Kiev (September, December 2002 – Ukrainian Draft Law on Parliamentary Oversight of Armed Forces). Proceedings are being prepared for publication in early 2003.

##### **3. Informational Seminars (non-parliamentary)**

Though the LPAG is primarily designed to assist parliaments in their law-making activities, it is equally available for informational seminars on crucial aspects of parliamentary control and security sector reform to representatives of the executive and civil society.

4. GUUAM participation. On a special request of the Ukrainian government, DCAF seeks to make available participation of representatives from GUUAM states in all activities underway in Ukraine (Georgia- Uzbekistan-Ukraine-Azerbaijan-Moldova).

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<sup>1</sup> LPAG Members are invited to activities according to their specializations and the needs identified by the respective parliaments. The membership currently includes:

Simon Lunn, Secretary General, NATO Parliamentary Assembly  
Dr. Wim van Ekelén, Dpty Secretary General NPA, former WEU Secretary General, Netherlands MP  
Anthony Foley, Senior Legal Advisor, Ministry of Defense, Republic of Ireland  
Dr. Ian Leigh, Centre for Human Rights, University of Durham, UK  
François Godet, Legal Advisor, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces  
Dr. Hans Born, Fellow, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces  
Dr. Michael Noone, Catholic University of America, Washington DC  
Dr. Velizar Shalamanov, George C. Marshall Association, Sofia, BG  
Dr. Janusz Onyszkiewicz, former Defense Minister, Warsaw, Poland  
Gen. Karlis Neretnieks, Sweden  
LTC Andreas Pruefert, Chairman (incoming), EUROMIL, Brussels  
Annual Report1

#### **4.4 IPU-DCAF Handbook project on Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector**

The IPU-DCAF Handbook project on Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector implemented by the Think Tank and overseen by Outreach was brought to conclusion in early February after a lengthy drafting process which involved workshops at IPU global meetings in Havana (2001), Ouagadougou (2001) and Marrakech (2002) and an editing workshop in December 2002 in Geneva involving parliamentarians from Malaysia, Argentina, Greece, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the NATO and OSCE Parliamentary Assemblies. Outreach will introduce the Handbook at the April 2003 IPU global meeting in Santiago de Chile. Copies in English, French and Spanish will be available in March 2003. Translations into further languages (notably Russian) are envisaged. (Also see 2.1.3, page 17)

#### **4.5 NATO-SEEGROUP**

The NATO-SEEGROUP SEESTUDY project was presented with the findings of the DCAF South East Europe Self-Assessment Programme in electronic form. Compact Discs with the relevant sixty-six articles were handed out to the project leader, Dr. Jonathan Eyal (RUSI), and the missions to NATO of all states involved in the SEEGROUP.

#### **4.6 NATO Parliamentary Assembly / Rose Roth**

The NATO Parliamentary Assembly September 26-30 Rose-Roth conference on democratic oversight of the defence sector in Tbilisi was co-organised on behalf of the Swiss MoD by DCAF Outreach. DCAF Deputy Director introduced the LPAG to the Georgian Parliament and solicited a cooperation mandate for DCAF.

#### **4.7 NATO's Office of Information and Press**

NATO's Office of Information and Press invited Outreach to participate in two informational seminars held in April/May 2002 in Baku and Yerevan.

Switzerland was represented by Dr. Philipp Fluri in the NATO Ukraine-Border Management Assessment team on three fact-finding missions to Ukraine.

#### **4.8 Civil Society**

The implementation of a series of ten workshops on Civil Society Building in post-communist states was agreed upon between DCAF and the Moscow Centre for Democratic Centristism in fall 2002. The programme foresees DCAF providing expertise on civil society from a Western perspective at five of the 10 workshops. The programme started on January 23, 2003 and will lead to five substantial publications on civil society in post-communist states, making Western expertise available in Russian to a Russian-speaking public. Smaller programmes proposed by the Ukrainian Working Group on Post-Soviet Society and the Simferopol Civil-Society Working Group were supported ideally and financially by Outreach.

