



BONN INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR CONVERSION

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# bulletin

No. 44

October–December 2007

## Bring the Adapted CFE Treaty into Force

### International Appeal

*This appeal was initiated by former diplomats and senior research associates from different nations and research institutions in Europe and North America in order to support the ratification of the Adapted Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe. The treaty is a key element of the European security structure and an indispensable political symbol of security cooperation which should not be destroyed.*

It is with great concern that we, the undersigned, note the Russian Federation's announcement that it intends to suspend implementation of the 1990 Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty on December 12, 2007. We fear that such a move could not only doom the CFE Treaty, but that it also could prevent the entry into force of the 1999 Adapted CFE Treaty, thus risking a collapse of the entire CFE regime. Such a development would undermine co-operative security in Europe and lead to new dividing lines and confrontation.

The CFE Treaty is a cornerstone of European security and the key element of the co-operative approach to security as agreed upon in the Charter of Paris of November 1990. The accord's invaluable verification regime, including regular information exchanges and on-site inspections, has shown that confidence and security can be better achieved through co-operation and openness than by competition and secrecy. Additionally, stability throughout Europe is increased by adherence to specific limitations.

But now, due to disagreements between NATO and Russia, the whole regime is in serious danger. Russia asserts that the combination of NATO expansion and the alliance's failure to ratify the Adapted CFE Treaty threaten Russian security. NATO states claim that the continued presence of Russian forces in Georgia and Moldova, despite

a prior commitment by Moscow that they will be withdrawn, does not permit ratification of the revised accord. We firmly believe that all the states-parties should abide by the core CFE principles and that current disagreements must not be allowed to erode or destroy a regime fundamental to the security of the whole of Europe.

The CFE Treaty made a substantial contribution to ending the Cold War, enabling the peaceful unification of Germany and the peaceful transformation of the states of Central Europe and the successor states of the Soviet Union, and preventing inter-state conventional war in Europe. Indeed, the treaty resulted in the destruction of more than 60,000 heavy conventional weapons and the elimination in Europe of capabilities for large-scale offensive action and surprise attack. Conventional stability also contributes to making nuclear weapons in Europe unnecessary.

Beyond that, the CFE Treaty has contributed to stabilizing sub-regional military power relations and to limiting sub-regional arms races. The treaty also has provided a model for regulating the military aspects of violent conflicts in Southeast Europe. If the CFE regime is maintained, it can serve as a model for other regional peace and stability processes.

Bringing the Adapted CFE Treaty into force is an important means to include more states in an integrated European arms control regime and thus maintain and extend key elements of security co-operation in Europe. Entry into force of the Adapted CFE Treaty also is necessary to ensure that the instruments of European security co-operation keep pace with the global challenges to European security today, including the new threats posed by transnational terrorist actors. Its loss will resurrect past problems and yesterday's mistrust.

We therefore appeal to the governments of all CFE states-parties to preserve the CFE regime and bring into force the Adapted Treaty as early as possible. Ratification by those who have not yet done so should go hand in hand with constructive new approaches to resolve current disputes.

All states and peoples of Europe would lose if the CFE regime, an unprecedented instrument for the preservation of peace and with greatest importance to Europe's future, would now be destroyed.

Signed by (amongst others):

- Boese, Wade, Research Director, Arms Control Association (ACA), Washington
- Prof. Brzoska, Michael, Director of the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (IFSH)
- Croll, Peter J., Director of the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC)
- Ekéus, Rolf, Chairman, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SPIRI)
- Lodgaard, Sverre, Director Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), Oslo
- Prof. Mueller, Harald, Director of the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt/M (PRIF)
- Prof. Rittberger, Volker, Center for International Relations / Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Tübingen, Germany
- Prof. Steinbruner, John, Director of the Center for International and Security Studies, University of Maryland, USA
- Dr Trenin, Dmitri, Senior Associate, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Deputy Director of the Carnegie Moscow Center
- Dr Zagorski, Andrei, Senior Research Fellow, Center for War and Peace Studies, Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) University, Moscow
- Dr Zellner, Wolfgang, Deputy Director of the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (IFSH), Head of the Centre for OSCE Research (CORE)

Further information at [www.bicc.de](http://www.bicc.de)

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BICC (Bonn International Center for Conversion) is an independent, non-profit organization dedicated to promoting peace and development through the efficient and effective transformation of military-related structures, assets, functions and processes.

This newsletter is published quarterly by  
© BICC  
An der Elisabethkirche 25, 53113 Bonn, Germany.

