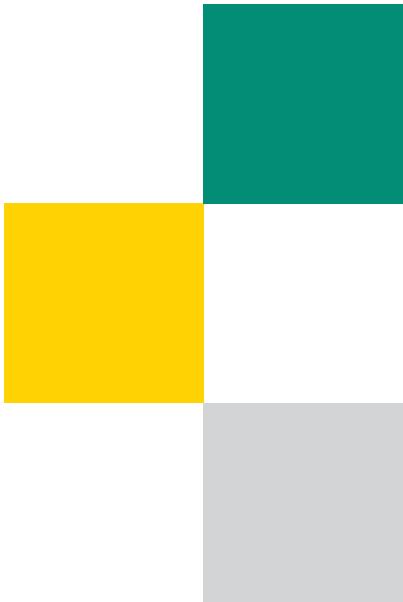




# Guide

to International Organisations in The Hague





# **Guide**

to International Organisations  
in The Hague



*International  
City of Peace  
and Justice*



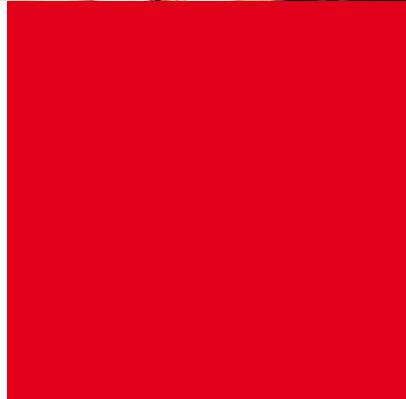
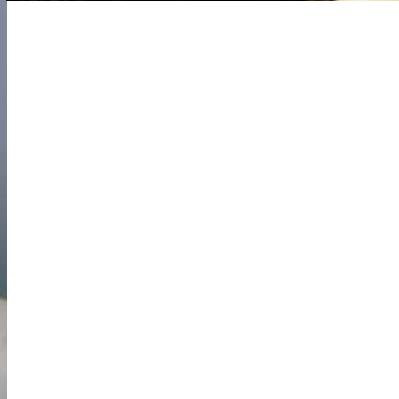
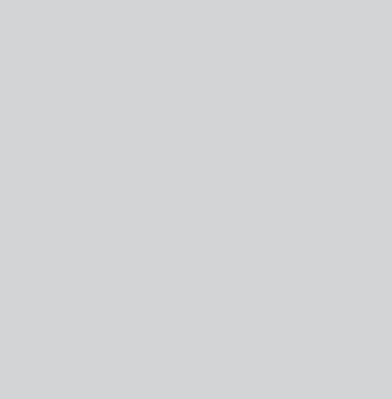
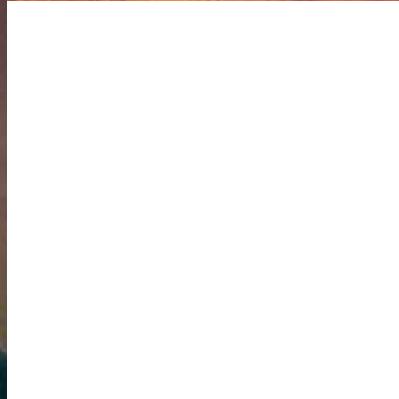
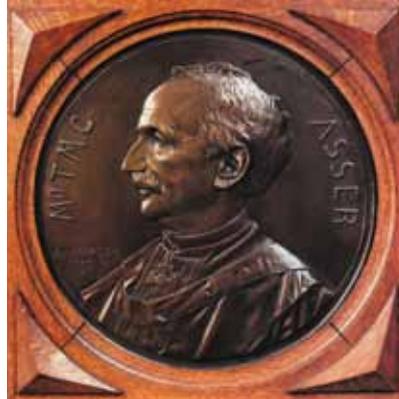
## The Vocation of The Hague

In 2013 The Hague celebrates two important jubilees: the bicentenary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands as well as the centenary of the Peace Palace, the icon of The Hague as an international city of peace and justice. Above all the institutions that it houses, the imposing Peace Palace represents centuries of tradition connected with Hugo de Groot, Immanuel Kant, Tobias Asser, Bertha von Suttner and many others.

A hundred years after the Peace Palace was completed, The Hague is considered the Mecca of international law. A hub of knowledge, growing every day (as work in progress), but also being put into practice every day. The latest additions to the family of institutions are Leiden University College The Hague, University of Peace and The Hague Institute for Global Justice. The Hague Institute is an independent, nonpartisan organisation that conducts interdisciplinary research, provides professional skills training, develops practitioner tools, and convenes experts and partners to facilitate dialogue and promote knowledge sharing. The Institute's work centers on three strategic areas: Conflict Prevention, the Rule of Law, and Global Governance. Through its analysis and practical activities, The Hague Institute aims to contribute to, and strengthen, the global framework for preventing conflict and furthering international peace.

In recent years, the security industry has grown in importance as a pillar of The Hague's economy. There has always been a significant concentration of security-related businesses, institutes, government bodies and international organisations in The Hague. For a number of years now, we have been working on creating the right facilities and circumstances to turn that concentration into a powerful cluster: The Hague Security Delta.





The cluster's Master Plan, which was developed last year, covers issues ranging from forensic DNA research and the suppression of digital espionage and cybercrime, to the protection of socio-economically essential infrastructure such as water, transport, energy and telecommunications.

Every summer, The Hague Academy of International Law draws eminent lecturers and crowds of students to The Hague. Charles Lyon-Caen, in his speech during the opening celebrations of the Academy in 1923, spoke these optimistic words: “Un jour le droit sera le Souverain du Monde!” That is and always will be our guiding principle here in The Hague. And that is also why we, as a municipality, actively support the further development of international law and the rule of law here. This is the vocation of The Hague, enshrined in the maxim ‘Vrede en Recht’ (Peace and Justice), which was added to The Hague’s official coat of arms by royal decree.

**Jozias van Aartsen**

*Mayor of The Hague*





*“So Help  
Me God!”*



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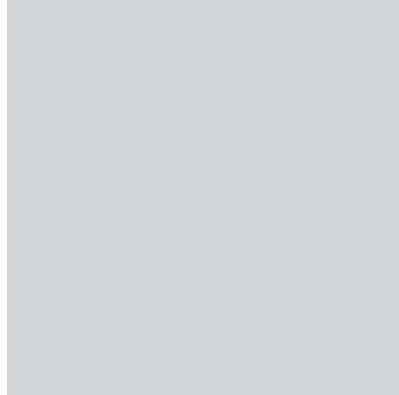
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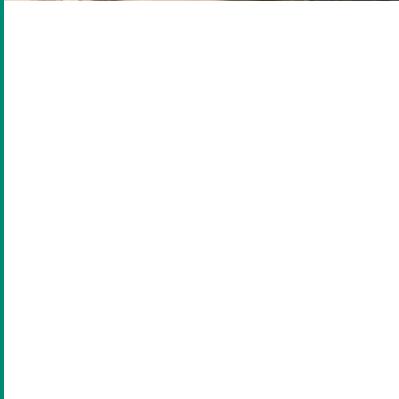
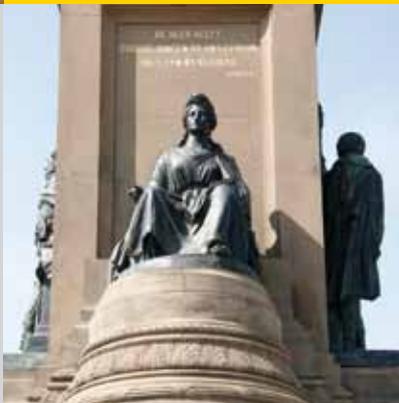
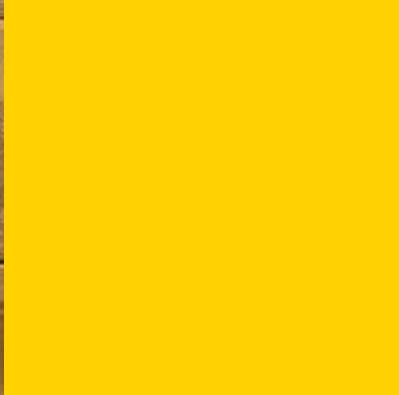


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VILLEM FREDERIK,  
PRINS VAN ORANJE-NASSAU,  
DE ACHTERDE WILLEM EENIG HEERSCHER VAN DE ZEVENTIENDE EN ACHTENTWINTIGSTE EEUW VAN DE NEDERLANDEN EN VERVOLGERS  
DER VERENIGDE NEDERLANDEN,  
DE ACHTERDE DE WILHELMUS EENIG HEERSCHER  
VAN DE ZEVENTIENDE EN ACHTENTWINTIGSTE EEUW VAN DE NEDERLANDEN EN VERVOLGERS  
DER VERENIGDE NEDERLANDEN,  
ALS NATIONAAL BLYK VAN DANK AAN NIEM  
NEDERLANDS HOOFD EN REDDER,  
WIE DE NEDERLANDEN EN VERVOLGERS VAN DE ZEVENTIENDE EN ACHTENTWINTIGSTE EEUW  
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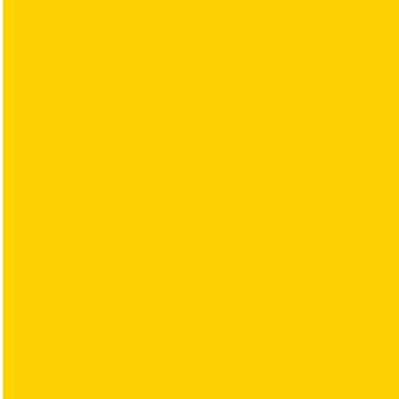
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*“This Palace will be a Temple of Peace, in which, even when the waves of war rise up on the horizon, better sentiments can find a haven in order to resume their flight after the gale like the doves of Noah’s Ark”*  
 (A.P.C. van Karnebeek, August 28, 1913)



# I. Introductory Essay

## 1. THE HAGUE, THE WORLD IN SMALL COMPASS

### An Elegant Township

Snugly lodged amidst lush pasture-lands and comfortably shielded from fierce North Sea gusts by a sturdy belt of pristine dunes, The Hague has of old been a city of charm, a venue for the chic and the abode of the more refined arts of life. Typically, the township never felt the need for protective walls or moats. In the midst of the hustle and bustle of the day, rose-scented parks and dreamy estates, noble squares and stately avenues have preserved for The Hague that dignified calm and noble repose that befits a centre of intellectual, rather than industrial or commercial, pursuit. If the economic strategy of the energetic City Executive currently seeks to attract dynamic industry and high-tech businesses, The Hague is, traditionally, a 'white collar' community. A quarter of its labour force is involved in what is the largest civil service apparatus of the country.

### Abode of Arts and Sciences

Not surprisingly, the city counted numerous men of science among its prominent sons, from the celebrated father and son Huygens in the 17th century to both Nobel Prize Winning Tinbergen brothers in more recent days. The city also prided itself in its men of letters, from Cats to Couperus. It harboured lawyers of world renown from Hugo Grotius to Tobias Asser and attracted foreign scientists and philosophers such as Simon Stevin, Benedict de Spinoza, René Descartes, and Daniel Fahrenheit. The arts, too, flowered here. Celebrated painters of The Hague School, from Van Gogh and Mesdag to the Maris and Israels, felt inspired by the township's land- and seascapes. Prominent architects planned the city's layout, from Daniel Marot to Hendrik Berlage to Richard Meier. Renowned conductors mesmerised its orchestra's; curators of fame ran the priceless collections of its museums, art galleries and libraries, and its dance companies made the city's name ring around the world.

### Centre of Politics and Diplomacy

Still, to the Dutch, The Hague stands out, if nothing else, as the time-honoured seat of government. Its Hall of Knights was the proud chair of the Counts of Holland in far-off medieval days. Its Houses of Parliament were at the heart of the Dutch Revolt, home of the Princes of Orange and pivot of the administrative machinery of the glorious Republic and its sea-borne empire. The statues surrounding the Court Lake recall the labour- and growing pains of a nation.

A patrimonial architecture all of its own bespeaks this long history of principedom and royalty, government and diplomacy, officialdom and colonialism. The centre of The Hague is made up of palaces, residences, and strings of ministerial buildings. It is surrounded by quarters featuring the noble dwellings of consuls and ambassadors, and the proud retreats of sugar barons and colonial officials. From there, a set of dead straight, leafy avenues lures one to the more light-hearted pursuits of the sea resort, and to Scheveningen harbour, where fishermen toil away at the heartbeat of the lighthouse.

### The International Challenge

All this, and The Hague's acclaim in the world, was long established when, a full century ago, the township entered upon an altogether new career. The 1899 international Peace Conference marked the dawn of the city as an international centre of justice and peace research. Gradually, and heaving on the ebbs and floods of international organisation, the once dreamy, elegant township transformed itself into a booming crucible



of cosmopolitanism, currently to identify itself as a prominent UN centre in the world. If traditionally, to the Dutchman that is, The Hague equalled the Binnenhof, at present, and to the world at large, the city's acclaim is embodied in Andrew Carnegie's Peace Palace.

As we speak, one third of the Hague population of 500,000 and nearly half of its residents consist of immigrants and expats, representing a full hundred nationalities. Crowded on a surface of some 100 km<sup>2</sup>, a third of which is green space, well over a hundred embassies are housed, some

160 international organisations (be they UN- or EU-oriented, intergovernmental or non-governmental), a similar number of major international business, law and accountancy firms, and a wide range of internationally oriented associations and foundations. English is the city's second language. Each and every year, The Hague welcomes some twenty million visitors on average. The city prides itself on prominent research-centres and well-equipped libraries, and international schools abound. Magnetised by the city's new status, centres of secondary education have opened international branches and launched tailor-made programmes to satisfy the exploding number of pupils. Annual summer courses, such as of the reputed Hague Academy of International Law, host hundreds of students from all over the world, only to add to the international flavour.

### A Tailor-Made Infrastructure

All this has not exactly been a matter of chance. The Hague has 'matured' tremendously over the past few decades and, thanks to the visionary policy of its dynamic City Executive, has considerably upgraded its overall infrastructure. Today, all of the above-mentioned institutions - dignitaries, officials, employees and students alike - profit, be this for work or leisure, from the city's well-developed transport networks, which feature five train stations that lend ready access to Amsterdam Airport, Rotterdam harbour, Brussels, Paris or London. Numerous are the bus- and tramways that connect the many dozens of theatres and some of the most prestigious museums of the Netherlands. And, speaking of Holland, a patchwork of no less than 250 km. of bicycle paths criss-crosses the virgin dunescape, the hundreds of hectares of venerable forests, and the green meadows all around. To top it all, and never failing to cast its spell on people from all quarters of the world, a full twenty kilometres of wind-beaten coastline invite one to an early swim, to windsurfing or sunbathing, to flying a kite with the kids, or to a bracing winter stroll.

Much has changed since the closing decades of the 19th century, when the celebrated hotel Des Indes along the Lange Voorhout and the Kurhaus spa resort at Scheveningen first earned themselves a repute in Europe. Nowadays, international life in the city triggers conferences all year around. Still, the Dutch can always be relied upon to foster private enterprise. Today, a string of modern hotels and conference centres is at the ready disposal of an ever more demanding audience. In similar vein, scores of restaurants link the charms of the traditional Dutch and Indonesian cuisines to the world's many flavours, so as to gratify the discriminating palate of its multi-cultural clientele. In short, The Hague, over

the past few decades, has identified itself wondrously well with its present role as a truly international venue. This guide focuses particularly on those aspects, which by now are at the core of the city's renown worldwide, to wit, The Hague's repute as a world centre for the administration of international justice, and a research centre for peace and security issues. To underpin its aspirations, The Hague as of 2012 (and on the strength of Royal Decree No. 12.000628 of May 9, 2012) now officially boasts the legend "Vrede en Recht" ("Peace and Justice") in its coat of arms.

## 2. THE WORLD OF DIPLOMACY

### A Tradition of Four Centuries

Diplomacy has of old been a major instrument of international relations. In the days when travel was a time-consuming, cumbersome and dangerous undertaking, special envoys, consuls and ambassadors were a vehicle for the exchange of views, to cultivate mutual understanding - as much, of course, as for keeping the homeland posted to the point of espionage. With the rise of the modern State System embassies soon took on a permanent status. In The Hague this process took off when Prince Maurice of Orange established his court in The Hague in the mid-1580s. The splendour of the baroque world of diplomacy culminated in the mid-17th century, in the days of his successors Frederic-Henry and William and Mary, when the Republic reached its pinnacle as a prominent actor on the international political scene. With the gradual decline of the Republic's prominence in the 18th century and the strict policy of neutrality of the (by then) Kingdom of the Netherlands during most of the 19th century, diplomatic life in The Hague dwindled. The First Hague Peace Conference of 1899 changed this situation overnight.