#### **4.9 OSCE**

OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Deputy Chairman Pentti Väänänen was invited to join the IPU-DCAF editorial team.

Outreach informed incoming OSCE representative to Tashkent, Mr. Kouwenaar, on possibilities of regional involvement in Border Management and other activities.

#### **4.10 Switzerland**

DCAF Outreach organized an information seminar in cooperation with Political Division IV on possible joint activities. Earlier plans on a possible DCAF involvement in Colombia on a PD IV mandate did not materialize. A direct outcome of the information seminar is a PD IV mandate to DCAF to hire experts on Security Sector Reform, the Islamic World and Africa for its expert pool.

Dr. Fluri represented Switzerland in the NATO Ukraine-Border Management Assessment team on three fact-finding missions.

Outreach supplied NATO SEEGROUP SEESTUDY with sixty-six articles on Security Sector Reform in South east Europe.

DCAF Outreach implemented four programmes on Security Sector Reform in South East Europe on behalf of the Stability Pact.

#### **4.11 Saferworld**

Outreach met with Saferworld representatives in December 2002. Among the common interests identified were a handbook on post-conflict security sector reform, and in-depth studies of security sector reform in the Caucasus, including Chechnya, areas Saferworld as well as DCAF has special interest expertise in. Discussions have so far not led to joint activities.

#### **4.12 War-Torn Societies Project (WSP)**

DCAF and WSP signed an MoU on joint activities in 2002. The Deputy Directors of both WSP and DCAF are in charge of identifying possible joint activities.

Dr. Fluri represented DCAF at WSP's global gathering (a jamboree of all collaborators) on October 14, 2002.

#### **4.13 Pilot Projects**

In order to facilitate a possible expansion of DCAF activities into select 'out-of-area' regions of the world, DCAF Outreach has accepted invitations from governments and international organizations to look into possible cooperation with areas not on the erstwhile priority list:

- Guatemala. DCAF Outreach accepted an invitation from WSP to assess their 2-year comprehensive post-conflict security sector reconstruction programme on behalf of their donors.
- Mongolia. DCAF Outreach accepted an invitation from the Mission of Mongolia to the UN to conduct a workshop on security sector reform in Ulan Bator in May 2002. The proceedings of the workshop are being edited and will be published in 2003.
- Turkey. DCAF Outreach accepted an invitation by Soros Foundation of Turkey to join a high-level Working Group on good practices in National Security Policy decision-making.
- Armenia. DCAF Outreach discussed possibilities of organizing a Self-Assessment Security Sector Reform Stock-Taking exercise in Armenia. Discussions have not yet lead to concrete decisions.
- Azerbaijan. DCAF Outreach contacted the Azeri parliament on possibilities of making the services of the LPAG available.
- Moldova. DCAF Outreach contacted the Moldovan parliament on possibilities of making the services of the LPAG available.
- Belarus. Belarus having joined DCAF in 2002, the Deputy Director visited Belarussian authorities in February 2003. Discussions have not yet led to concrete decisions.

#### **4.14 Research Projects**

Under Outreach's aegis or with Outreach's cooperation the following research projects (leading to a publication) are being implemented:

*Security Sector Reform in Georgia.* Cooperation project with CIPDD/Tbilisi and Johns Hopkins University/DC.

*The Guatemalan Experiment in Post-Conflict Reconstruction of the Security Sector,* in cooperation with FLACSO, WSP Guatemala, and WSP International.

*Successful Security Sector Reform – the Case of Mongolia.* In cooperation with the Centre for Civil-Military Relations, Ulan Bator.

#### **4.15 Publication Projects**

The proceedings from the October 2002 5<sup>th</sup> International Security Forum will be published in March 2003 jointly by Think Tank and Outreach with NOMOS publishers.

A comparative study on military law systems in Europe (cooperation project with Prof. G. Nolte/Göttingen University) is about to be published by De Gruyters/Berlin in February 2002.