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## Staff Spotlight



Clara Fischer

Clara joined BICC in November 2006 as an intern. Since February 2007 she has worked as a Research Assistant at BICC, contributing to a research project on multiethnic federations and the institutional preconditions for stability and conflict settlement. The project, funded by the German Foundation for Peace (DSF), examined the question of whether and how the state form of a federation influences ethnic conflicts on the basis of four case studies. Clara particularly focused on the Spanish institutional system.

In her present work, she participates in the editing of the *Friedensgutachten* (Annual State-of-Peace Report) 2008. The *Friedensgutachten* is a joined publication of the five mayor German peace research institutions. In addition, she is currently engaged in preparing an international conference on the nexus between security and migration which is funded by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and will take place in February 2008.

Clara studied Regional Science of Latin America at the University of Cologne. This course of studies includes political science, economics, Ibero-American history, Spanish and Portuguese. During her studies she focused on international relations, particularly on security issues. In her thesis she examined the structural change of violence in the post-conflict-context of Central America analyzing Central American youth gangs, called *maras*, which spread out throughout Central and North America and are increasingly combated transnationally.

Clara lived in Spain for half-a-year and spent several months in different countries of Latin America. She was an intern in Lima, Peru, and Mexico City.

Clara loves traveling, and in her free time she enjoys meeting friends, cooking and going to the movies.

→ For further information please contact Clara Fischer at [fischer@bicc.de](mailto:fischer@bicc.de).

BICC staff wishes you all a  
Happy New Year

## The Security–Migration Nexus: Challenges and Opportunities of African Migration to EU Countries

On behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation (BMZ) BICC is organizing an international conference from 22–23 February 2008 in Bonn, entitled: “The Security–Migration Nexus: Challenges and Opportunities of African Migration to EU Countries”.

Both in scientific and political discussions, the nexus between migration and (in)security is established mostly from the perspective of state actors and their security interests in the countries of origin and of residence.

The conference on security and migration, in contrast, will attempt to do justice to the (security) interests and needs of migrants and Diaspora groups by providing them with an equal opportunity to address their views during the discussions. Links and correlations between migration and security can thus be defined in three levels:

1. (in-) security as cause and result of migration,
2. “securitization” of migrant discourses in the receiving countries, and
3. security-relevant results from international migration and the Diaspora engagement with respect to conflict management and peace consolidation in the countries of origin.

This conference intends to address the question of how the various different interests of the three groups of actors involved in international migration can be harmonized, and whether and how the so-called ‘triple-win’ approach can be integrated into the profile of political approaches in the future.

The goal of this conference is to give scientific impulses for a greater involvement of special potentials of Diaspora groups in the fields of conflict management and peace consolidation. Additionally, the conference intends to stimulate future networking and joint research foci on the national and international level.

Both national and international experts from research and politics as well as representatives from the Diaspora and the relevant ministries, NGOs, CSOs, and international organizations will take part in this conference.

→ For further information please contact  
→ Andrea Warnecke at warnecke@bicc.de

## Global Monitoring of Stability and Security

The Network of Excellence (NoE) on Global Monitoring for Stability and Security—GMOSS, funded by the European Commission, has now been operating in its fourth year. The scientific objectives of the NoE are to identify needs and improve existing methodologies for producing and sharing information in support of crisis management and conflict prevention.

In this regard, BICC, as an associated member, organized a GMOSS seminar on “Environment and conflict—evaluating and strengthening the means of interdisciplinary cooperation” that took place in Bonn from 18–20 September. A number of international experts with a broad variety of professional backgrounds, such as remote sensing and political science, were invited by BICC to share their views on the environment-conflict nexus.

The seminar responded to a growing recognition that the stability of livelihoods, to be seen as a core variable of human security, is in many ways influenced by environmental factors as well as governance. Environmental change (deforestation, desertification, growing water scarcity, etc.) is one major contributing factor to human (in)security, which in turn has an important role to play with regard to conflict creation, prevention, escalation, regulation, and mitigation. Moreover, the seminar opened a window of opportunity for future collaboration and extension of the research focus of the network. The results of the seminar will be published early next year.