### The Honour of the State

In the 17th century world of protocol and *préséance*, the honour of the State was strikingly reflected in its ambassador's dwellings. Not surprisingly, therefore, many of the embassies of the old European powers were found along the prestigious Voorhout and Vijverberg, immediately surrounding the Binnenhof quarters and Houses of Parliament, the time-honoured political and cultural centre of The Hague. This tradition of centuries is eminently reflected in the Ridderzaal or Hall of Knights. Here, in 1600, the trophies of Prince Maurice's celebrated victory over the Spanish at Nieuwpoort were proudly displayed. Here, the Plenary of the Second Hague Peace Conference



*“The Whispering Gallery of Europe”*



of 1907 assembled. Here, the Queen delivered her annual Address from the Throne. And here, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and H.M. Queen Beatrix attended the inauguration of the International Criminal Court in 2003. The same holds good for that other prominent room, the Trêves-salon. It probably owes its name to the negotiations which took place here in 1608 and which led to the Twelve Years Truce with the Spanish (1609-1621), an event that marked the de facto, if not yet the de jure, independence of the Republic. The room as we see nowadays is the fully renovated salon, decorated in fine style by the famous architect Daniel Marot to host the delegates of the Peace of Ryswyck (1697). Nearly two centuries later, in this very room, Tobias Asser first convened his Conférence de La Haye of 1893. Again, in 1899, in this room a special committee of the First Hague Peace Conference drew up the Convention that established the Permanent Court of Arbitration. And currently, and ever from 1977 onwards, cabinet meetings are held here on a weekly basis. In a sense, all the heydays and pitfalls of the Glorious Republic were mirrored in the waters of the Court Lake (Hofvijver). It saw the father of international law, Hugo Grotius, taken prisoner and the Republic's greatest politicians, Johan Van Oldenbarneveld and Jan de Witt, beheaded and lynched respectively.

Winters were reputedly cold in Holland in those days. Around 1600, the first French Ambassador, De Buzanval, an intimate of Grotius, was not alone in insisting on being recalled to cure his gout. Still, on a sunny spring day, the most chivalrous Prince Maurice of Orange might treat ambassadors to a spectacular tour in Simon Stevin's ingenious sailing chariot and race along the beach at dazzling speed all the way from Scheveningen to Petten.

### The Splendour of Court Life

Court life boomed from the days the 'Winterking', Fredrick of the Pfaltz, and his spouse took refuge in The Hague, fallen victim to the Wars of Religion after a span of rule that did not outlast a single winter. Spurred by the genius of Sir Constantine Huygens, that omnipresent man of letters, personal secretary to three successive Princes of Orange and father of the mathematical genius Christiaan, great architects such as Pieter Post, Jacob van Kampen and Hendrick de Keyser added grandeur to Plein, Plaats, and Noordeinde. The Mauritshuis, treasury of trophies of another Prince Maurice, the Brazilian, stands out as perhaps the best specimen of this style. From these heydays of the Republic date some famous incidents of préséance at the Hoornbrug, the city's limits near Rijswijk,



where foreign embassies were solemnly received. As in 1640, and again in 1660, when shining coaches, bearing the coat of arms of French, Swedish or Danish ambassadors, did not wish to give way to each other, and became engaged in scuffles that left coachmen in the mud. Nearby, in the magnificent Huis te Nieuwburg, another milestone of early modern diplomacy took place, the concluding of the Peace of Ryswyck in 1697. However, from here, diplomatic contacts slowly ebbed away to the point where, in the late 19th century, the first ever American ambassador sighed that the perfect dullness of Court and official life at The Hague did not enable him to properly prepare his daughter for a life in the beau monde of Europe.

### The Hundred Chosen

Small wonder, therefore, that the invasion by a full hundred delegates from no less than 26 nations to attend the 1899 Hague Peace Conference, and in their train many hundreds of pacifists, socialists, suffragettes, journalists and reporters, took the dreamy, sleepy township by complete surprise. Ceremonies, concerts, gala-dinners and exhibitions abounded. Citizens feasted their eyes on the endless train of coaches, the gay display of military gala uniforms and the exotic dress of oriental ladies.

The centre of gravity of the Conference was the Huis ten Bosch, some two kilometres down the road in the venerable Hague woods. Here a scene unrolled whose impact may perhaps have been somewhat underestimated by modern critics. For a full three months, diplomats, military men and lawyers from all over the world gathered in literally splendid isolation, blessed with predominantly gorgeous weather, and enwrapped in a sumptuous ambiance of Dutch Renaissance salons and period Chinese and Japanese rooms.

Plenaries were held in the epitome of the Golden Age interior decoration, the Orange Salon. The room had witnessed crowned heads of Europe dancing and Mozart and Beethoven performing. All along the room's octagonal walls, its very design symbolising peace, superb canvases by Jordaens and his team depicted the feats of Frederic-Henry, Prince of Peace, who had secured the sovereignty of the Republic at Westphalia in 1648. Perfect strangers at first, delegates met in committees of all kinds to discuss the outstanding topics of politics and international relations. This Peace Conference was truly unique in that it met not, as so many conferences before, in the aftermath of war, with resentments still glowing, or in the face of acute crisis and with nerves on edge, but to discuss issues of war and peace in most general terms, in an almost detached tenor and as if it were a purely academic exercise. To some extent, this lack of urgency and the absence of all media pressure may have made delegates indulge in rather too non-committal talks. But in the course of these months, over luncheons and dinners, during strolls at leisure and rounding the serpentine in the superb park layout, delegates came to appreciate each other's tenets to the point of establishing personal relations. The Huis ten Bosch was the experiment of a concept that had been fervently advocated by Hugo Grotius a full three centuries before, to wit, the idea of regular multi-lateral conferences. Two decades later, this idea would take hold for good in Geneva, but not before the shocking experience of La Grande Guerre, asphyxiating gas war and pointless massacres along the Somme had made the world the wiser and sadder. It took another two decades, and yet another devastating clash of ideologies, for the noble idea to reach full maturity in the UN Era. At some spare moment in-between meetings, in the course of these opening months of the International Era at Huis ten Bosch in 1899, Tobias Asser must also have hatched the visionary idea of a Hague Academy.

### The International Era

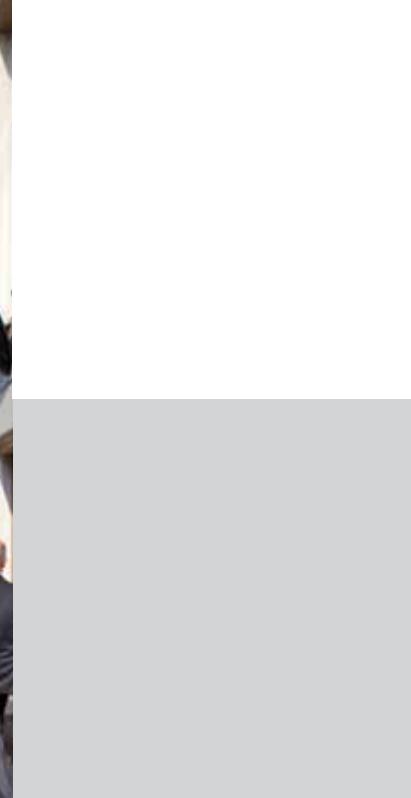
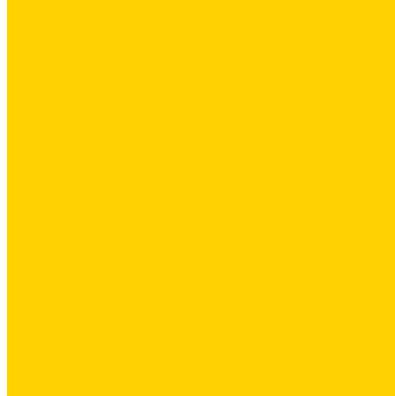
From thereon, The Hague would never be the same again. Internationalism had entered its veins and banished all former indolence.

The major outcome of the 1899 Conference was the founding of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the first international body of its kind. It soon built itself a reputation by competently solving some long outstanding riddles in the international sphere. In 1907 the Second Hague Peace Conference assembled, in a fruitless effort to try and check, through a range of Conventions, that spiralling armaments race and proud naval rivalry that tore apart the nations of the Old Continent as much as of the New World: the Americas and Asia. Still, it was this Conference that, in a unique exchange of visionary thought, laid the foundations for the international judiciary that, a full century later, is the pride of The Hague.

The year 1913 witnessed the ceremonial opening of the Peace Palace, a glorious day that coincided with the centenary of the nation's regained independence after the Napoleonic Wars. From these decades of swift expansion of city life date the park layouts of Van Stolkpark and Park Zorgvliet in the up to then virgin dune area between The Hague and Scheveningen. In years to follow, with international contacts blossoming, many embassies of young nations from all over the globe were to pick their residences in these comfortable park areas, scattered with palatial villas, in the immediate vicinity of the Peace Palace.

The constitution of the Permanent Court of International Justice (the predecessor of the International Court of Justice of the UN Era) in 1923 also introduced a new kind of diplomatic dignitary to The Hague.

The Judges of the Court, as much representatives of their region and culture as the ambassadors themselves, were warranted a diplomatic status on similar footing with the latter dignitaries. To that extent, the arrival of ever new courts and tribunals also ensured the expansion of the, by now, impressive Hague diplomatic community. As we speak, the Netherlands maintains diplomatic relations with 168 States, 107 of which are represented in The Hague by an Embassy and an additional 10 by a Consulate. Again, in nearby Wassenaar, numerous diplomatic residences are to be found. Close to 6,000 foreign representatives enjoy the immunities specified in the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, criss-crossing the city in CD, CDJ and CC licence-plated limousines. All this, in turn, has given birth to a whole range of social activities within the international community. International festivals abound and embassies pose as generous sponsors to events that spread the word of internationalism and multiculturalism, indeed echoing Hugo Grotius's adage that The Hague is the world in small compass. In recent years, four new embassies were established in The Hague, representing Angola, Armenia, Senegal and Panama.





Another highlight was the ceremonial opening of the new French Embassy in the immediate surroundings of the Peace Palace in 2013. Also, the Association des Consuls La Haye is established in The Hague.

### 3. A TRADITION OF INTERNATIONALISM

#### Leiden and The Hague

Back in 1575, having bravely withstood a prolonged siege by Spanish troops, the city of Leiden, at the advocacy of Prince William of Orange himself, was allegedly offered either a long-term release from taxes, or the exclusive right to a University in the Province of Holland. This explains why The Hague, the centre of administration, legislation and judicature in the Netherlands never laid claim to a university in those early days. It also accounts for the close links between the two townships. The interaction between doctrine and learning at Leiden, notably in the spheres of political and legal sciences, and the praxis of government, parliament and courts at The Hague has of course always imposed itself. Of old, members of the Hague-based Council of State, Supreme Court, and Court of Holland were recruited from Leiden. The resurgence of international law in the Netherlands in the latter part of the 19th century and the reappraisal of Hugo Grotius as a 'founding father' of this discipline owe much to the Leiden professors Vissering and Van Vollenhoven. It is not altogether incidental, therefore, that two out of the three Dutchmen, who served on the World Court, Van Eysinga in the interbellum period and Kooijmans in recent years, were Leiden professors. The third, incidentally, was Bernard Loder, the Utrecht professor who served as first president of the Permanent Court of International Justice in the 1920s. By the same token, the growing jurisprudence of the Hague Courts has always been followed with keen interest by the Leiden law faculty and its students. In recent years, with the expanding role of the Hague international courts and tribunals, this interaction was upgraded and put on an institutional level. In 2004, the 'Hague Campus' of Leiden University stood out as a founding member of The Hague Academic Coalition.

#### Tobias Asser (1838-1913)

If the origins of The Hague are reputedly linked to William II, Count of Holland in the 13th century, a similar legendary figure from the 19th century may pose as the godfather of the city's international stature. Tobias Asser (1838-1913) was a visionary lawyer and a paragon of

diplomacy. A prominent arbitrator, member of the founding committee of the celebrated Institut de droit international in 1873 in Ghent and co-founder of one of the first learned journals in the field, Asser was an eminently practical man, as level-headed as he was clear-minded. He was among the first to approach the law as an applied science and insist on



its social relevance. With international communications exploding on the urge of the Industrial Revolution, Asser tirelessly advocated the codification of the law and the harmonisation of the municipal spheres of legislation. From this perception grew his initiative, in 1893, to establish a regular platform for recurrent multilateral consultation, The Hague Conference on Private International Law, a cornerstone of 'The Hague Tradition' to the present day.

The year 1893 may be identified as the birth date of this Tradition. Asser's organisational talents had not failed to impress his colleague from St. Petersburg, Feodor Martens. Early 1899, deliberations among the world's major powers over an acceptable venue for the Czar's proposed Disarmament Conference were reaching a deadlock. At that juncture, it was Feodor Martens, Estonian by birth, who recommended Asser and The Hague to Nicholas II. Martens was at the soul of this First Hague Peace Conference, Asser one of its major protagonists.

Meanwhile, the name of Tobias Asser is also indissolubly linked to another celebrated institution that may perhaps count among the major triumphs of The Hague Tradition, The Hague Academy of International Law. The international courts and tribunals in The Hague reflect the wisdom that comes with age; the Hague Academy mirrors the optimism of youth.

Asser and his American colleague, James Brown Scott, may count as the godfathers of the institution. In 1911 Asser was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize - the only Dutchman ever. Half of the prize money he donated to help launch the Academy. Scott and the American Carnegie Foundation were the Institution's indefatigable advocates for years on end. When first opened in 1923, the Hague Academy was the archetype of all "summer courses" and its formula has been singularly successful. Each and every year, some 600 young lawyers and diplomats from all over the world flock to The Hague to attend the French and English lectures rendered by prominent scholars. Students are mostly lodged at private addresses. Over the years, the hundreds of robust green volumes of the Collected Courses (gradually made available in electronic version) have grown into a highly rewarding treasure-trove of contemporary international law; indeed have helped develop that law. In 2007, on the premises of the Peace Palace a brand new conference centre was opened featuring state of the art technology, which primarily serves The Hague Academy and has now come to replace the former auditorium from the 1920s. The Centenary of Asser's demise will be celebrated in 2013.

### The Hague Peace Conferences

In the summer of 1899, a hundred delegates from twenty-six nations, re-presenting the whole of the then civilised world, assembled at the Huis ten Bosch, Queen Wilhelmina's summer residence near The Hague, to discuss all outstanding problems of international relations. This First Hague Peace Conference marks the Opening of the International Era. In often heated debate of a full three months, three Commissions of diplomats, lawyers and military specialists put together the legal, moral and intellectual legacy of previous centuries in a series of conventions and recommendations regarding the peaceful resolution of disputes, the laws of war, and disarmament issues, which became the backdrop of modern international law. In 1907, a Second, much larger Conference, attended by twice as many nations, and this time also including the young Latin-American republics, elaborated on the work of its predecessor. However, summoned in the wake of the first clash of the Old and the New, the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, and in the midst of acute naval rivalry between Germany and the United Kingdom and of social unrest worldwide, the Conference was preoccupied with War rather than with Peace and its major 'feats of arms' accordingly concerned the Laws of War on Land and at Sea. Still, its in-depth exchange of views on the constitution of an international judiciary, if futile in the short run, also due to the keen

rivalry between the great powers and the small, would prove pivotal to guiding legal luminaries in the Interbellum Period after the cataclysm of the Great War. The sums of these two Conferences are the Hague Conventions which firmly established the International Courts. Meanwhile, the unprecedented social entourage of the Conferences had reshaped the stature of The Hague beyond recognition.

### International Arbitration

The major immediate outcome of the widely criticised but epochal meeting of the so-called Civilised World in 1899 was the establishment in The Hague of a first ever mechanism for the peaceful resolution of disputes, the Permanent Court of Arbitration. Asser and Martens, once more, played a pivotal role in the advancement of the world's first international court, in that they both served as arbitrators and inspired its administrators. Prominent among their joint exploits was their quest for adequate headquarters to serve both the PCA and future Peace Conferences, and to make the newly won ideal of internationalism take root. The outcome of this quest was the Peace Palace, which, till the present day, constitutes the icon of The Hague Tradition.

In 1911, Asser was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Half of his prize money was bestowed on another ideal of his, the founding of an Academy of International Law, an institutional venue for the exchange of views among young academics to foster international understanding, Asser died, dramatically, a mere fortnight before the opening of the Peace Palace, in August 1913. The following summer, shots rang through the streets of Sarajevo. It would take another decade and an unprecedented cataclysm before, in 1923, the Academy was to be installed, soon to develop into a major asset of The Hague Tradition.

The Guns of August and the Killing Fields of Flanders readily demonstrated the inadequacy of the purely optional peacekeeping mechanisms developed by Asser's generation of lawyers, parliamentarians and pacifists in their pioneering but futile attempt to rebut the dogs of war and bridle the idol of state sovereignty. In 1919 at Versailles, the Old Continent, still somewhat uneasily blinking at a world that no longer relied on Romanov, Habsburg, or Hohenzollern rule, found guidance in the idealism championed by the New Continent. US President Woodrow Wilson made the long-cherished dream of political philosophers come true, a veritable League of Nations.



*“The Parliament  
of Man,  
the Federation  
of the World”*





## International Adjudication

Among the precious assets of this Great Bulwark of Peace was a truly international judicial branch. A Permanent Court of International Justice was to adjudicate the nations and give legal advice to the World Organisation itself. It prided itself on an unprecedented political prestige, legal authority and judicial machinery. The PCIJ was allotted to The Hague, to join the Court of Arbitration on the premises of the Peace Palace. Throughout the fateful interbellum period, both League and Court aspired, with some initial success it must be said, to warrant the acceptance and advancement of international organisation, to curb disputes and to generate a solid international jurisprudence. Still, in the face of widely slumbering political resentment, worldwide depression and the ensuing resurgence of nationalism, the young international organs stood little chance against the prevailing reactionary forces. It took yet another cataclysm before humanity, under the patronage of a new world organisation, the United Nations, flourishing a brand new Charter and embracing a new ideal of human rights, embarked on its hitherto short-lived quest to improve on previous generations. Yet soon enough, the political deadlock between radically conflicting ideologies ushered in a Cold War Era that would paralyse all progress for decades on end.