### **5. Office for the Coordination with Swiss Ministry of Defence**

Within the framework of internal reorganisation of DCAF in November 2002 a new "Office for the Coordination with the Swiss Ministry of Defence", headed by DCAF's Assistant Director for PfP Programme Anja Ebnöther, has been created. The Director of DCAF wears indeed a second hat being also the Representative of the DDPS for the three Geneva Centres (DCAF, GCSP, GICHD) and their PfP related activities, the International Relations and Security Network (ISN), the International Security Forum (ISF) and the project "Maison de la paix". With the project "Maison de la paix" moving steadily forward and with DCAF being in charge of organising the up-coming 6<sup>th</sup> ISF in 2004, the need to have a person responsible for these various DDPS programmes at DCAF became overwhelming. For the sake of completeness, the major aspects of this side of the Director's and Ms. Ebnöther's work are summarised below, though it only relates, but is not part of, DCAF's work.

There will be in 2003 substantial additional change in this area. On the one hand, the DDPS is forming a planning staff for the Maison de la paix, both in Berne and in Geneva, thus alleviating some what the burden for the Director of DCAF under his second hat. On the other hand, the DDPS has decided to create for the three Geneva Centres and the Maison de la paix a common "Service Centre" as an independent legal entity (taking, in all probability, the legal form of an association with 5 members, i.e. the three Geneva Centres, the DDPS and the DFAE). This "Service Centre" will offer its support free of charge to the Geneva Centres and will form also the nucleus of the future service organisation of the "Maison de la paix". The Centre may absorb some of DCAF's administrative staff for that purpose and provide DCAF and its sister institutions with welcome support in the organisation of such highly demanding tasks as the organisation of the 6<sup>th</sup> ISF.

Additional change may, in a related development, be caused through the decision of the DFAE to take over from the DDPS some of the burden to financially support the family of Geneva Centres as from 2004 onwards. The discussions between the two Ministries aim at establishing parity in the task of financing the Centres. This welcome development will not necessarily increase the overall financial

means available to the Geneva Centres from the Swiss government, but clearly it will clearly broaden the governmental support basis of DCAF and its sister institutions.

## **5.1 Activities in the framework of the US-Swiss MOU in support of the PfP Consortium**

The Joint Planning Committee, the group responsible for implementing the US-Swiss MoU (signed in 1999) in order to support the PfP Consortium of Defence Academies and Security Studies Institutes with know-how on information technology and e-learning, did not only continue the work described in the Joint planning document 1, but finished also a new joint planning document to widen and deepen the US-Swiss cooperation. This JPD 2, signed on 13 May 2002 in Washington DC, is going beyond e-learning develop radically new software that will enable computers to evolve into genuine research assistants. The construction of a “knowledge portal” has been defined as the main objective for the years to come. The project has, moreover, been linked to the “Maison de la paix”. In early March 2003 the JPC was presented with first cost estimates for this ambitious project. They ranged in the area of some 10 million US Dollar for the next five years – and shall be borne in equal parts by the United States DoD and the Swiss DDPS.

Meeting schedule of the JPD: 7-9 January, Zürich, Switzerland; 5 February, Sofia, Bulgaria; 11-13 March, Washington (finalization of the JPD 2); 13-14 May, Washington DC (signing ceremony of the JPD 2 at the Pentagon); 9-11 September, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany (tasking of the technical experts on both sides to elaborate a work plan for the implementation of the JPD 2); 10-11 October, Geneva (discuss first elements of the work plan, finish preparation for the ISF in Zurich, Switzerland; 14 October, ISF, Zurich, (side-bar presentation of MOU/JPDs 1 and 2); 3-5 March, Orlando, USA (presentation of financial and resource needs for the implementation of the JPD 2).

## **5.2 PfP Consortium activities**

### **5.2.1 Secretariat Working Group**

The Consortium’s informal governing body, the Secretariat WG , was in 2002 responsible for providing input for the annual conference as well as information about the results achieved by the respective working groups, and for stimulating synergies between the various Consortium working groups.

After the Paris Annual Conference, the Secretariat WG initiated a far-reaching re-structuring of the Consortium in view of streamlining its activities and improving its governance. DCAF, as one of the main input providers, underlined in this context the importance of clear instructions, well-defined, politically relevant projects, leadership and measurable results. An informal Advisory Group met for this purpose on August 16, 2002, at DCAF to brainstorm and discuss ways and means for providing a new vision for the Consortium.