BICC’s most recent involvement in GMOSS was its participation in the 2nd European Emergency Exercise GNEX’07 (15–18 October 2007). The whole network undertook a one-week near real time exercise on applying satellite imagery for supporting international crisis response mechanisms in Europe. A fictitious crisis scenario developed by the Center for Satellite-based Crisis Information (ZKI) of the German Satellite Center (DLR), the Centre National d’Etudes Spatiales (CNES) and the University of Linköping (LiU), and in close cooperation with users from the European Commission (DG RELEX, DG Environment/MIC and DG Enterprise) served as basis for this exercise. This exercise showcased the network’s ability to contribute successfully with regard to assessing human insecurity situations and helping responsible EU entities take the right measures to prevent further escalation or undesirable development of the fictitious crisis situation.

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or see [www.gmooss.jrc.it/](http://www.gmooss.jrc.it/)

## New BICC Publications

Konzeptpapier:

Diana Burghardt. 2007. "Für ein effizientes Friedensengagement. Das Konzept der Integrierten Missionen." Oktober.

BICC Focus 4 (updated English version):

Jerry Sommer. 2007. "A Way Out of the Impasse: Time for a new strategy on Iran's nuclear program." November.

Konzeptpapier:

Warnecke, Andrea, Julie Brethfeld und Volker Franke. 2007. "Die Rolle der afrikanischen Diaspora im Konfliktgeschehen." Konzeptpapier zu dem Workshop *Konfliktfaktor oder Krisenschlichter? Die Rolle der afrikanischen Diaspora im Konfliktgeschehen* des Ministeriums für Generationen, Frauen, Familie und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen (MGFFI) in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Internationalen Konversionszentrum Bonn (BICC). November.

Ashkenazi, Michael, Christine Beeck and Elvan Isikozlu. 2007. *Module on Marking and Tracing Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)*. November.

Isikozlu, Elvan and Lydia Stone. 2007. "People Safe from Guns in South Sudan—A Training Manual for Local Stakeholders". Second edition. November.

## BICC Notes

Fatal Transactions attended the General Assembly of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) from 5–8 November in Brussels. The Kimberley Process is a government-led rough diamond certification scheme that was created to prevent the trade in conflict diamonds. Fatal Transactions has been critically following the implementation of the KPCS since its inception. This year a large group of NGOs from diamond producing as well as diamond trading countries from Africa, Europe and Latin America joined in a KP orientation workshop and attended the plenary sessions. This was the first time that such a large and diverse group of NGOs participated in the General Assembly.

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→ Jolien Schure at [schure@bicc.de](mailto:schure@bicc.de)

Michael Dedek participated in the conference "From Early Warning to Early Action: Developing the EU's Response to Crisis and longer-term Threats" which was held in Brussels from 12–13 November 2007. The European Commission organized the conference to analyze how the EU can improve its capacity to respond effectively to crisis and longer-term threats. During these two days, more than 800 participants from governments, NGOs and international organizations discussed latest developments in EU conflict prevention,

crisis management and crisis preparedness. The Peace-building Partnership was launched during this Conference, with its aim of mobilizing and consolidating civilian expertise for peacebuilding and addressing, in particular, non-state actors, think tanks, international organizations and relevant agencies of EU member states.

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→ Michael Dedek at [dedek@bicc.de](mailto:dedek@bicc.de)

BICC was invited to actively participate in the 2nd Colloquium on "World Domestic Politics", entitled: "Lobbying and PR – Representation of interests for God and the world" (*Lobbying und PR - Interessenvertretung für Gott und die Welt*). As an independent and international think tank, BICC lobbies for the prevention and transformation of violent conflicts through research, consultancy and capacity-building. Peter Croll presented examples of BICC's work, such as the fight against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW), and the training activities that go along with this. He presented BICC's leading role in the Fatal Transactions network, and its activities within the European campaign against the depletion of resources.

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On 27 November Jerry Sommer, Research Associate at BICC, and Bernd W. Kubbig, Senior Research Fellow at the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (HSFK), participated in the discussion "Preventing an Iranian Bomb: The Urgent Need to Change Strategy", organized by ISIS (International Security Information Service) Europe at the European Parliament in Brussels. The discussion was hosted by André Brie, MEP, and chaired by Dr Stephen Pulinger, ISIS Europe.

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In the framework of the symposium: "The responsibility to protect (R2P): Progress, empty promise or carte blanche for humanitarian intervention?", Peter Croll facilitated the BICC expert's discussion: "The concept of 'human security'. Added value for the German foreign-, security-, and development policy?" as well as the plenary discussion: "From the declaration of intent to its implementation. Practical and political preconditions for taking on the responsibility to protect." The symposium took place from 29–30 November in the *Gremiensaal* of the Deutsche Welle (DW) in Bonn.

For further information please contact

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