The successor to the PCIJ, the International Court of Justice, did, however, live up to its promise, that is, within the deliberately constrained perimeters of its mandate. By virtue of sound legal scholarship and thanks to structural reform, it overcame, if not without some temporary damage, the many hurdles posed by the rapid social change of the post-colonial era. Thus, it proved itself worthy of its popular title of World Court. In keeping with the claims forwarded in its Statute, it identified itself, both in terms of composition and legal thought, with the juridical legacy of the entire world. But, for all the staunch judgments and advisory opinions generated by this bench of fifteen, the international dispensation of justice nevertheless remains, to the present day, dependent on the voluntary participation of sovereign nations.

Over past decades, many expert bodies at work within the UN organisation, such as the International Law Commission, the Sixth Committee and the Human Rights Commission, have aspired to improve on this situation and speed up the faltering process to durably enforce the Rule of Law. They expanded on the legal and judicial framework and availed themselves of rare moments of international détente as in the mid 1970s, the days of the Helsinki agreements, to try and enforce its implementation. Still, once more, it was human tragedy if nothing else that dramatically triggered progress.

## Arbitration Rekindled

It was state conflict, which, in the 1980s, was to rekindle arbitration at The Hague. As a consequence of the Iranian revolution, the toppling of the Pahlavi regime, and the confiscation of foreign assets, tensions between the Iran and USA administrations flared up high. They were appeased in the Algiers Accords, which stipulated the establishment, in The Hague, of the Iran-US Claims Tribunal, which, over the past three decades, has considerably enhanced the status, and enriched the jurisprudence, of the mechanism of arbitration as such. As a consequence, over the past decade, the Permanent Court of Arbitration, by streamlining its organisation and extending its procedures, likewise regained its former lustre and position at the forefront of current developments in dispute resolution.

## International Criminal Law

Again, it was fratricide in the Balkans following the breakdown of Communism that revived at The Hague another branch of its legacy from the 1899 and 1907 Peace Conferences, to wit, adjudication in the sphere of international criminal and humanitarian law. Modern humanitarian concepts had first surfaced in reply to the massacres inflicted by warfare of the Industrial Age as exemplified by the Crimean War and the American Civil War. In 1874, a Brussels Conference drew up a comprehensive code of the laws and customs of war, which paved the way for the epochal Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907. In 1899, at The Hague, a first call for the adjudication of war crimes was heard.

The notion of an International Criminal Court first surfaced in the wake of the Armenian genocide in 1915 and of German atrocities in WW I. Still, at the time, most League members deemed the idea premature. After WW II, the Allied Powers launched the Nuremberg and Tokyo International Military Tribunals to bring Axis war the idea criminals to justice. In 1948, the UN

General Assembly adopted the pivotal Genocide Convention. From there, however, the Cold War stalemate paralysed further progress, in spite of decades of efforts by the Human Rights Commission and the painstaking research on criminal jurisdiction and an international criminal court by successive Special Rapporteurs of the International Law Commission. Soon after the breakdown of the bipolar system, in the fading 1980s, Europe once again found its ambition to finally realise The United Europe of the Free melting down in the crucible of the Balkans. Faced with alarming reports of genocide in the former Yugoslavia, the Security Council, in a rare moment of unanimity, agreed on concerted action. At the proposition of UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali (an alumnus of The Hague Academy), almost overnight an ad hoc criminal tribunal was implemented in The Hague, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY). It was at that juncture, in 1993, a full century to the year after Asser's epochal initiative, that the city's ambition to become the world's Judicial Capital was first voiced.



The vicissitudes of the ICTY served, if anything, to underscore the urgency of that long overdue, and generally endorsed, international penal code. In 1998, at the long-awaited summit in Rome to resolve on such a code and the establishment of an International Criminal Court (ICC), the Netherlands successfully brandished a bid book to underpin the keen candidacy of The Hague. After a long and winding journey that started at Huis ten Bosch (House in the Woods) in 1899, the inauguration of the ICC in 2003 found the nations once more reassembled in The Hague. Fairly recently, to underscore the position of The Hague, two new institutions in this sphere were established in the city, the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) and the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL).

### Disarmament Issues

The closing decade of the 20th century witnessed similar progress with respect to what had precisely occasioned the 1899 Conference and most disillusioned its champions at the time, to wit, the disarmament paragraph. Back in 1899, many prominent delegates, largely diplomats of the old stamp, had dismissed the issues of the peaceful settlement of dispute or the codification of warfare as predominantly legalistic and fairly academic, better to be left to the realm of that new, somewhat disconcerting, phenomenon - the international lawyer. By comparison, the riddles as how to bend the spiralling armaments race, or check the amazing, indeed widely acclaimed, triumphs of military technology of the Industrial Age, were felt to be primarily political, acutely pragmatic, and indeed far more urgent issues. After having very nearly reached agreement on the ban of chemical weapons, the Conference had finally disbanded without agreeing on any tangible resolutions. Due to political circumstance, the issues of arms control and conflict prevention were abandoned altogether in 1907. Neither Wilson's celebrated Fourteen Points address of 1918, nor the Briand-Kellogg Pact of the League era, which solemnly abjured war as an instrument of national policy, made any real headway. As little, indeed, as the 1925 Geneva Protocol on bacteriological and chemical weapons ever stopped the nations from producing these agents, to which WW II was to bear witness. Not only did the League's Collective Security System fail dramatically, neither was much progress made in terms of mentality, to finally supplant the conflict-based Westphalian dogma and its ingrained suspicion and antagonism of sovereign states by a model of consensus and based on law. The opening decades of the UN Era did not warrant much hope either. The world seemed cramped in the bipolar system of conflicting ideologies.

Until, that is, the first inkling of détente and rapprochement was exploited in the historic Helsinki Act of 1975. With hindsight, it was the Helsinki Process which, once the ideological deadlock had finally been broken, facilitated the 1990 Paris Charter for a New Europe, and the genesis of the OSCE in 1995. The staunch advocacy of human rights by successive Dutch administrations secured for The Hague the Bureau of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities.

In similar vein, within EU context, the stipulations against international organised crime and terrorism couched in the Maastricht Treaty hailed the establishment in The Hague, of the Europol and Eurojust bureaus. In terms of arms control, a much similar process asserted itself. In 1972, in Geneva, the nations agreed on a Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention, without otherwise living up to their promise to subsequently explore a comprehensive and unconditional ban of all chemical weaponry. It took the Iraqi's abuse of toxic agents against the Kurds to make the nations assemble anew in 1993 in Paris to open up such a Convention. Subsequently, the terrorist raid in the Tokyo subway in 1995 made them speed up its entry into force, thus to enable the establishment, in The Hague in 1998, of chemical weapons (OPCW).

In the above survey we have summarily dealt with the stepping-stones that helped The Hague reach its current position as a world centre of peace and justice. Meanwhile, over past decades, the presence in The Hague of a host of international courts, tribunals, organs, and bureaus has, quite naturally, prompted initiatives of various kinds. It has generated centres of research and documentation in the sphere of international law and affairs, such as the T.M.C. Asser and Clingendael Institutes and, recently, The Hague Institute for the Internationalisation of Law (HiIL). It has stimulated education and training programmes at all levels. In recent years, Leiden University has opened a Hague Campus and Grotius Centre, while The Haagse Hogeschool has launched international law courses. It has attracted a variety of facilitating organs and institutions. Non-governmental organisations related to law and peace studies have migrated to The Hague by the dozen, international law firms abound. In 2002, the prestigious Hague Prize For International Law was launched. In 2004, The Hague's major knowledge institutes institutionalised their cooperation in The Hague Academic Coalition (HAC). In the following pages, a full panorama of this gamut of outpourings will be presented. Still, to conclude this historical survey, we will first briefly review the genesis of the icon of The Hague Tradition, the Peace Palace.

#### 4. THE ICON OF THE HAGUE TRADITION

##### Andrew Carnegie and The Peace Palace

In 1903, the Scottish-American entrepreneur and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie donated a stupendous US \$ 1,5 million to the State of the Netherlands for the construction of premises to host the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the institution that was born out of the First Hague Peace Conference of 1899. Pragmatic considerations dictated that the administration of the gift be entrusted to a Foundation. Over the past century, the Carnegie Foundation, which was established in June 1904, has acquitted itself of this assignment.

The building history of the Peace Palace was not unproblematic. The search for an appropriate site and the subsequent international prize competition among architects prompted considerable controversy. On 30 July 1907, in the midst of the Second Hague Peace Conference, the cornerstone of the Palace was laid. On that occasion, the 44 attending nations pledged themselves to submit raw materials for the construction of Carnegie's Peace Temple and to offer specimens of their arts and crafts to decorate the Palace and grounds. On 28 August 1913, with The Hague in festive apparel, the Peace Palace, designed by the French Architect Louis Cordonnier, was solemnly inaugurated. With Queen Wilhelmina attending, Andrew Carnegie and his spouse featured as guests of honour.

The many charms of the Peace Palace are undisputed and are a feast for the eye: the lofty halls, the belle époque interior decoration, the scores of gifts from around the world, and the many canvases and busts celebrating the pioneers of peace and the staunch advocates of the Rule of Law. Meanwhile, critics have often, and perhaps too rashly, commented unfavourably on the clash of styles. For one thing, the Palace mirrors the transition period of the old and new paradigms of art. But more than this, its corridors and conference rooms reflect the sincere aspiration to synthesise endeavours and outpourings from all over the world. This is no less of a challenge in terms of art as it has proven to be in terms of legal concepts and traditions of dispute resolution.

The celebrated British landscape architect, Thomas H. Mawson arranged the classical style of the Peace Palace gardens and rosaries. Gardens are traditionally the realm of philosophers. Over the decades, judges and arbitrators, diplomats and conferees, and the many thousands of students of The Hague Academy of International Law have sauntered along the winding lanes in the grounds, savouring the glorious palette of colours, the exotic fragrances and amiable conversation.

The complexities involved in the stewardship of Carnegie's gift over the past century have been numerous. From the records of the Carnegie Foundation emerges a panorama of human endeavour to uphold an ideal amidst the sobering realities of life. Maintenance and restoration of the Palace turned out to be a cumbersome process.



In recent years, an ever more ambitious programme of renovation and extension is being developed to match the rapid expansion of the institutions operating within the Palace grounds. In 2007 a new prestigious Conference Centre was opened to replace the out-dated Academy building of the 1920s. The new Centre features state of the art technology and all facilities to eminently serve The Hague Academy and Peace Palace Library, and to host a wide range of conferences, including the Annual Meeting of the Conférence de La Haye.



Amsterdam, 11 May 1903 For \$ ~~1500000~~  
At Sight pay this **FIRST** of Exchange (Second unpaid) to  
the Order of *De Nederlandsche Bank* the  
of *One million five hundred thousand Dollars*  
Value in account which place to account with or without advice from  
To *Mr. Andrew Carnegie*  
Payable with *R. A. Frank's*  
*Bank Trust Company*  
*Hoboken, N. J.*  
N. 11303

“The greatest  
one step  
forward ever  
taken by man”



To the present day, the Carnegie Foundation directs the overall management of the premises, including the renowned Peace Palace Library. Members of the Board also constitute the Administrative Council of The Hague Academy of International Law. By the same token, it facilitates the work of the international courts hosted in the grounds: the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the International Court of Justice. The Carnegie Foundation is a Dutch institution, governed by a Board and a Directorate. The Board consists of seven Members, including a representative of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. On a regular basis, former Prime Ministers and Ministers of Foreign Affairs have chaired the Board, Messrs. van der Stoel, Kooijmans, van den Broek and Bot being recent examples. The Supervisory Council of the Foundation is presided over by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and composed of the Ministers of Justice, Finance and Education, along with the Presidents of the Chambers of the States-General, the Vice-President of the Council of State, and the President and Attorney-General of the Supreme Court of the Netherlands. The year 2013 will witness the celebration of the Centenary of the opening of the Peace Palace (on August 28, 1913) with a host of commemorations, projects and publications throughout August-September. In a video message first aired on January 2, 2013 UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon congratulated The Hague on this occasion, declaring: "As we mark the centennial of the Peace Palace, let us pledge to work even harder to build a future where all members of the human family can enjoy their inalienable rights to freedom, justice and peace."

### The "World Centre of Internationalism"

The current ambition of The Hague to pose as an international centre of peace and justice has a long pedigree. In 1905, a "Preparatory Bureau for the Foundation of Internationalism" was founded at the van Lennepweg in The Hague. The primary aims of this Bureau, which was headed by a Dr. Eijkman and Mr. Horrix, were to create a World Centre of Internationalism in the immediate vicinity of The Hague. To this end, the prominent architect De Bazel developed a gigantic design, which envisioned for conference halls, academies and an experimental garden city and, in the heart of the area at the Mussenberg, Carnegie's Peace Palace. The Palace was to be linked to the world by the electric train that ran from the Kurhaus to Rotterdam. The layout reflected De Bazel's theosophical tenets. It featured Renaissance concepts of the *cità ideale*, notably an octagon, the symbol of harmony that was later integrated by Berlage in his extension plans for The Hague. The area covered stretched from the Hubertus Hill to the Wassenaarse Slag

and was crossed by a traffic artery, the Paradère, measuring some 100 m. in width and 10 km. in length. At the Hubertus Hill end a Leap or fly-over linked the Paradère to the Wittebrug. A Wagnerian theatre was projected in its elbow. One kilometre to the north, the Peace Palace was projected to stand out on the highest hilltop as a beacon to sailors.



The plan ran counter to that of the Carnegie Foundation and, for years on end, Eijkman and the Board of the Carnegie Foundation, headed by its President Van Karnebeek, stood horns locked. By 1907, progressive architects, headed by Berlage, Kromhout and De Bazel were up in arms against alleged irregularities in the Prize Competition among architects launched by the Carnegie Foundation, against the Jury's Report and against Cordonnier being awarded the first prize. It was a clash of the Ancients and the Moderns, in which personal resentment had its say too. Back in the 1880s, Louis Cordonnier, whose somewhat reactionary style had a great appeal to Dutch city councils had, much to Berlage's discomfort, won the first prize competition for a new Stock Exchange building (De Beurs) in Amsterdam. In the end, all discontents rallied under the banners of Eijkman in an official address to Parliament, which failed. Eight architects then instituted legal proceedings against the Carnegie Foundation. In 1909 they lost the suit, lodged an appeal, only to find the judgement upheld in 1911. The history of Eijkman's project, as visionary as it was quixotic, constitutes one of the most colourful events in the history of The Hague internationalism. To conclude its tale, the headquarters of the International Criminal Court, which are anticipated for the next decade, is built on the very spot where Eijkman had envisioned the Peace Palace in 1907.

*“...to help end  
impunity for  
perpetrators of the  
most serious crimes  
of concern to  
the international  
community”*



## II. Intergovernmental Organisations (IGOs)

### 1. INTERNATIONAL COURTS AND TRIBUNALS

#### Arbitration

##### - Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)

Founded in 1899 and the most tangible result of the First Hague Peace Conference, the PCA was the first international dispute settlement mechanism to be established worldwide. Its rules of procedure were to be of paramount influence on the framing of procedural rules for later institutions. Belying widespread scepticism at its inception, the Court made a most promising start. Prior to WW I, it settled a number of thorny issues through arbitral tribunals and with the help of Commissions of Inquiry operating under its auspices. As a consequence, international agreements providing for arbitration exploded.

These early successes made its advocates call for appropriate housing. The Peace Palace, opened in 1913, was the answer to this call. However, World War I imposed the urgency of even more stringent mechanisms of dispute settlement, notably adjudication. Throughout the Interbellum period, the newly founded Permanent Court of International Justice under the auspices of the League of Nations captured the limelight and the appeal of the PCA to the nations distinctly dwindled. In past decades the international community has once more wholeheartedly embraced the Court's mechanisms, and not surprisingly so. By 1900, the fairly rudimentary jurisdiction of the PCA addressed inter-State disputes exclusively. A full century later, the Court's flexible procedural rules are tailor-made to meet the changing dispute resolution needs of a very different world order. Today, the PCA administers arbitration, conciliation, and fact-finding in disputes involving various combinations of States, private parties and inter-governmental organisations. Currently, 115 States have acceded to one or both of the PCA's founding conventions of 1899 and 1907, and its case-load is at an all-time high. The Governing Body of the PCA is the Administrative Council made up of the ambassadors of Contracting Parties to The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907. The Council meets regularly under the chairmanship of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. Day-to-day work is carried out by the Court's secretariat, the International Bureau. It is headed by its Secretary-General and consists of an experienced, internationally recruited staff of 40. Its qualified multilingual counsel and administrators provide legal support to tribunals and commissions, be this at the Court's seat in The Hague or elsewhere. In recent years, the PCA has grown into a veritable forum for legal discourse. It constitutes working groups and

steering committees to identify gaps in the international dispute resolution framework. Meanwhile, its own research department, its International Law Seminars for practitioners and academics, and its publications, notably its Peace Palace Papers, ensure the PCA a place at the forefront of current developments in dispute resolution.



Recently, the PCA has developed a Fellowship Programme, which provides recent law graduates and young legal professionals with the opportunity to work for a full year at the Bureau and gain experience as Assistant Legal Counsel. Likewise, it has arranged internship programmes for law students and graduates with outstanding academic records seeking work experience. The PCA offers interns a balance of legal and administrative assignments, enabling them to gain insight into both the practical and legal aspects of international arbitration.