Secretariat Working Group meetings in 2002: 7-8 February, Sofia, Bulgaria; 2-3 May, Kingston, Canada; 12-13 September, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany; 5-6 December, New York, USA.

### **5.2.2 ADL Working Group**

The meetings of the Advanced Distribute Learning (ADL) WG underlined in 2002 how much progress had been made in international cooperation in this area: Ukraine, Bulgaria, Russia, Slovakia as well as Germany, Canada and Sweden thus joined the WG and begun to contribute to its output by providing a growing number of ADL modules. ADL continues indeed to spread in the education and training programmes of many PfP countries. NATO experts were present at all meetings of the WG - both keep in touch with the WG’s work progress and to involve it in the further development of the “NATO 101 Course” (which had been prepared by the ADL WG for NATO). In 2002, the NATO/TEEP ADL ad-hoc

Group based its work in developing a prototype for e-learning mainly on the results of the ADL WG, supported by Swiss voluntary national contributions.

Meetings of the ADL WG in 2002: 4-6 February, Sofia, Bulgaria; 5-6 September, Kyiv, Ukraine; 9-10 January, Geneva (NATO/TEEP/ADL ad-hoc Group).

### **5.2.3 SSR WG**

The Consortium's Security Sector Reform (SSR) WG, formerly Civil-Military Relations WG, is chaired by DCAF. Interest in the group, and output of it, have rapidly grown during the year. DCAF has, for the future, though decided to give the priority to quality over quantity. Work will therefore be focused in 2003 on fewer projects and smaller meetings leading to results of direct political relevance.

2002 projects included: A questionnaire on expert formation in the security sector, which was distributed both at the Annual Conference and through the DCAF and Consortium websites, and which lays the groundwork for a study on "Expert Formation in Stability Pact Countries" whose conclusions will be presented in early 2003; the study "Does Security Sector Reform work?", an in-depth analysis of progress made in security sector reform in six Stability Pact countries. The work of the group is published on its website under [www.dcaf.ch/cmr-wg](http://www.dcaf.ch/cmr-wg).

2002 meetings of the WG: 4-5 April, Vienna, Austria; 4-5 November, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany.

### **5.2.4 The European Security Study Group (ESSG)**

The working group dealt during its 2002 meetings with the latest developments regarding ESDI and CESDP after 9/11, and discussed ESDP after Nice and Laeken regarding the European crisis management capabilities. One of the meetings, devoted to the "Impact of the Global War On Terrorism on European Security", discussed the present and future borders of Europe. Some regional aspects dealt with the security in the Nordic Sub region, to include Kaliningrad, the Baltics, the Mediterranean issues impacting on ESDI and CESDP, the Muslim dimension in Europe and the fight against terrorism to restore stability to Southeast Europe.

The work resulted in many PfP Consortium publications (Athena papers, Connection Quarterly Journal, articles on the web and reproduced in many local and national institutes and colleges as well as the report of the conferences and a few articles regularly published in the Croatian International Relations Review. After several years of consolidation, the group strongly supported the inclusion of young faces. The meeting at the Consortium Annual Conference gave a wide overview of the different "European Aspects of Security", from enlargement to Russia, from border guards to the influence of NATO and EU on CIS and SEE. At the September Secretariat WG Meeting, it was decided to merge the working group with the "Future of NATO Study Group".

Meetings in 2002: Rome (NATO Defense College), January 27-29; Berne (Department of Foreign Affairs), April 21-23; Paris (Collège Interarmées de Défense), June 16-20; Stockholm (SIPRI), September 8-10; Oberammergau (SHAPE School), 27-28 January.

### **5.2.5 Annual Conference**

The Annual Conference of the Consortium in Paris from 17 to 19 June was attended by a strong DCAF delegation. The Centre chaired the meetings of two Working – "Security Sector Reform" and "European Security Studies Group".