*“The first global  
mechanism for  
the settlement  
of disputes  
between States”*



### - Iran-United States Claims Tribunal (IUSCT)

The IUSCT is the greatest challenge ever faced in the history of the mechanism of arbitration, both on account of the complex nature of its substance matter and the myriad procedural intricacies involved. Its birth heralded by intense political and cultural conflict, the IUSCT has become legendary in showing that a properly appointed body of arbitrators can cross a minefield of political pitfalls and come out unscathed, while upholding the rule of law.

The Islamic Revolution in Iran, in February 1979, which toppled the Pahlavi monarchy, also put a dramatic halt to years of mutually beneficial relations with the USA. Friction heightened in the surprise attacks, in November 1979, on the American Embassy in Tehran and its Consulates in Tabriz and Shiraz. In Tehran, 52 American diplomats and consular personnel were held hostage. The official US reaction was gradually stepped up from the blocking of Iranian assets and deposits, the discontinuance of diplomatic relations and economic sanctions, to the dramatic incursion into Iranian territory in April 1980, in an abortive attempt to rescue the hostages. In January 1981, crisis was resolved through the mediation of the Algerian government. The Algiers Accords stipulated the release of the hostages, the lifting of the freeze and, in a separate Claims Settlement Declaration, the establishment of an international arbitral tribunal as the exclusive authority to deal with certain types of outstanding claims. The following May, the Tribunal first met in the Peace Palace under the auspices of the PCA. It moved to premises of its own in spring 1982.

The Claims Tribunal consists of nine members. Each government is invited to appoint three members, the remaining three are 'third country' arbitrators. Among these latter is the President of the Tribunal, who is selected by the six national members by mutual consent. The Tribunal operates either in full or in Chambers of three, made up by a representative of each 'blood group' and, again, chaired by its third-country member.

The expenses of the Tribunal are borne equally by the two governments. The Tribunal has jurisdiction over three types of claims. Firstly, claims and counterclaims of US nationals against Iran, and vice versa, arising out of debts, contracts, expropriations and other measures affecting outstanding property rights. Secondly, it addresses official claims arising out of contractual agreements between the two nations and, thirdly, claims regarding the interpretation of the Algiers Declarations. After initial tension, the IUSCT has functioned in a business-like manner. It has substantially enriched the law of international arbitration. Through its jurisprudence on property expropriation and compensation it has made incisive inroads

into customary international law, and has developed criteria to establish the concept of "dominant and effective nationality". To date, the Tribunal has finalized over 3,900 cases; currently, it has several large and complex cases on its docket. The happy conclusion of the Tribunal, in the foreseeable future, will constitute a major triumph for the mechanism of arbitration.



## Adjudication

### - International Court of Justice (ICJ)

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN). Its seat is at the Peace Palace in The Hague. It began work in 1946, when it replaced the PCIJ (Permanent Court of International Justice), which had functioned in the Peace Palace since 1922 during the League of Nations time. The ICJ Statute is an integral part of the UN Charter. The Court is composed of 15 judges elected to 9 year terms of office by the UN General Assembly and Security Council. It may not include more than one judge of any nationality. Elections are held every 3 years for 5 of the seats, and judges may be re-elected. ICJ Judges are independent magistrates. The composition of the Court has also to reflect the main forms of civilisation and the principal legal systems of the world. For a number of years the composition of the Court has maintained the following geographical balance: five seats on the bench are occupied by judges from Western Europe and other western States, three seats are occupied by African judges; three others by Asian judges, two by judges from Eastern Europe and two by judges from Latin America. When the ICJ does not include a judge possessing the nationality of a State party to a case, that State may appoint a person to

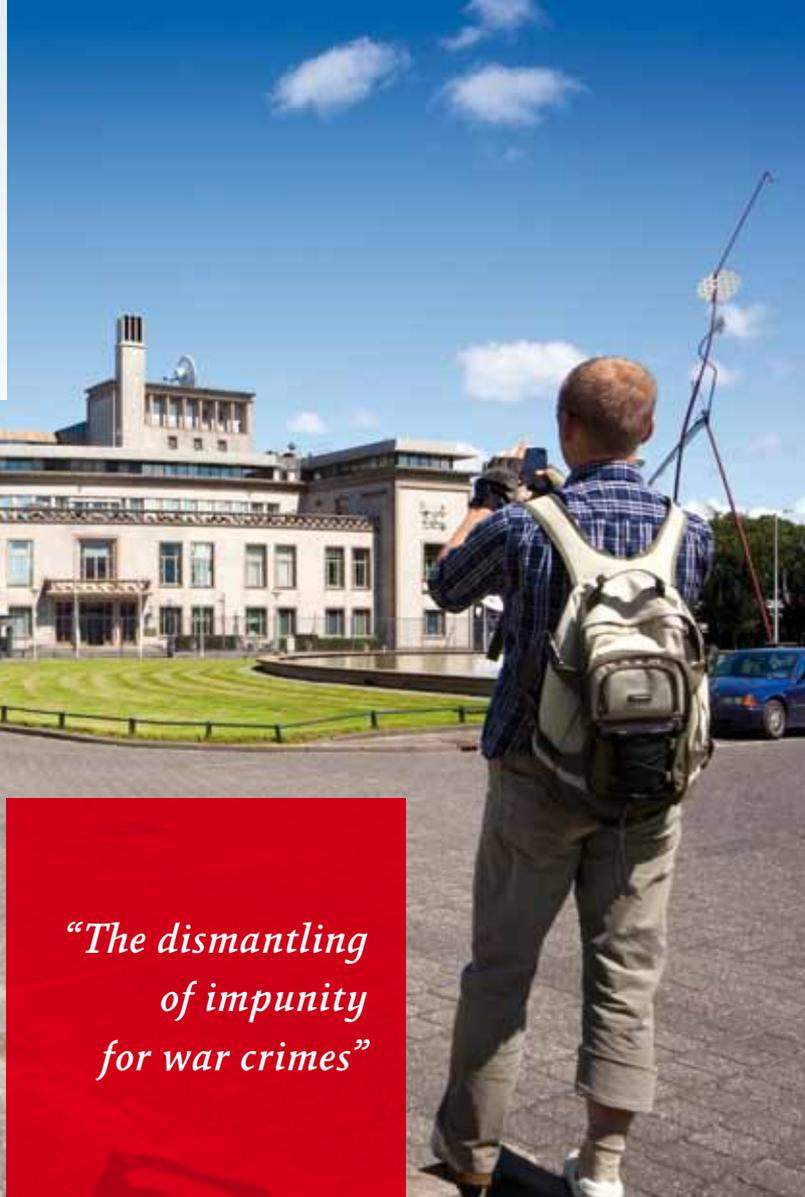
sit as a judge ad hoc for the purpose of the case. The Court has a dual role: to settle in accordance with international law the legal disputes submitted to it by States, and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by duly authorised UN organs and agencies. During contentious cases, only States may apply to and appear before the ICJ. All UN Member States are so entitled. The ICJ is competent to entertain a dispute only if the States concerned have accepted its jurisdiction in one or more of the three following ways: (1) by a joint agreement to submit the dispute to the ICJ; (2) by virtue of a special provision in a treaty whereby States may refer the dispute to the ICJ (over 300 treaties or conventions contain such a clause); (3) by unilateral declarations made by States in which they have accepted the jurisdiction of the ICJ as compulsory (almost 70 such declarations are at present in force). In cases of doubt as to whether the ICJ has jurisdiction, it is the Court itself, which decides. The procedure followed by the ICJ in contentious cases includes a written phase, and an oral phase (public hearings). The ICJ has two official languages (English and French). After the oral proceedings, the ICJ deliberates in camera and then delivers its judgment at a public sitting.

All ICJ judgments are final (without appeal) and binding. Should one of the States involved fail to comply with the Court's judgment, the other State may turn to the UN Security Council. Since 1946 the Court has delivered more than 110 Judgments on disputes concerning inter alia land frontiers, maritime boundaries, territorial sovereignty, the nonuse of force, violation of international humanitarian law, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, diplomatic relations. The advisory procedure of the ICJ is open solely to five UN organs and 16 UN agencies. On receiving a request, the ICJ decides which States and organisations might provide useful information and gives them an opportunity of presenting written or oral statements. This procedure is otherwise modelled on that for contentious proceedings, and the sources of applicable law are the same. In principle ICJ advisory opinions are consultative in character and are therefore not binding as such on the requesting bodies. Since 1946 the Court has given almost 30 Advisory Opinions, concerning inter alia the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the occupied Palestinian territory, territorial status of South West Africa (Namibia) and Western Sahara, and the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons.



*“The principal  
judicial organ  
of the United  
Nations”*





*“The dismantling  
of impunity  
for war crimes”*

### **- International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY)**

In Spring 1993, the UN Security Council, faced with persistent reports of atrocities perpetrated in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, acknowledged the need to address the acute threat to international peace and security in the region and to provide a judicial response to gross breaches in the humanitarian sphere. By successive resolutions and acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, that same year the Security Council established the ICTY in The Hague.

The mission of the ICTY is fourfold: to bring to trial persons charged with violations of international humanitarian law; to render justice to their victims; to deter further violations of the law; finally, to help restore peace in the region by promoting reconciliation. The Tribunal is composed of 16 permanent and up to 16 so-called ad litem judges, who are drawn from a pool of 27 judges and are appointed for a specific case only. Judges are elected by the UN General Assembly for four-year terms. Only the terms of permanent judges are renewable. From their midst, judges elect a President and Vice-President.

The ICTY consists of three Organs: the Chambers; the Office of the Prosecutor; and the Registry. Judges are divided between the Chambers: three Trial Chambers and one Appeals Chamber. Trial Chambers have, as a rule, 3 permanent and up to 6 ad litem judges. The composition of the Appeals Chamber is identical to that of the Rwanda Tribunal (ICTR). In all, there are 7 appeals judges, five at the ICTY and 2 at the ICTR; 5 of them sit per appeal.

The Office of the Prosecutor is a fully autonomous body, headed by the Prosecutor-General and currently consisting of well over 500 expert jurists, trial attorneys, crime analysts and police officers. The Office conducts investigations, prepares indictments and prosecutes the accused. It collects evidence, also in situ, and identifies witnesses. The Registry renders administrative and judicial support to the Tribunal. It schedules hearings, translates documents, interprets Court proceedings, carries out diplomatic functions and handles public relations. Through its special Victims and Witnesses Section it ensures free and safe testimonies. It also manages the Special Detention Unit in The Hague, where the accused are held.

Proceedings at the ICTY are conducted in accordance with Rules designed to combine the Civil and Common Law traditions. They feature aspects of the adversarial and inquisitorial systems, so as to ensure a fair trial by all standards. There is no jury sitting at the Tribunal. The maximum sentence allowed at the ICTY is life imprisonment. Over the past years the ICTY has indicted 161 persons. The proceedings of 133 accused persons have by now been concluded. Of these, 17 have been acquitted; 67 have been sentenced, 13 have been referred to a national jurisdiction and 36 had their indictments withdrawn or are by now deceased. Currently, 29 accused are kept in custody at the UN ICTY Detention Unit in The Hague. The Proceedings for 28 accused are ongoing. Of these, 15 are at trial, while 13 cases are before the Appeals Chamber. The trials of Radovan Karadžić and Ratko Mladic are among the most prominent ones. The Tribunal has contributed considerably to the development of international criminal and humanitarian law. Its role and record were of invaluable help to the 1998 Statute of Rome and the establishment of the ICC.



The ICTY embodies the epochal dismantling of a long-standing tradition of impunity for war crimes by senior officials and the shift towards personal accountability. To that extent, the Tribunal has personalised guilt: Slobodan Milošević was the first Head of State in legal history to find himself indicted by a prosecutor. His demise in prison in March 2006 also was the most dramatic event in the Tribunal's history.



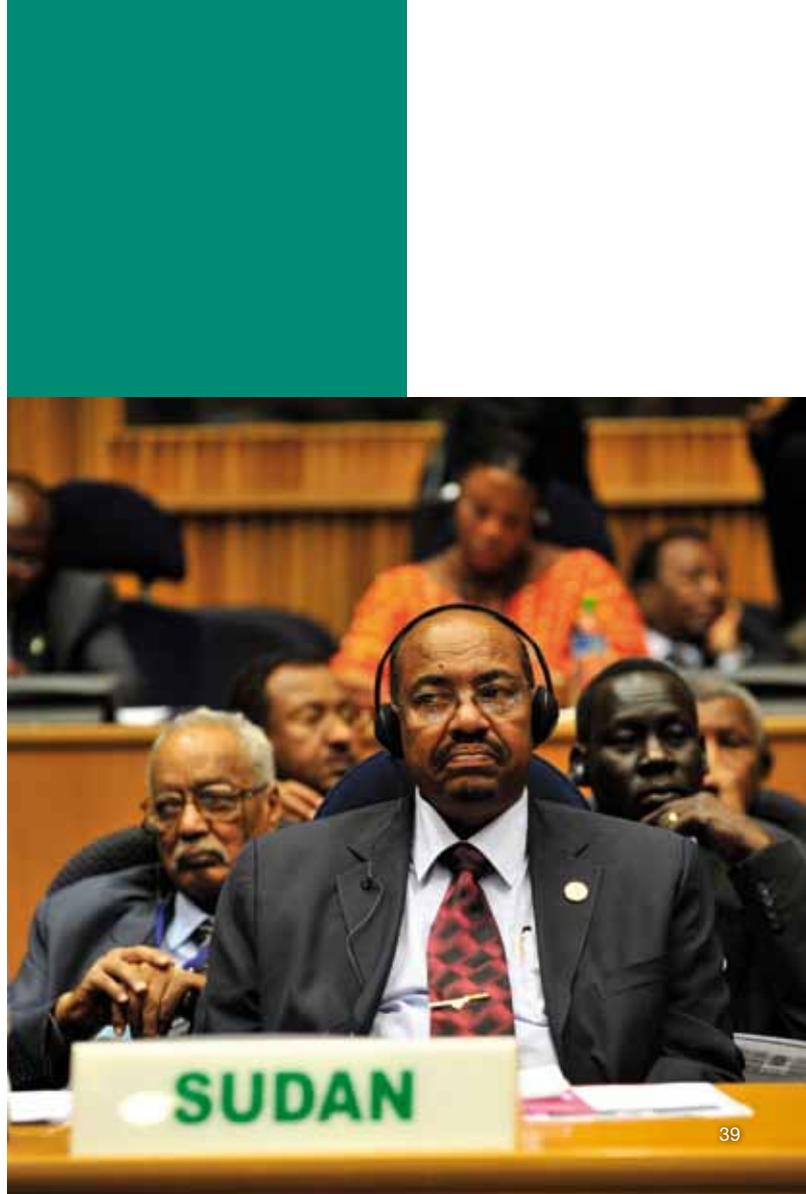
*“... the individual  
as the bearer of  
obligations and  
responsibilities”*

## - International Criminal Court (ICC)

The establishment of the ICC in 2002 marked the opening of an era. For the first time in history, a standing Court, representing all major legal traditions of the world, was empowered to render verdicts over crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. Brandishing a Statute duly signed and ratified by a fair and growing number of sovereign States, a strictly defined province and a clear-cut procedure, the ICC is by far the best bid ever to the implementation of genuine, evenly balanced and impartial justice in the international criminal sphere. The Court, in short, embodies a new phase in the ethics of human relations. The ICC is the outcome of a diplomatic conference that took place in Rome in July 1998 and concluded a process of a full century. It was in The Hague, in 1899, that a first call for adjudication of war crimes was heard. The Rome Conference successfully dealt with a host of politically sensitive and procedurally minute issues. Its Statute defined the individual as the bearer of obligations and responsibilities, and dismissed all appeals on 'superior orders'.

The Statute entered into force by 1 July 2002. In February 2003, 18 Judges, representing all regions and principal legal systems of the world, were duly elected. On 11 March following, they were solemnly sworn-in during a ceremony in the hallowed Hall of Knights in The Hague. The ICC is a fully independent organisation based on a Treaty, which is currently joined by 121 States Parties. Its relationship with the United Nations is governed by an Agreement approved by the Assembly of States Parties. In 2008 an International Prize Competition among architects was launched for the establishment of new headquarters for the ICC in the 'international' zone along the Hague coastline. In 2010 a design was selected. The ICC's new Headquarters are scheduled to open by 2015.

The Court consists of four Organs. Its first Organ, the Presidency, consists of a President and two Vice-Presidents, elected by the Judges for renewable terms of three years. The Second Organ, the Judiciary, is a body selected from among the Judges and composed of a Pre-Trial Division, a Trial Division, and an Appeals Division. The third Organ is the Registry, which deals with management and all non-judicial services. Its staff is recruited on the basis of equitable geographical coverage and the fair representation of the principal legal systems worldwide, and of gender. The Fourth Organ is the Office of the Prosecutor, an independent organ that conducts all investigations and prosecutions. The jurisdiction of the ICC is strictly limited to States Parties to the Rome Statute, and is complementary to municipal jurisdictions. In other words, the ICC only investigates crimes not properly dealt with by domestic authorities,



be this from lack of power or absence of will. All natural persons aged 18 and over are liable to its jurisdiction. Proceedings can be initiated by the UN Security Council, a State Party, or by the Court Prosecutor proprio motu. On January 1, 2013 the caseload of the ICC concerned 18 cases in 8 'situations'. So far, four States Parties to the Rome Statute have referred situations occurring on their territories to the ICC: Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Central African republic and Mali. In addition the UN Security Council has referred the situations in Darfur (Sudan) and in Libya to the ICC. The Prosecutor is conducting investigations in all these situations. Twice so far, in March 2010 and in October 2011, the Prosecution was granted authorisation by a pre-Trial Chamber to open an investigation proprio motu: in the situations of Kenya and Ivory Coast respectively. By now, a total of 22 arrest warrants has been issued and 6 arrests have been made. All cases are treated with the utmost circumspection and transparency to secure the rights of the accused to a fair trial. On March 14, 2012, on the eve of its 10th Anniversary, the ICC rendered its first verdict, in the case of The Prosecutor v. Thomas

Lubanga Dyilo. The accused was found guilty of the war crimes of enlisting and conscripting children under the age of 15 into military forces. The ICC's first effective implementation of the Rome Statute in State practice was a major leap forward for mankind.

#### - **Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL/Leidschendam)**

The SCSL was set up jointly by the Government of Sierra Leone and the United Nations to try those who bear the greatest responsibility for serious violations of international humanitarian law and Sierra Leonean law committed in the territory of Sierra Leone since 30 November 1996. The Special Court is the first international criminal tribunal to be funded entirely from voluntary contributions (in cash and in kind) donated by governments from all over the world. Again, the SCSL is the first international humanitarian tribunal to be set up in the theatre where the conflict occurred. The SCSL building at Freetown, built from scratch, was officially opened in March 2004. The SCSL has branch offices in New York and The Hague. The Special Court consists of three organs: the Chambers, the Registry,



and the Office of the Prosecutor. The Court has two Trial Chambers and one Appeals Chamber. Each Trial Chamber consists of three Judges, one appointed by the Government of Sierra Leone and two by the UN Secretary-General. The Appeals Chamber consists of five Judges, two appointed by Sierra Leone and three by the S-G. Judges are appointed for renewable terms of three years. The Presiding Judge of the Appeals Chamber is the President of the Court and is elected for a renewable term of one year. The Registry supports the Court process, including its administration and management. This organ is the official channel of communication and is responsible for the negotiation and concluding of agreements with States and other organisations. A special challenge to its Outreach Section is to try and inform Sierra Leoneans beyond Freetown about the trial process. To counteract the isolation of communities, limited communications infrastructure, and a perplexing variety of languages, dialects and levels of literacy, a nationwide network and information programme on the rule of law were developed, inter alia targeting women and children. Most importantly, the Registrar is committed to creating a fair and impartial trial system. To that end, he is directed by the Rules of Procedure and Evidence to establish a Defence Office. While officially part of the Registry, this Office acts independently in the interests of justice. As a permanent institution it is a novelty in the international criminal justice system, to counterbalance the Prosecution Office in ensuring the rights of suspects and accused. The Office of the Prosecutor likewise acts independently and does not seek or receive instructions from Governments or other sources. It investigates and prosecutes persons responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and Sierra Leonean law. The Office questions suspects, victims and witnesses, collects evidence and conducts on-site investigations.

In 2003, thirteen indictments associated with all three of Sierra Leone's former warring factions were issued. Two were subsequently withdrawn due to the deaths of the accused. The remaining eleven accused are charged with war crimes, crimes against humanity, and other serious violations of international humanitarian law, including murder, rape, extermination, acts of terror, enslavement, looting and burning, sexual slavery, conscription of children into an armed force, and attacks on UN peacekeepers and humanitarian workers. As we speak, three trials have been completed, including appeals. A historic moment was the transfer, in March 2006, of former Liberian President Charles Taylor into the custody of the SCSL. In June 2006, for security reasons, Taylor was transferred to The Hague for trial at the premises of the ICC (UNSC Res. 1688 (2006)). Currently, the

three cases heard in Freetown have been completed, including appeals. The trial of Charles Taylor is nearing completion in The Hague. The SCSL is the first international criminal tribunal to be funded entirely from voluntary contributions from governments. So far it has received contributions in cash and in kind from over 40 states, representing all geographic areas of the world. Canada, the Netherlands, Nigeria, the United Kingdom and the United States have provided strong support. In 2004, 2011, 2012 and 2013, the Special Court has been funded by subventions from the United Nations.

#### **- Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL/Leidschendam)**

At the request of the Lebanese Government and pursuant to a Security Council resolution, in March 2006, by Agreement between the United Nations and the Lebanese Republic, a Special Tribunal for Lebanon was established. The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, endorsed the agreement in May 2007. The tribunal's primary mandate is to hold trials for the people accused of carrying out the attack of 14 February 2005 which killed 23 people, including the former prime-



minister of Lebanon, Rafiq Hariri, and injured many others, with a possible extension of its mandate at a later stage to directly related crimes of a similar nature and gravity committed in Lebanon anywhere from 1 October 2004 onwards. The prosecutor submitted an indictment to the pre-trial judge on 17 January 2011. This indictment was confirmed on 28 June 2011. The STL marks the first UN-based international criminal court to try a terrorist crime committed against a specific person.



The Tribunal's standards of justice, including principles of due process of law, will be based on the highest international standards of criminal justice as applied in other international tribunals. To ensure the Tribunal's independence, its Statute includes various safeguards aimed at ensuring the objectivity and impartiality of the trial process. These include provisions on protection of the rights of the accused, notably an independently operating Defence Office. The Statute also provides for a transparent and thorough process for the appointment of the Tribunal's officials. The Special Tribunal is a hybrid international court, consisting of national and international members. It will consist of four organs: the Chambers, an international Prosecutor, the Registry and the Defense Office. Chambers are composed of, firstly, a single international Pre-Trial judge who reviews and confirms indictments, issues arrest warrants and transfers requests and orders for the conduct of the investigation and the preparation of a fair and expeditious trial. Secondly, a Trial Chamber, consisting of one Lebanese and two international judges; finally, an Appeals Chamber made up of two Lebanese and three international judges, and two alternate judges (one Lebanese and one international). Interestingly, the Special Tribunal does not apply international (criminal) law, but provisions of the Lebanese Criminal Code relating to the prosecution and punishment of

acts of terrorism and crimes and offences against life and personal integrity - with the exclusion, that is, of the death penalty and forced labour. For considerations of justice, fairness, security and administrative efficiency, the seat of the Special Tribunal was chosen outside Lebanon, in the urban area of The Hague. The tribunal also has an office in Beirut, Lebanon. Sentences will be served in a State designated by the President of the Special Tribunal from a list of States that have expressed their willingness to accept convicted persons. The Tribunal began functioning on 1 March 2009. Current President of the STL and Head of the Appeals Chamber is Sir David Baragwanath; its Prosecutor is Norman Farrell; the Head of the Defence Office is Francois Roux.

## 2. LEGISLATIVE ORGANS

### - Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCCH)

Personal and family or commercial situations, which are connected with more than one country, are commonplace in the modern world. These may be affected by differences between the legal systems in those countries. With a view to resolving these differences, States have adopted special rules known as "private international law" rules. The statutory mission of the Hague Conference on Private International Law is to work for the "progressive unification" of these rules. This involves finding internationally-agreed approaches to issues such as jurisdiction of the courts, applicable law, and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in a wide range of areas, from commercial law and banking law to international civil procedure and from child protection to matters of marriage and personal status. The ultimate goal of the organisation is to work for a world in which, despite the differences between legal systems, persons - individuals as well as companies - can enjoy a high degree of legal security. With nearly 72 Members (71 States and the European Community) representing all continents, the Hague Conference is a global inter-governmental organisation. A melting pot of different legal traditions, it develops and services multilateral legal instruments, which respond to global needs. An increasing number of non-Member States are also becoming Parties to the Hague Conventions. As a result, the work of the Conference encompasses 130 countries around the world. Over the years, the Conference has, in carrying out its mission, increasingly become a centre for international judicial and administrative cooperation in the area of private law, especially in the fields of protection of the family and children, of civil procedure and commercial law.



*“A melting pot  
of different legal  
traditions”*

THAILANDE

The Conference held its first meeting in 1893, on the initiative of T.M.C. Asser (Nobel Peace Prize 1911). It became a permanent inter-governmental organisation in 1955, upon entry into force of its Statute. Between 1893 and 1904, the Conference adopted 7 international Conventions, which have subsequently been replaced by modern instruments.



Between 1951 and 2008, the Conference adopted 38 international Conventions, the practical operation of many of which is regularly reviewed by Special Commissions. The Organisation meets in principle every four years in Plenary Session to negotiate and adopt Conventions and to decide upon future work. Special Commissions or working groups prepare the Conventions. Special Commissions review the operation of the Conventions and adopt recommendations with the object of improving

their effectiveness and promoting consistent practices and interpretation. Principally its Members fund the Organisation. The Council of Diplomatic Representatives of Member States approve its budget every year. The Conference's working languages are English and French. A multi-national Secretariat – the Permanent Bureau – located in The Hague coordinates the activities of the Conference. The Secretariat prepares the Plenary Sessions and Special Commissions, and carries out the basic research required for any subject taken up by the Conference. It also supports the effective implementation and operation of the Conventions. In addition to diplomatic representations in The Netherlands, the Secretariat maintains direct contacts with its Members through designated National and Contact Organs. It also develops permanent contacts with experts and delegates of the Members, with the national Central Authorities designated under certain Conventions, as well as with international governmental and non-governmental organisations, and with professional and academic communities. In 2007 the HCCH established an International Centre for Judicial Studies and Technical Assistance for government and legal officials around the world. As an integral part of the Hague Conference, the Centre provides greater understanding of the Hague Conventions by delivering specialised training programmes and customised technical assistance. Its programmes create a mutual understanding of legal cultures, build legal and administrative capacity and reinforce the rule of law and good governance.

### 3. ORGANS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR CONFLICT MONITORING AND DISARMAMENT

#### - NATO Communications and Information Agency (NCIA)

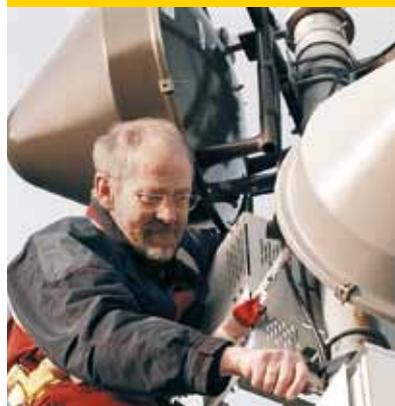
NATO's links with The Hague hark back to the early days of the North Atlantic Treaty (1949) and the subsequent launching in 1951 of SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe), which had a branch and Technical Centre in The Hague as of 1955. In July 1996 SHAPE merged with the NATO Communications and Information Systems Agency to form the NATO C3 Agency, based in Brussels, and again with a major branch in The Hague. As of July 1, 2012, and against the backdrop of a broader NATO reform, the NATO C3 Agency merged with the NATO ACCS Management Agency (NACMA), the NATO Communication and Information Systems Services Agency (NCSA), the ALTBMD Programme Office and elements of NATO HQ ICTM, to form the NATO Communications and Information Agency (NCIA).

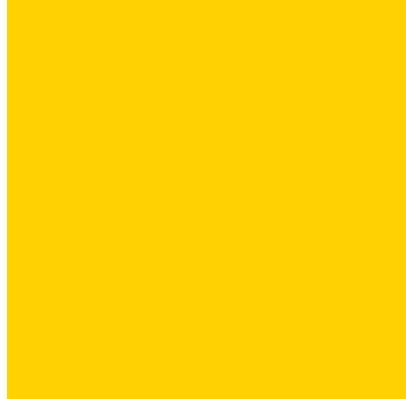
The new Agency is part of the NATO Communications and Information Organisation. It "connects forces, NATO and Nations", where and when required by providing interoperable Communications and Information Systems and services. NCIA Headquarters is located in Brussels (Belgium). The Agency has major locations in The Hague and Mons (Belgium) and smaller plants in some 30 other locations throughout Europe and in Afghanistan. The new Agency will be built up in three phases: Consolidation (2012), Rationalisation (2013) and Optimisation (2014), also to attain 20% savings of its operating costs.

The NCI Agency is a key pillar of NATO Secretary General's Smart Defence and Connected Forces initiatives. Supporting NATO operations is its top priority. The Agency provides the communications for NATO's political and military headquarters and facilities in Europe, North America, and Asia. It is the provider of NATO-wide IT services and state-of-the-art C4ISR capabilities including cyber and missile defence. Its expertise and services - as well as specific capabilities that have been developed for NATO - are available to NATO Nations at no or low cost - and in certain cases to Partner Nations and Institutions as well.

In strengthening the Alliance, the Agency applies industry best practices and provides a full life-cycle approach: from analysis and concept development, through experimentation and capability development, to operations and maintenance for both missions and exercises. Its core business is research, acquisition, development and operations and maintenance of advanced technology for NATO, specifically in the C5ISR domain - coalition, command, control, computers, communication, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance.

NCIA performs requirements capture, systems design, acquisition, integration, engineering, testing and technical support for assigned NATO systems, as well as the delivery of new systems and capabilities to meet new threats and challenges, and to support NATO's transformation, operations and its political decision-making processes. Its vision is soon to establish itself and be recognised as the trusted facilitator of information superiority and enterprise excellence, to use best practice to develop, deliver, connect and protect capabilities in partnership with other NATO entities, nations and industry, and to earn its customers' confidence through agility, innovation and by delivering coherent and cost-effective solutions.





*“A credible,  
transparent  
regime of  
verification”*



### **- Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)**

The 1899 Hague Peace Conference adopted the first international document on chemical arms control banning the diffusion of “asphyxiating and deleterious gases”. It did not prevent the use of poison gas in WW I. Neither did a 1925 Geneva Protocol, meant to ban the use of bacteriological and chemical weaponry, stop governments from producing and stockpiling these weapons. Again, the States parties to the Geneva Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention of 1972 needed the reminder of Iraq’s use of these weapons in the 1980s to rekindle debate. This debate finally resulted in the 1993 Paris “Convention on the Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction”, and in the creation of the OPCW. The timeliness of these efforts became apparent in the aftermath of the toxic sarin terrorist raid in the Tokyo subway in 1995. In April 1997 the CWC Convention entered into force. That same month the organisation committed to carry out the terms of the Convention opened its doors in The Hague. OPCW is a fully independent, autonomous international organisation, with a working relationship with the United Nations. It prides itself on a staff of 500, representing some 70 nationalities. Its official languages are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. The Organisation’s principal organ is the Conference of States Parties, which meets annually. Political guidance and the monitoring of operations rest with the Executive Council, OPCW’s main organ, in which 41 member States are represented for two-year terms on a regional rotating basis. This Council serves as spinning wheel for the Technical Secretariat, which supervises the implementation of the Paris Convention with the help of international inspectors in the field. The primary aims of OPCW are fourfold: to monitor the non-proliferation of chemical weapons; to verify the destruction of all existing chemical weapon arsenals; to provide assistance and protection to member States; and to promote international cooperation in peaceful chemistry. Our world cannot survive without the chemical industry. Still, what makes chemicals hazardous agents is their potential dual use. The legacy of chemicals from the Cold War Era is gigantic. Apart from “discrete organic chemicals”, OPCW has defined three categories of chemicals: agents like sarin or VX, which pose the highest risks; agents which have some commercial applications; and toxic chemicals which were perhaps used as chemical weapons in the past, but play an important role in everyday operations of a peaceful chemical industry. OPCW explicitly seeks a ban on trading in the first and second categories with any non-member States. Aiming at universal membership, the current status of the Convention

(188 States Parties) leaves only very few sovereign states beyond the pale, if admittedly in the most explosive regions of the globe. This renders the world a potential chemical weapons powder keg. Six States have neither signed nor acceded to the Chemical Weapons Convention, two further States have not yet ratified the CWC. Even so, OPCW has established a credible, transparent regime of verification, and effectively contributes to international security and stability. It is, by any standards, a daring and encouraging product of global cooperation to make this world an ultimately safer place for all.

### **- OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM)**

The quest for a political organisation of Europe to prevent conflict, address security risks and promote cooperation is as old as the Westphalian System itself. Indeed, in a sense, it is the natural consequence of this conflict model based on the idol of nationality and the aggressive assertion of sovereignty. Over the centuries, any aspirations to curb the license of despots, be they Habsburg, Bourbon or Hohenzollern, were frustrated by military encounter. To that extent, the Balance of Power concept developed after the Peace of Utrecht (1713) proved as little effective as the “solemn, holy, and eternal” alliances of the 19th century “Concert of Europe”, or the Collective Security System aspired to by the League of Nations in the interbellum period. After WW II, the initiative taken in 1950 for a Pan-European Security Conference was wrecked by conflicting ideologies. Until, that is, in the mid-1970s, with the slightest of détetes noticeable in the bipolar stalemate of the Cold War Era, the “Helsinki Process” was launched. Fifteen years later, in November 1989, with the collapse of Communism and the fall of the Berlin Wall, the 1975 Helsinki Act of the CSCE served as blueprint for the 1990 Paris Charter for a New Europe and the founding in 1995 of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the regional security organisation for conflict prevention and crisis management. Boasting Member-States from Europe, Central Asia and North America, the OSCE is intended to warrant durable security and cooperation “from Vancouver to Vladivostok”. From early on, the Netherlands has played an active role in OSCE, notably in promoting and protecting human rights. The Dutch were among the founding members of the Vienna Mechanism and in 1990, at the Copenhagen Summit, helped formulate the rights of national minorities. Two years later, in Prague, the Netherlands initiated the establishment of the Bureau of a High Commissioner on National Minorities. In recognition of this initiative, the Bureau was established in The Hague, at the Prinsessegracht, and the Dutchman Max van der Stoep appointed High Commissioner. In 2000 Mr. Rolf Ekéus of Sweden

succeeded to the position. In 2007, the OSCE appointed Ambassador Knut Vollebaek, former Foreign Minister of Norway, as its High Commissioner for a three-year term, which mandate was extended for another three-year period in August 2010. The role of the HCNM is to identify and seek early resolution of ethnic tensions that might endanger the peace,



stability, and friendly relations among the OSCE-Member States. To that end, the HCNM conducts on-site missions and engages in silent, preventive diplomacy. The High Commissioner seeks to promote dialogue and to further confidence and cooperation. The mandate draws heavily on the judgement, experience, and political and diplomatic sense of the appointed personality. His mandate describes him as “an instrument of conflict prevention at the earliest possible stage”. Although the title of his

post might create the impression that the High Commissioner is intended to function as a national minorities ombudsman or as an investigator of individual human rights violations, this is not the case. He is the OSCE's High Commissioner on National Minorities and not for National Minorities. Over the past decade, the HCNM was actively and often successfully involved in minority conflicts in Europe's formerly Communist zone. In 2001 the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands established the Max van der Stoep Award, a prize of €50,000, presented every two years to a person, group or an institution on account of extraordinary achievements in improving the position of national minorities in the OSCE participating States.