The Paris conference was, though, the last Consortium Annual Conference following the format of essentially a series working group meetings. The next Annual Conference in Berlin in June 2003 will see more plenary meetings that permit a political dialogue. It will, above all, see the introduction of 5 distinct "tracks" instead of the working groups meetings: "Asymmetric Threats", "Regional Stability", "European Security", "Education and Training" and "Security Sector Reform". DCAF will chair the security sector reform track. The conference will also see a broadening of the participation which will now also include other elements of the security sector – most notably police and border guard institutions as well as parliamentary defence committee staffs.

### **5.3 Other activities**

DCAF was present an exhibition booth at the Swiss Military Academies meeting "Wer wacht über die Wächter?" on 16 March, 2002.

DCAF participated in a NATO/PfP Conference, on 13-15 June, on "International Security and the Fight against Terrorism" hosted by the Austrian Defence Ministry and attended by a dozen Foreign and Defence Ministers from EAPC countries, but also the Secretary General of the Arab League, the Mufti from Bosnia, and NATO Secretary-General Lord Robertson.

### **5.4 Cooperation with LVAK**

DCAF signed a letter of intent with the Austrian Defence Academy (LVAK) about future cooperation. A detailed work plan for 2003 was signed on 22 March in Reichenau, Austria. Cooperation is envisaged in the area of security sector reform in general in a series of specific projects in particular. The regional focus of activities will be South Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia.

### **5.5 NATO's Political Military Steering Committee (PMSC) Meeting, Geneva**

In October, DCAF assisted in organising for the 3rd time the meeting of the PMSC's "Geneva Forum" in Geneva and introduced the panel on "Security Sector Reform". DCAF also chaired one of the 3 Working Groups on the second day on the same topic. Many of the proposals and suggestions made by DCAF at this occasion were later on further discussed at Oberammergau in January 2003 and finally made their way in a "Food for Thought" paper circulated by NATO's International Staff to allies and partners in spring in view of creating a "Partnership Action Plan on Security Sector Reform".

### **5.6 World Summit on the information Society**

On 10-12 December 2003 the UN General Assembly's *World Summit on the Information Society* will take place in Geneva. The event will be jointly organized by the International Telecommunications Union and Switzerland.

Preparations for the event have started in 2002. Two meetings took place between DCAF, which was given a coordinating role by the Swiss DDPS for the activities Switzerland has deployed through the Geneva Centres, ISN and other IT projects with the Swiss PfP programme, and the Swiss conference organizers. As a result, DCAF will, together with the Directorate for Security Policy of the DDPS, prepare, as a side event to the summit, a "market place" – with the catchy title "e-peace" - whose purpose it will be to showcase the various ways in which modern information technologies can serve peace. The financial support for this event will come from the DDPS and the Swiss Federal Department of the Interior.

## 5.7 Maison de la paix

The planning of the Maison de la paix is steadily advancing. There is agreement between all concerned parties on the location of the Maison de la paix. The necessary project governing structures (Comité stratégique, Comité des utilisateurs, Comité technique) have been created. The necessary funding (some 120 million Swiss Franks) have been included into the budgets of the various Federal Departments concerned as well as in the financial planning of the Canton of Geneva. An architectural competition was launched and will result, by late May 2003, to a winner (after some 100 architects had participated in the first round of the competition, 14 proposals made it to the second and final round). Construction work is earmarked to start on 1 January 2005, while the building – of some 32'000 m<sup>2</sup> – should be ready no later than the fall of 2007. The Director of DCAF is a member of the “Comité stratégique” and the “Comité des utilisateurs” and has acted as a Vice-President of the “Jury architectural”. DCAF will be offered some 60 offices plus additional work space, meeting and archives room in the Maison de la paix.