#### - Europol

The unprecedented capacities of modern technology have also put international organised crime onto a new footing. In the 1992 Maastricht Treaty the European Union, acknowledging the urgency of coordinating the criminal intelligence of its Member-States, agreed upon the establishment of a law enforcement organisation so as to effectively combat organised crime and terrorism. Two years later a pioneering European Drugs Unit opened its doors in The Hague. By October 1998 the Europol Convention came into force. Europol, the law enforcement agency of the European Union, started full activities as from July 1999. Then, in April 2008 the EU Council of Ministers for Justice and Home Affairs endorsed a draft Council Decision establishing a European Police Office. It provided for a whole array of changes to Europol, including a widened mandate, the possibility to establish new information systems, and financing from the EU budget. On April 6, 2009, the 1998 Europol Convention was replaced by a European Council Decision, which established the European Police Office (Europol) as of January 1, 2010. Strengthened by this reform to its mandate and capabilities, Europol is now pioneering a new response to the many dangers threatening the Euro-zone, to help achieve a safer Europe for the benefit of all EU citizens. As we speak, close to 800 staff at the brand new Europol Headquarters in The Hague works closely with law enforcement agencies in all 27 EU Member States and in other non-EU partner states such as Australia, Canada, the USA and Norway. Funded by contributions from all 27 EU Member States according to their GNP, Europol is accountable to the EU Council of Ministers for Justice and Home Affairs. This body also appoints Europol's budget and its Director and three Deputy Directors, who are responsible for the day-to-day administration. Europol's overall activities are supervised by a Management Board, which comprises one high-ranking representative

from each member-State, along with a Joint Supervisory Body which reviews Europol activities in order to ensure that the rights of the individual are safeguarded, and a Joint Audit Committee of three. In its recruitment policy, Europol aims at a balanced representation of gender and nationality. Europol recruits personnel from all sorts of law enforcement agencies: regular police, border police, customs and security services. This multi-agency approach helps to close information gaps. Europol also employs more than 100 criminal analysts who are between the best trained in Europe, to give it one of the largest concentrations of analytical capability in the EU. Its advanced European Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA) identifies and assesses emerging threats.

With the invaluable help of 155 Europol Liaison Officers (ELO's), based at Europol headquarters and seconded from national law enforcement agencies, Europol assists in the prevention and combating of all serious forms of international organised crime, with special emphasis on terrorism, illicit drugs and vehicles trafficking, illegal immigration networks, trafficking in human beings, child pornography, and the forgery, counterfeiting and laundering of money, financial crime and cyber crime. Law enforcement authorities in the EU rely on its intelligence work to carry out 10,000 cross-border investigations each year. These and the successful operations of Europol's Joint Investigation Teams (JIT) have led to the disruption of many criminal and terrorist networks, to the arrest of thousands of criminals, to the recovery of millions in criminal proceeds, and to the recovery from harm of hundreds of victims, including children trafficked for sexual exploitation. Europol has dismantled illicit drugs laboratories and major hash and cocaine gangs; damaged gangs that enslaved and trafficked women, and dissolved networks of vehicle-trafficking and child pornography on Internet. It successfully monitored the introduction of the Euro (€) and, in response to 9/11, launched a special Counter Terrorist Task Force. The EU Terrorism Situation and Trend Report (TE-SAT), published annually, gives a detailed account of the state of terrorism in the EU.

In June 2011 Europol moved to its new, especially designed and purpose-built Headquarters at Eiserhowerlaan. Recently, and following a feasibility study conducted by Rand Corporation Europe, the European Commission decided to establish a European Cybercrime Centre (EC3) at Europol. The Centre will be the focal point in the EU's fight against cybercrime, contributing to faster reactions in the event of online crimes. It will support Member States and the European Union's institutions in building operational and analytical capacity for investigations and cooperation with international partners. EC3 officially commenced its activities on 1 January 2013.



### - European Cybercrime Centre (EC3)

Organised crime and terrorist groups are always keen and ready to exploit criminal opportunities afforded by the advance of technology. A growing percentage of daily communication and commercial activities now takes place through the Internet. As an inevitable corollary, the threat from cybercrime is on the increase, targeting governments, companies and individuals alike and at a rapidly growing pace. The EU is a key target because of its advanced Internet infrastructure and increasingly Internet-based economies and payment systems. The total annual cost of cybercrime to society is currently estimated at € 300 billion worldwide. Cybercrime therefore represents a considerable challenge to law enforcement agencies. No category of crime is equally borderless and no other type of crime likewise instils on authorities the imperative of international coordination and collaboration and covering public and private stakeholders alike. Up to 2012 Europol served as the specialist law enforcement task force within the EU for the operational support, coordination and expertise in the domain of cybercrime. In March 2012 the European Commission proposed the establishment of a specialised European Cybercrime Centre (EC3) at Europol in The Hague to become the focal point in its fight against this rapidly expanding type of crime.



Europol welcomed the concept as a landmark development. Also, the EU Council and Parliament readily endorsed the idea. The Centre became operational as of January 1, 2013. The Centre is embedded in the existing Europol structure, also to facilitate cross working with other crime areas. EC3 will provide a more collaborative response in cooperation with key EU stakeholders; non-EU countries; international organisations; internet governance bodies and service providers; companies involved in internet security and the financial sector; academic experts; civil society organisations; and National Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) and the CERT-EU for European Union institutions. EC3 will make the EU smarter, faster and stronger in its determined fight against cybercrime.

#### **- Eurojust**

In October 1999, a mere three months after Europol was officially launched in The Hague, the European Council at Tampere in Finland agreed on the establishment of a complementary body for judicial cooperation to improve the fight against international organised crime within the EU zone. Prosecutors and investigators dealing with international criminal cases, in trying to streamline mutual legal assistance and extradition procedures, found themselves faced with a host of problems and hurdles: disparate procedural requirements for evidence gathering; differences in responsibilities and in understanding of legal systems and inquisitorial and accusatorial processes; and requirements of dual criminality in some countries. Added to this were high-level data protection regimes, the absence of a central body to monitor linked investigations, and of an expert supra-national investigative police force and, finally, widespread reservations to apply newly emerging technology. A provisional judicial cooperation unit, called Pro-Eurojust, started work in Brussels in March 2001. The attacks of 11 September showed that terrorism was not limited to the national or regional sphere and required coordinated action in the widest international context. This thought served as a catalyst to setting up a judicial coordination unit. In December 2001 the European Council adopted the instrument that created Eurojust. As of 1 December 2002, Eurojust was located in The Hague. In Spring 2003, Eurojust became fully operational, the first body of its kind in the world. With the European Union enlargement, in May 2004 ten new National Members joined the College, and in January 2007 two more were added, bringing the total number to 27. Eurojust's tremendous growth and operational tasks and involvement in European judicial cooperation soon imposed more powers and a revised set of rules.





In July 2008, the new council Decision on the Strengthening of Eurojust was approved to enhance the operational capabilities of Eurojust, increase the exchange of information between the interested parties, facilitate and strengthen cooperation between national authorities and Eurojust, and strengthen and establish relationships with partners and third States. Eurojust is composed of a College of 27 National Members, one seconded from each Member State, who derive their powers from their domestic legal systems. The College is supported by the Administration, headed by the Administrative Director who is responsible for day-to-day management, budget and staff. The administrative organisation is composed of several units: Budget & Finance, Human Resources, Information Management, Legal Service, EJN Secretariat and Security, Facility Management, General Services & Events. Eurojust's competence covers the same types of crime and offences for which Europol has competence. It stimulates cooperation and coordination between EU Member-States, in particular by facilitating the execution of international mutual legal assistance and the implementation of extradition requests. It hosts meetings of investigators and prosecutors to deal with strategic issues or specific types of criminality. It advises practitioners on comparative

procedural and substantive laws so as to cut through the differences in legislation, languages and judicial systems. As a key interlocutor with the European Parliament, Council and Commission, Eurojust fulfils a unique role as a forum of deliberation and research. It has privileged partnerships with the European Judicial Network (EJN), Liaison Magistrates, and law enforcement bodies such as Europol and Interpol, and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF). Still, success in countering international terrorism and organised crime will require strenuous efforts and determination by all the law enforcement agencies in Europe.

#### **- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**

The Office of UNHCR was established on December 14, 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly. The agency is mandated to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well being of refugees. It strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country. It also has a mandate to help stateless people. In more than five decades, the agency has helped people restart their lives.

UNHCR is an impartial organisation, offering protection and assistance to refugees and others on the basis of their needs and irrespective of race, religion, political opinion or gender. In all of its activities, UNHCR pays particular attention to the needs of children and seeks to promote the equal rights of women and girls. The Office's current and 10th High Commissioner is Mr. António Guterres. He was elected in 2005; in April 2010 the General Assembly re-elected Mr. Guterres to a second five-year term. The High Commissioner heads one of the world's foremost humanitarian organisations.

UNHCR has twice won the Nobel Peace Prize. Its more than 7,685 staff members work in 126 countries providing protection and assistance to millions of refugees, returnees, internally displaced people and stateless persons. More than 85 per cent of UNHCR staff work in the field, often in difficult and dangerous duty stations, and mostly in countries in Asia and Africa, the continents that both host and generate the most refugees and internally displaced people. Currently, UNHCR's biggest operations are Afghanistan, Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Pakistan, Iraq and surrounding countries, and the Sudan. UNHCR's needs-based budget for 2012 is US \$ 3,59 billion. UNHCR's efforts are mandated by the organisation's Statute, and guided by the 1951 UN Convention

relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. Current global migration patterns are particularly complex, involving not just refugees, but also millions of (economic) migrants as well as people smugglers who prey on the desperation of those who believe they can no longer cross borders in any other way. Refugees and migrants are fundamentally different and are treated very differently under modern international law. Migrants, especially economic migrants, move to improve their prospects; refugees move to save their lives or preserve their freedom. UNHCR maintains offices in donor countries worldwide and wherever refugees are arriving, working closely with governments to ensure the 1951 Refugee Convention is honoured. Staff at the UNHCR Geneva headquarters now number just over 11 per cent of its total, a declining portion as UNHCR moves to decentralise and get closer to the people it assists. In support of its core activities on behalf of refugees, UNHCR's Executive Committee and the UN General Assembly have authorised the organisation's involvement with former refugees who have returned to their homeland; internally displaced people; and people who are stateless or whose nationality is disputed.

UNHCR works in partnership with governments, regional organisations, IGOs and NGOs. Between them, they provide an array of services for vulnerable people: immediate relief - food, water and shelter - as well as legal assistance, education and health care. By virtue of its core activities, UNHCR also endeavours to promote the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter: maintaining international peace and security; developing friendly relations among nations; and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

#### 4. ORGANS FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

##### - European Patent Office (EPO, Rijswijk)

The European Patent Office (EPO) is the executive arm of the European Patent Organisation. It provides a uniform application procedure for individual inventors and companies seeking patent protection in up to 40 European countries. The European Patent Organisation is an intergovernmental



organisation that was set up in October 1977 on the basis of the European Patent Convention (EPC) signed in Munich in 1973. The Office is the outcome of the collective political determination of the EU countries to establish a uniform patent system in Europe. It has two bodies, the European Patent Office and the Administrative Council, which supervises the Office's activities and on which all member states are represented. The Administrative Council is the platform where strategies are discussed and adopted in order to promote innovation and strengthen Europe's position in the world, taking into account the viewpoints of all the different stakeholders. EPO administers a centralised patent grant system on behalf of all contracting States, which may pose as a model of successful cooperation in Europe. EPO headquarters are in Munich and Rijswijk with sub-offices in Berlin and Vienna. The Vienna site, established in the early 1990s, incorporated the International Patent Documentation Centre already located in the Austrian capital. An EPO liaison office was opened in Brussels to build up relations with the European Commission. EPO's total staff of 7,000, of which close to 3,000 in Rijswijk, represents all contracting State-parties to the Convention. EPO is a successful example of European cooperation. It is not a European Community institution and in fact includes several non-EU states (Croatia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland and Turkey). Nevertheless, it serves several important goals that it shares with the Community, such as the protection of industrial property that, of course, is central to the European policy on innovation. Innovation is a crucial element in the knowledge economy, as underlined in the Lisbon Agenda. With expert, well-supported staff, motivated to set worldwide standards in quality and efficiency, EPO contributes to innovation, competitiveness and economic growth across Europe and plays a leading role in developing an effective global patent system through trust, transparency, fairness and mutual respect. The Academy's mandate reflects the need to improve patent-related intellectual property training and education structures in Europe. In 2000, during a conference held in Munich, EPO's founding treaty was revised. The new European Patent Convention (EPC), which entered into force in December 2007, enabled EPO to further modernise its structures. The European Patent Academy, basis in Munich, ensures the overall coordination of the external education and training activities of the European Patent Office. In 2012, for the third year in a row, the number of patent filings increased sharply towards an all time record of close to 260,000.

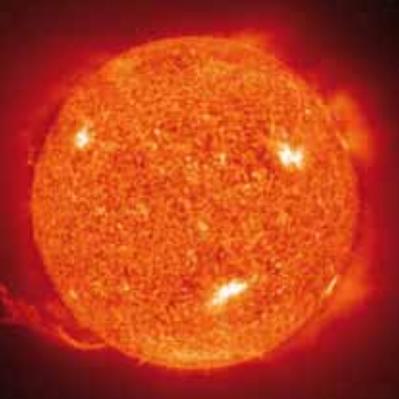
Throughout 2013 EPO will be commemorating a landmark in European co-operation: the 40th anniversary of the signing of the European Patent Convention in 1973. It will launch a Hall of Fame of the European Inventor Award in Munich's Deutsches Museum, an EIA Ceremony in Amsterdam, a commemorative book, gala and symposium, an art competition for primary schools and a Innovation Contest for university students.

#### **- European Space Research and Technology Centre (ESA/ESTEC, Noordwijk)**

ESTEC serves as the largest technical centre for projects relating to satellites and human space flight of ESA, the European Space Agency. ESA is Europe's gateway to space. It guides the development of Europe's space capability and carries out pioneering research in all areas of space activity. ESA prides itself on 18 Member States. Developing a space project is a complex process and often takes anything from five to ten years. Each project starts with an idea for scientific research or an application. ESA has sites in several European countries, but the European Space Research and Technology Centre (ESTEC) in Noordwijk is the largest. ESTEC is ESA's technical heart, the incubator of the European space effort. Most ESA projects are born here, and this is where they are guided through the various phases of development. More than 2000 specialists work here on dozens of space projects. ESTEC develops and manages all types of ESA missions: science, exploration, telecommunications, human spaceflight, satellite navigation, science and robotic exploration, and Earth observation. It helped launch Planck in 2009, which explores the birth of the Universe, and for years to come is developing the ambitious Galileo satellite navigation network and the Marco Polo project, a sample-return mission to an asteroid. ESTEC's expert staff is recruited from all Member States and provides the technical competences and facilities needed to initiate and manage the development of space systems and corresponding technologies. ESTEC also operates an environmental test centre for spacecraft. It supports the European space industry and works closely with other organisations, such as universities, research institutes and space agencies all over the world, as well as with national agencies from ESA Member States. Other branch offices of ESA are: the European Space Operations Centre (ESOC) in Darmstadt, Germany; the centre for Earth observation (ESRIN) in Frascati, Italy; the European Space Astronomy Centre (ESAC) in Villafraanca del Castillo, near Madrid, Spain; and the European Astronaut Centre (EAC) in Cologne, Germany. ESA's launchers lift off from Europe's Spaceport in Kourou, French Guiana.



*“Pioneering  
research in all  
areas of space  
activity”*



ESA is a prime example of what can be achieved by working together - a model for multicultural and international cooperation. By pooling resources, ESA has been able to develop fascinating projects that would not be possible for individual countries. The results of this cooperation are world-class industry, outstanding scientific discoveries and a stronger, richer European identity. For over 40 years, ESA and its predecessors have been shaping and sharing space, managing the research and development programmes needed to keep Europe at the forefront of space exploration and applications. ESA also ensures that investment in space delivers benefits to the citizens of Europe: from jobs and economic growth, to public services, efficient communications and security.

**- Representation in the Netherlands of the European Commission / Information Office of the European Parliament in the Netherlands**

EPBN at the Korte Vijverberg, opposite the Houses of Parliament, is the branch office of the European Parliament in the Netherlands. For practical reasons, the Representative of the European Commission shares offices.



Information desks of the kind were opened throughout the EU-zone following the first direct elections of the European Parliament back in 1979. A linchpin between national citizenry and Brussels, EPBN aims at informing the citizenry on the EU and its various institutions so as to bridge the gap between Europe and the domestic sphere. Also, by enhancing civic involvement with EU institutions it strives at promoting the EU's democratic functioning. To that end, topical European issues, such as the ratification

process of the Lisbon Treaty, are highlighted through seminars, debates with Euro-parliamentarians, media exposure and Internet sites. Conversely, Strasbourg is kept posted of Dutch circumstance and specific national concerns and preoccupations. On a regular basis, debates with members of the European Parliament are arranged at university centres. Eminently focusing on the young EPBN, through a range of programmes and courses, recruits so-called Euro-representatives at high schools. In 2010, a youth festival titled European Dreams was organised in Amsterdam, featuring debate, film, music and dance; it was hosted by The Hague in 2011. EPBN welcomes visitors by appointment.

**5. ORGANS FOR CULTURAL, DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION**

**- Benelux Office for Intellectual Property (BOIP)**

The Benelux Office for Intellectual Property is the official institution in the Benelux region responsible for the registration of trademarks and designs. It was founded in 2006 as an offspring of the Benelux Treaty for Intellectual Property concluded in The Hague in 2005. Intellectual property is the collective term for a number of specific legal areas. It relates to having a right to a non-material thing. These rights give the owner an exclusive right to manufacture or sell a product, to use the product's name or to duplicate a work. The best-known intellectual property rights are trademark rights, designs, patent rights and copyright. A trademark is a symbol that sets products or services apart from those of competitors; this symbol could be the name of products or services but may also be a logo or shape. A design is the outward appearance of a product or of part thereof; a design has to be new and have an individual character. A patent is an exclusive right to an invention, meaning that its owner can prevent someone from commercially exploiting his invention; it is a useful weapon to stop other parties hitching a free ride on the success of an invention. Copyright gives the creator of an original 'work of literature, science or art' the exclusive right to publish and/or duplicate it. By the same token, Plant breeders' rights give the plant breeder exclusive rights to cultivate and trade in a new and protected plant variety. The BOIP is part of the Benelux Organisation for Intellectual Property, an international organisation that is monitored by its Management Board manned by representatives from the three Benelux countries.

The Hague-based Office (BOIP) is the most visible part of the Benelux Organisation; its one hundred multilingual employees work closely together with the national offices in Belgium and Luxembourg. BOIP's mission is to ensure that all trademarks, designs and drawings in the Benelux are registered and that everybody knows where, why and how to protect his or her intellectual property. The Organisation has the tasks and duties to implement the treaty and regulations; promote the protection of trademarks and drawings/designs in the Benelux countries; carry out legal tasks in such areas as intellectual property; finally, the evaluation and, if necessary, amendment of the Benelux laws on trademarks and drawings/designs, in the light of inter-national, Community and other developments. BOIP has set itself the goal of being a professional service provider with a competitive edge. The Office organises workshops and lectures, distributes information and publishes a range of brochures and publishes brochures and booklets. It maintains close contacts with a range of national and international organisations in the world of intellectual property rights. The BOIP contains two line directorates: the General Affairs Directorate and the Law Enforcement Directorate. Together with the Director-General, the two deputy directors form the Directors' Committee of the BOIP. Each directorate consists of three line departments. The Legal Affairs Department supports the Directorate team and the line departments where necessary or desirable. The organisational structure, with its two directorates, is flat and gives the office the flexibility it needs.

#### **- International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA)**

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance is an Intergovernmental Organisation and the only IGO with the sole mandate of supporting sustainable democracy worldwide. International IDEA's objectives are to implement stronger democratic institutions and processes and more sustainable, effective and legitimate democracy. Founded in 1995 and based in Stockholm (Sweden) International IDEA has the Permanent Observer status at the United Nations in New York and aspires to become the key global actor in the field. Membership of International IDEA is open to States only. Its currently 28 Member-States include democracies in both the developing and developed world. International IDEA has branch offices worldwide. In August 2012 the Headquarters Agreement was signed to launch a branch office of the Institute in The Hague.

International IDEA facilitates dialogue in support of democratic change, and convenes conferences, seminars and capacity-building workshops. It shares its expertise and experience with those working for democratic reform on such issues as electoral processes, constitution-building, political participation and representation, democracy and development, and issues of gender, diversity, conflict and security. It aims for increased capacity, legitimacy and credibility of democracy; for more inclusive participation and accountable representation; and for more effective and legitimate democracy cooperation.

Democracy grows within societies in a constantly evolving process.

There is no single and universally applicable model of democracy. Critical choices are therefore best left to citizens. As a consequence, the work of International IDEA is non-prescriptive and the prime focus of all activities of International IDEA is the citizen as the ultimate driver of change. The Institute puts emphasis on diversity in democracy and the equal political participation and representation of women and men in the political and decision-making processes.)

#### **- International Organization for Migration (IOM)**

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) or, as it was first known, the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe, was born in 1951 out of the chaos of Western Europe following WW II. Mandated to help European governments identify resettlement countries for the estimated 11 million people uprooted by the war, it arranged transport for nearly a million migrants during the 1950s. Over the past half century the Organisation underwent a gradual transition process from logistics agency to migration agency. Currently, IOM is the leading IGO in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. With 149 member states, along with 77 global and regional IGOs and NGOs, and with offices in well over 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice both to governments and migrants.



IOM's history tracks the man-made and natural disasters of the past half century – from Hungary 1956, Czechoslovakia 1968, Chile 1973, the Vietnamese Boat People 1975, Kuwait 1990, Kosovo and Timor 1999, the Asian tsunami and Pakistan earthquake of 2004/2005 to the 2010 earthquakes and tsunamis that hit Tahiti and Chile.

The ever-widening scope of IOM activities has been matched by the Organisation's rapid expansion from a relatively small agency into one with an annual operating budget of close to \$1,3 billion and some 7,800 staff working, almost entirely in the field, on 2,300 projects in some 470 field-locations worldwide. From 1 July 2011, IOM's Field structure is composed of 9 Regional Offices, 2 Special Liaison Offices, 2 Administrative Centres, more than 240 Country Offices and Sub-offices worldwide, and 5 Offices with Coordinating Functions. IOM works in the four broad areas of migration management: migration and development; facilitating migration; regulating migration; forced migration. The IOM Constitution recognises the link between migration and economic, social and cultural development, as well as to the right of freedom of movement.



IOM activities include the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants' rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration.

The organisation's organs are the Council, the Executive Committee and the Administration. The Council, on which each Member State has one representative and one vote, is the highest authority and determines IOM policies. The Executive Committee, at present comprising 33 Member

States elected for two-year periods, examines and reviews policies, operations and administration. The Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance (SCPF) meets twice a year to examine and review policies, programmes and activities and to discuss budgetary and financial matters. The Administration, which comprises a Director General and Deputy Director General, is independently elected by the Council for a period of five years.

#### **- Nederlandse Taalunie (NTU)**

The Dutch language is spoken in the Netherlands, Belgian Flanders and Suriname. In 1980 vested cooperation between the Netherlands and Flanders on linguistic issues, language policy, language teaching and literature was put on a different footing by the founding of an international institution, the Nederlandse Taalunie ('Dutch Language Union'), an intergovernmental organisation which serves as a platform to discuss all issues regarding the Dutch language. Purpose of the Taalunie is to facilitate the most effective use of the Dutch language and to help all Dutch speakers to use their language for every purpose that a language can serve. As of January 2011, the Language Union includes three member states: the Netherlands, Belgium, Suriname, and three candidate member states: Aruba, Curaçao, St. Maarten. The major areas in which the Dutch Language Union devotes its efforts are the language itself, Dutch in electronic applications, Dutch language teaching (both teaching in Dutch and the teaching of Dutch as a second language), literature, and promoting the position of Dutch in Europe and around the world. NTU's primary 'clients', therefore, are not the governments of the Netherlands, Flanders and Suriname, but the people who use Dutch to communicate. Standard Dutch (Standaardnederlands or Algemeen Nederlands, often abbreviated to AN) is the standard language as it is taught in schools and used by authorities in the Netherlands, Flanders, Suriname, Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles. The Dutch Language Union defines what is AN, and what is not. The Taalunie has four bodies. Firstly, the Committee of Ministers, which sets its policy, and consists of the Flemish and Dutch ministers for education and culture.

Secondly, the Interparliamentary Commission, made up of twenty-two Dutch and Flemish members of parliament, which monitors and oversees this policy. The third body is the Council for Dutch Language and Literature, which acts as the advisory body of the Taalunie and has twelve members. Finally, the General Secretariat, which prepares and implements policy jointly with organisations and individuals.

The Secretariat employs some 25 staff members and is headed by a Secretary General. Suriname is involved in all four bodies. Being a relatively small organisation, the Taalunie for its policy depends heavily on universities, interest groups, councils and committees. It has set up committees and platforms of field-experts who ensure its functioning as a spider in the language web. The Taalunie represents the interests of Dutch language users in compiling dictionaries and grammars, by teaching at all levels and by developing databases and applications, such as to create translation software, and by helping enhance the status of Dutch within the European Union. Finally, the Taalunie encourages language-related cultural and literary cooperation and awards a number of literary prizes, for example the Prijs der Nederlandse Letteren.

#### **- UNESCO Institute for Water Education (IHE, Delft)**

The UNESCO-IHE Institute is an international institute for water education. It was developed from an initiative taken in Delft. Back in 1957 the IHE Delft Foundation launched a first post-graduate diploma course in hydraulic engineering for the benefit of practicing professionals from developing countries. In 2001, UNESCO's 31st General Conference decided to make IHE an integral part of the Organisation. By 2003, treaties and agreements between IHE, UNESCO and the Government of the Netherlands were signed, allowing for the entry into operation of the new UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education. The Institute is established as a UNESCO 'category I' institute, is based in Delft and is owned by all UNESCO member states. The Institute is the largest water education facility in the world, and the only institution in the UN system authorised to confer accredited MSc degrees. A Governing Board of 13-members appointed by the Director General of UNESCO governs UNESCO-IHE. The Rectorate, comprising the Rector and the Deputy Director, manages the Institute. The Office of the Rector (OR) provides policy and administrative support to Rectorate and Governing Board, as well as to the Academic and the Forward Planning Boards. It is responsible for public relations, communications and marketing, including events coordination. It is the focal point for project acquisition, providing support and advice to the academic departments in their acquisition and project implementation activities. UNESCO-IHE in Delft employs a total of 166 staff members, 92 of whom are responsible for the education, training and research programmes in Delft and abroad. The Institute also has at its disposal a pool of more than 350 national and international guest lecturers from government agencies, partner universities and research institutes, private consultancy firms and other organisations.



The IHE Delft Foundation provides all staff and facilities to UNESCO-IHE. The Institute works closely with national Dutch knowledge centres such as TNO, Rijkswaterstaat and its specialist service agencies – the Institute for Inland Water Management and Wastewater Treatment (RIZA), and the National Institute for Coastal and Marine Management (RIKZ). UNESCO-IHE envisages a world in which people manage their water and environmental resources in a sustainable manner, and in which all sectors of society can enjoy the benefits of basic services. Over the years, IHE developed into an international education institute offering a host of postgraduate courses and tailor-made training programmes in the fields of water, the environment and infrastructure.

It also conducted applied research, implemented institutional capacity building and human resource development programmes, participated in policy development, and offered advisory services worldwide. The Institute gradually expanded its academic base to include disciplines such as sociology, economics, and environmental and management sciences.



Its range of activities broadened from identifying solutions to engineering problems, to designing holistic and integrated approaches in the development and management of water and environmental resources, and urban infrastructure systems. The Institute's services also comprise integrated water resources management, effective service delivery and institutional reform, all of which aim to enhance full stakeholder involvement, equity, accountability and efficiency in water sector development and management.

#### **- UNICEF Netherlands (Voorburg)**

Part of the UN Organisation which eminently protects the rights of children worldwide and operates in 160 countries, UNICEF Netherlands (the Dutch National Committee for UNICEF) aims to support medical care, vaccination, nutrition and education programmes, and to protect children against sexual abuse and violence. To that end, the Committee's Bureau - which is based in Voorburg, boasts a staff of 80 - which was founded in 1955 - carries out large-scale fund-raising activities for UNICEF projects through direct mail campaigns, direct response television, radio and television advertising and various forms of corporate sponsorship. The Committee considers it one of its key responsibilities to inform the Dutch public about the lives of children in developing countries.

For this purpose it has developed an extensive range of educational materials for primary school curricula, organises a national class presentation event, and provides a wide array of magazines, leaflets and brochures, news and background stories about national and international UNICEF activities in developing countries.

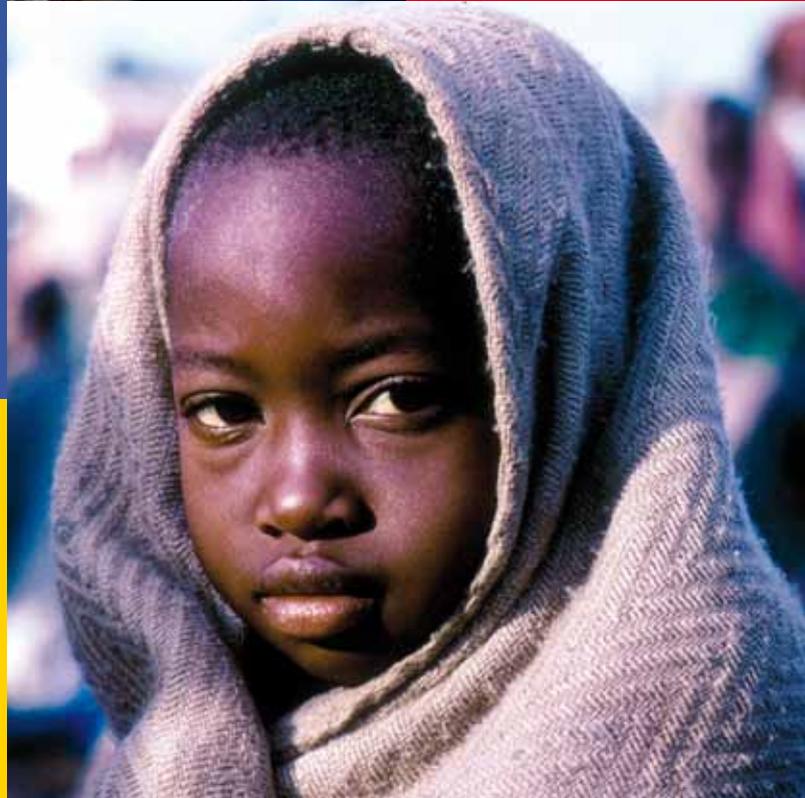
A recent addition to UNICEF Netherlands' activities for children 8-12 years old is the "Kids United Club." Its young members share an interest in the lives of their peers in developing countries. Another important aspect of the Committee's mission is to monitor governmental policies; to lobby for compliance with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child; to help prevent HIV/AIDS and give shelter to orphans. UNICEF Netherlands draws on the invaluable help of over 4,000 volunteers nationwide. Goodwill ambassadors for UNICEF in the Netherlands include actress Monique van de Ven and performer Paul van Vliet. Goodwill 'friends' include singer and musician Trijntje Oosterhuis and Edwin Evers. In June 2005, during a ceremony attended by Unicef ambassadors like Roger Moore and Shakirah, The Hague was hailed as UNICEF City 2005-2006.



*“A world in which  
people manage  
their water and  
environmental  
resources in a  
sustainable manner”*

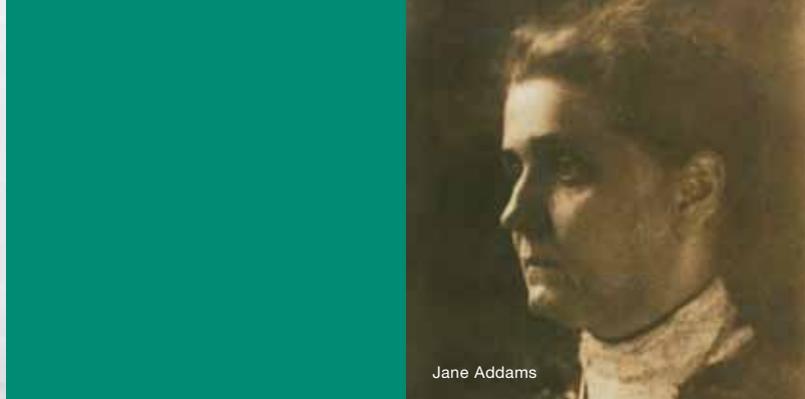


unicef





Bertha Von Suttner



Jane Addams

*“A tradition of  
pioneering spirit and  
innovative thought,  
of unselfish devotion  
and dogged  
perseverance”*



Aletta Jacobs



# III. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### **The World of NGOs**

The World of NGOs represents a tradition of pioneering spirit and innovative thought, of unselfish devotion and dogged perseverance, to raise social awareness and voice sincerely felt concern. It is a tradition that, in the hectic of daily life, is perhaps not quite appreciated to the full. When reference is made to The Hague as an international centre for peace and justice, quite naturally, it is the Courts and Tribunals and organisations like OPCW or Europol and Eurojust that first come to mind. Less prominent and less generally known perhaps, inasmuch as they do not often capture the limelight on a daily basis, are the scores of organisations of widely varying size, nature, structure and aims that make up an equally important segment of the city's endeavours. They are best called by their generic name of NGOs. They have often been launched against all odds, by inspired individuals - visionaries and idealists most of them - later on to be elaborated by hosts of dedicated followers. In historic perspective these organisations have played a decisive role in the genesis of The Hague Tradition. Thus, little known today, the very initiative to the 1907 Conference - the paramount gathering to found the Hague-based International Judiciary - was taken, not by any Government or from within official circles of diplomacy or law, but by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the American Peace Society in a joint effort in 1904 on the occasion of their meeting at the St. Louis World Fair. As so often with humanitarian endeavours, it was private initiative that triggered public response, private concern that exacted governmental action - as was the case in 1904 with President Theodore Roosevelt. If Henry Dunant stood at the base of the ICRC, it was the beneficial exchange of views among the members of the Institut de droit international, an informal body of legal scholars, from which emanated the texts that were to be enshrined in the 'Hague Conventions', which today pose as the just pride of our city. Unaware perhaps, in The Hague we are living, on a daily basis, in the midst of a never-ending cavalcade of initiatives, at the heart of developing ideas, and of projects and networks under construction that will help mould a future world and the living conditions of our grandchildren. The summary of contents alone of this guide attests to the width of reach and depth of thought of the dozens of organisations, small and great, that, invariably, voice concern widely shared worldwide. Their aspirations cover virtually all the essentially trans-boundary issues, from climate to environment, from education to the law, that keep our endangered planet

enthralled, and strife at meeting the many challenges posed by global society. The growing stream of NGOs that seek shelter in our city, from there to monitor the world, is a promising sign that, as the staunch advocates of L'Oeuvre de La Haye had aspired in 1907, The Hague is, also among these critical and discerning bodies, increasingly being seen as a Smithy of Society-in-the-Making.