## 6. Other Activities

One of the tasks of the Director is to pay a formal visit to each DCAF member country. The purpose of these visits is to present DCAF and its activities, to establish points of contact for smooth cooperation, and to lay the groundwork for a cooperation programme. During these visits, Director of the Centre is normally received by high-ranking representatives of the Foreign and Defence Ministries and often also by representatives of the presidential structures and Parliament. There are, moreover, also meetings with NGO and the local representatives of the international community (OSCE, EU, Council of Europe, NATO/PfP). So far, the Director has paid such visits to the following DCAF member countries:

- Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (28-30 January 2001)
- Ukraine (4-7 February 2001)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (12-15 February 2001)
- United States (25-27 February 2001)
- Slovenia (10-11 June 2001)
- Russian Federation (26-29 June 2001)
- Slovakia (3-4 December 2001)
- Macedonia (11-12 February 2002)
- Croatia (26-27 February 2002)
- Sweden (4-6 March 2002)
- France (17-20 June 2002)
- The Netherlands (27-29 November 2002)
- Italy (17-20 February 2003)

Similar formal visits were paid to NATO/EAPC/PfP (21 May 2001), the Council of Europe (24-25 September 2001), and the Commission and the Council of the European Union (5-6 July 2001), the World Bank (9 April 2002), the International Monetary Fund (9 April 2002), and the UNDP (21 October 2002). Regular contacts have, moreover, been initiated since late 2000 with the ICRC.

DCAF, its Director, and DCAF staff members have been consulted time and time again throughout the year for special advice and services.

In his capacity as Secretary of the Council of GCSP, as a Council member of the GICHD, as a member of the Advisory Board of the GCSP and the Swiss Institute of World Affairs, as well as a member of the Directing Board of the Geneva based Centre for Applied Studies in International Relations (CASIN) the Director of DCAF participated in the statutory meetings of these Centres and Institutions.

## V. OUTLOOK

For DCAF, 2002 was – after a very hectic 2001 - a year of both consolidation and steady growth. Having been confronted during its first year of existence with the daunting challenge to build the Centre, to get intellectually on top of the substance matter and to successfully manage a major assistance project, the Centre could only profit from a slower pace in its second year of activities. The effort was clearly worth its while. The Centre – which was an attractive concept when founded – is now very much a recognised international player and seen by the international community as a centre of excellence, as this report on its activities indicates. The team has been assembled. A dense network of partner relations has been built up. Concrete results have been achieved. The publications programme is now in full swing. On the ground, DCAF has today – at any given moment – several dozens of project moving under way. Much confidence and goodwill has been gained. International mandates of great significance could be procured.

This is a solid foundation for the Centre's work over the coming twelve months. Growth will continue, but at a somewhat slower pace. The Centre should reach with some 50-60 staff members its cruising altitude. The number of projects will continue to grow, but can increasingly profit from experience gained in project management and more robust management structures. Work will begin in 2003 in several new areas – most notably the Islamic world, Central Asia and the Caucasus, while the first steps made in Africa will evolve in a perhaps modest, but hopefully also very serious programme. This new work will benefit from the results that have already been achieved in other, neighbouring areas.

A particular priority will be for 2003 to better integrate the activities of the Think Tank and the International Projects Division. DCAF is indeed unique an institution in combining very serious analytical work with extensive project work on the ground. The expected fruit of this combination should be added value for both types of activities.

The relentless drive to give quality and relevance first priority will continue. The yardsticks against which success will be measured in this respect will be, above all, the number and the quality of the international mandates given to the Centre. Much has already been achieved in this respect. But much remains also still to be done.

Towards the end of 2003, work will begin for the 6<sup>th</sup> International Security Forum (ISF), to be held in October 2004 in Montreux. DCAF will, this time, be the main organiser – with GCSP and the Federal Institute of Technology as its partners and co-organisers.

Looking beyond 2004 the key issue continues to be the question whether, at the end of the build-up period, DCAF should go global or not. The question remains not easy to answer. On the one hand, there is obviously much that continues to need to be done in the Euro-Atlantic region, particularly in South Eastern Europe which remains DCAF's geographical point of gravity. DCAF has, moreover, only just started to reach out to countries outside of the Euro-Atlantic region. 2003 will hopefully see additional projects in the Caucasus and in Central Asia and, above all, Africa. The demand for the Centre's services continues, however, to grow very quickly indeed. In the end (and as trivial as that sounds), it will be the financial means put at DCAF's disposal that will determine how much the Centre can do how quickly.