### **Definition of NGOs**

Over the past decades, the growing repute of The Hague as a world centre of peace and justice has quite naturally attracted the interest, and invited the presence, of a large number of those bodies of varying nature which, following the terminology of the UN Charter, we are used to define as "Non-Governmental Organisations". The definition NGO is perhaps not an altogether happy one, in that it is a 'negative' characterisation, and one that is not very enlightening at that. In recent years the alternative term Private Voluntary Organisations (PVO) is being advanced. For one thing, this term stresses one typical feature of the 'classical' NGO, this being its private character and the prominent role of volunteers in these organisations. But then, other commentators have advocated a classification according to aims: INGO for International NGO, ENGO for Environmental NGO, RINGO for Religious International NGO etc. For practical purposes, in the following the generic term NGO is advanced throughout.

The above tells us that it would be hard to find a common denominator to capture that veritable quilt of non-profit associations that, if mostly operating outside institutionalised political frameworks, have become part and parcel of the international social and political debate. NGOs are indeed heterogeneous in terms of genesis, structure, aims and policy. In this, we should take into account that their sheer number is legion: literally tens of thousands operate in the international domain alone, and many times that number are active at the national, regional and local planes. India alone claims two million NGOs.

### **Role of NGOs**

Meanwhile, if NGOs may elude all too stringent a definition and lack a distinct legal status under international law, their collected impact can never be underestimated. As early as 1945, Art. 71 of the UN Charter made provision for a consultative role at UN headquarters for organisations that are neither governments nor member states. Again, in 1992, the 'Earth Summit', the historic United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro, in its Agenda 21



duly recognised the vital role NGOs and other “major groups” play in the domain of sustainable development. Not incidentally, the names of major NGOs such as Médecins sans Frontières, The Red Cross, Oxfam Novib and Greenpeace have become household names in the international debate on human rights, humanitarian issues, development aid or environmental issues. With well over 1,5 million members worldwide, Amnesty International may pose as the world’s largest human rights NGO.

### History of NGOs

The rise of NGOs was quite naturally prompted by progressive globalisation and the increasingly trans-boundary nature of the most urgent social and economic problems faced by mankind. In addressing these issues, NGOs from early on tended to emphasise non-strictly economic issues, thus to counterbalance the perceived ‘capitalist’ tendencies of Intergovernmental Organisations (IGOs) and international treaties. Their World Social Forum parallels the annual World Economic Forum. Perhaps the first example of a voluntary association of its kind in the humanitarian sphere was the International Committee of the Red Cross founded by Henry Dunant in 1863. Since then, commentators have identified three stages of development:

- a first stage in which NGOs focused on immediate needs, such as relief and welfare actions, food distribution and health services.
- a second phase in which NGOs tried to meet the needs of communities in distress by self-reliant local action on a small scale.
- a third phase, once NGOs turned from relief to development by trying to effectuate changes in policies and institutions at all social levels, rather than providing mere operational services. Again, a distinction has been advocated between.
- “Operational NGOs”, to use the World Bank terminology. These NGOs are project-oriented. Whether of a religious or secular nature, private or public oriented, and whether operating at the community, national or international level, at core they design and implement development-related projects.
- “Advocacy NGOs”; these NGOs promote specific causes by lobbying and activism, in order to raise public awareness, prompt knowledge and increase acceptance of the specific causes they serve. Their approach may vary from a keen political engagement to a detached philosophical attitude and may concern human rights issues as readily as environmental and ecological problematic.

### Management of NGOs

Many NGOs have developed management styles all of their own, to deal efficiently with the intercultural differences that are inherent to, say, the North-South dialogue. They are often characterised as typical learning organisations with a participatory style of management and decision-making. If to a large extent staffed by highly committed volunteers, often numbering thousands, and overseen by a relatively low paid management, the accumulation of skills, experience and contacts serves as a major asset and benefit to all involved. In developing countries ambitious youngsters often see the ‘aid-industry’ as a profitable professional career path.

### Funding of NGOs and Growing Economic Impact

Well aware of their dependence on public opinion and private support, NGOs have over the decades developed sophisticated lobbying techniques, and have competently mastered the intricacies of full-fledged public relations campaigns. Large NGOs may have hundreds of millions of

dollars to show on their balance sheet, which testifies to their professional capacity to tap institutional and governmental grants or private donations alike. For, even (famine relief) or Médecins Sans Frontières rely to a large extent on government sources for their income. The budgets concerned here are considerable. All in all, some 135 NGOs are established in The Hague, along with a steadily growing number in its wider surroundings.

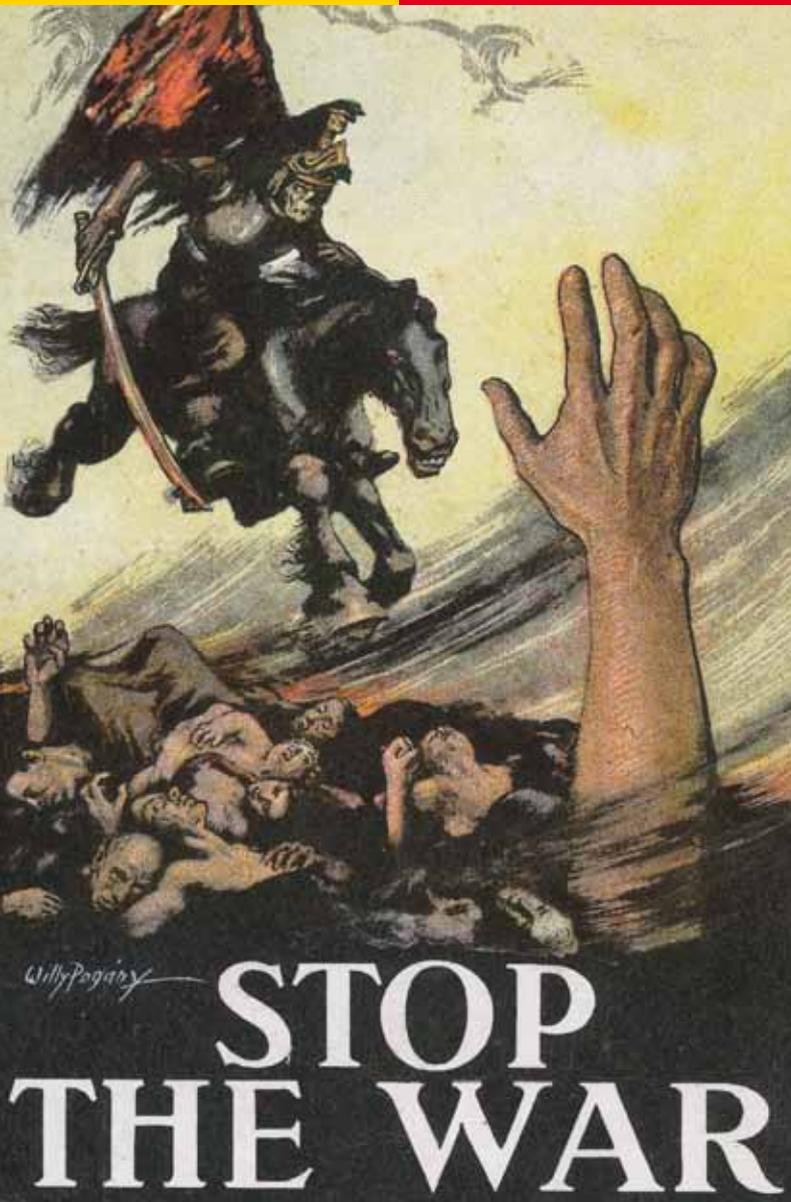
## 2. THE HAGUE-BASED NGOs

### A Page of History

To be sure, in discussing the 'legal capital', what first comes to mind are the international courts and tribunals and the major Intergovernmental Organisations operational in The Hague, be they UN-, NATO-, OSCE-, or EU-oriented, or based on specific agreements. The number of IGOs that deal with the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and disarmament issues is impressive. Their collective staff amounts to some

8,500, their accumulated budget to € 1,200,000,000 approximately. On top of this, the full hundred embassies and consulates accredited at The Hague harbour an additional 3,000 (internationally recruited) staff. In view of all this, one might easily overlook the equally impressive, and steadily growing number of NGOs based in The Hague, which deal with very similar issues. Which is all the more regrettable as their link to the city harks back to the very origins of "internationalism" at The Hague. Those were The Days The Law Was Won, when Tobias Asser, the standard-bearer of international law in the Netherlands first founded the Hague Conference on Private International Law. As the entries in the opening pages of the Golden Book of the Kurhaus Hotel testify, the first international conferences ever to be held in the years following the opening of this first prestigious hotel along the seashore (meant primarily to serve as a Spa to German nobility, hence its German name), concerned precisely meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and of the organised Peace Movement, held under the auspices of the International Peace Bureau (IPB) that was at the time based in Berne (later to move on to Geneva).





### **IPU and IPB**

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) was launched as a private, yet highly influential “pressure group” that aspired at social reform and conciliation between the nations. It convened in The Hague in 1894 and was highly influential in the convening of both Hague Peace Conferences. During these Conferences of 1899 and 1907, a full dozen of its members, former prime-ministers among them, served as prominent delegates of the attending nations, as did incidentally board-members of the International Red Cross Movement. The world of Pacifism, in turn, was equally well represented on these occasions. The names of Bertha von Suttner (Austria), Jan Bloch (Poland), William Stead (UK), Alfred Fried (Germany) and Elie Ducommun (Switzerland) are indelibly linked to these Conferences. Their presence and pressure on behalf of “the public conscience” made itself felt in the process of decision-making both at Huis ten Bosch in 1899 and in the Ridderzaal in 1907.

In 1899, Jan Bloch gave a series of impressive lectures in Dilligentia in order to “prove” that war had become out-dated and that economic rather than military processes were to determine the outcome of international conflicts resolved by other than peaceful means. During the Second Hague Peace Conference, a Cercle International at the Princessegracht offered ample opportunities to all NGOs *avant la lettre* to present their case. Legion were the representatives of pacifism, feminism, or Quakerism who found a willing ear with the hundreds of delegates and the interested third parties who frequented its salons for four months on end. Among them was the member of a Korean delegation, Yi Jun, whose tragic fate prompted the Hague-based museum named after him that is described in these pages.

### **Dutch Pacifism**

And then again, there was national and Hague-based pacifism. The Dutch Peace Society “Vrede door Recht” (Peace Through Justice) was a prominent member of the international conglomerate of peace societies. As early as 1904, Dr. P.H. Eijkman and Paul Horrix, through their “Preparatory Bureau for the Foundation of Internationalism” at the Van Lennepweg, embarked on an ambitious project, referred to above, to turn The Hague into the World Capital of Internationalism. They approached the prominent architect K.P.C. De Bazel. With his help, they projected a veritable City of Peace in the virgin dune area that runs from the Hubertus Hill to Wassenaar-Rijksdorp, encompassing conference centres, concert halls, research academies, sanatoria, a socialist “garden city” and, on top

of the highest dune top, the Palace of Peace. This most ambitious peace project ever considered in The Hague never materialised. A few years later, Berlage used his friend's theosophical octagonal ground plan for his extension plan of The Hague. Even so, the flame was soon rekindled in the "Vredeshuis" at the Laan van Meerdervoort, and by the international research of high repute carried out for decades on end by the librarians Ter Meulen and Diermanse at the Peace Palace Library.

Still, for all these endeavours, it is only fairly recent, and thanks to an impressive concerted, and internationally orchestrated action that the World of NGOs managed to catch the limelight and really capture the attention of the public at large in The Hague. In Spring 1999, and spurred by the Centenary of the First Hague Peace Conference of 1899, a wide range of NGOs presented themselves at a highly impressive manifestation, information market and conference week held at the then Hague Congress Centre (the current World Forum Convention Centre). Ever since, the presence of NGOs has been felt in The Hague on an almost daily basis. Currently, conferences and festivals, open house days at centres of education, virtually any given occasion invariably prompts a never abating display of brochures and pamphlets at stalls manned mostly by volunteers. Annual highlight is the UN Day of Peace on 21 September. In 2008 the annual sand sculpture competition focused on The Hague as the centre of peace and justice. The growing awareness of global issues among the city's population has not in the least been the outcome of these tireless efforts.

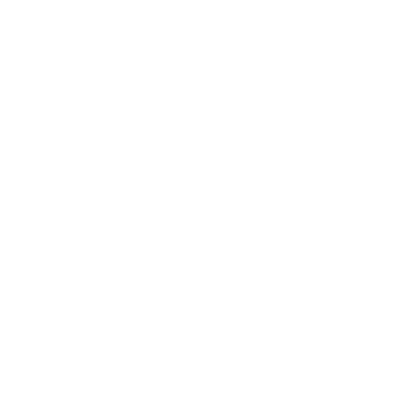
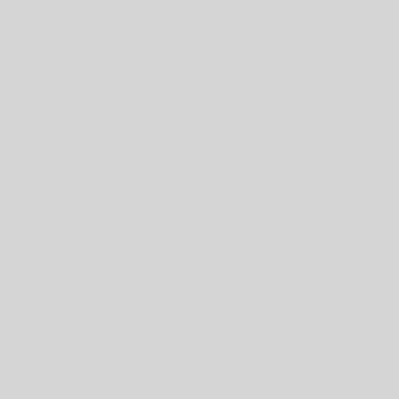
### **The Buildings for Non-Governmental Organisations at Laan van Meerdervoort 70 and Zeestraat 100**

To offer a palpable token of its interest in harbouring NGOs as welcome partners in the international debate, The Hague City Executive in 2005 took the unprecedented initiative to reserve office facilities at the Laan van Meerdervoort 70 to exclusively serve NGO-purposes. NGOs wishing to establish themselves in The Hague were invited to share offices and facilities at this venue, which is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Peace Palace. Like in Grimm's fairy tale of the Golden Goose ("Schwan kleb an"), over the past years this policy of helping NGOs in "sharewaring" facilities has been extremely felicitous. The initiative has allured NGOs of all feathers. To follow up on this success, in 2009 the City Executive launched a second, much similar venue at Zeestraat 100, at some 400 meters distance from the first office. So far, a total of 30 NGOs have found lodgings in the two buildings, 20 in the first, 10 in the second venue. The two venues,

which radiate a modern business image, are readily accessible by public transport. They are situated in the heart of the city's international centre, around the corner of a shopping district, hotels and restaurants. They are lavishly furnished and equipped with state of the art printing and copying facilities and feature a kitchen and assembling rooms, and are for rent at very moderate cost.

Meanwhile, the assets of the construction reach well beyond the sphere of administrative facilities. In a natural process the two venues have become centres of debate and exchange of thought. In this way, they have helped widen the horizon of NGO staff well beyond the province of their own organisation and have nurtured cross-fertilisation at all levels. The offices have developed into a focus and international contact centre for a range of bodies operational in a myriad of fields. The Visitors Centre, recently launched at the entrance gates of the nearby Peace Palace is a new, additional asset to NGO staff and their guests.

In 2012 the first of the two venues (at Laan van Meerdervoort 70) was renamed after Bertha Von Suttner (1843-1914), the celebrated author of *Die Waffen Nieder* (1889), a bestselling novel of worldwide acclaim that did much to spread the call for disarmament against a political backdrop of increasing tension at the closing of the 19th Century. Bertha von Suttner, a lady of noble Austrian descent, was a prominent peace apostle. She was the soul of the NGO Movement in The Hague during the two Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907. In 1905 she was the first woman to be bestowed the Nobel Peace Prize. In her early days (1876) Bertha had briefly been Alfred Nobel's private secretary in Paris. To show her determination and persuasiveness, Bertha aroused her former superior's interest in peace studies. She inspired him in voting a Peace Prize as one of the five Nobel awards stipulated in his Testament (1901). Over the past few years, a distinct 'regional' clustering of NGOs sharing specific domains of interest and activities has asserted itself. NGOs advocating Peace and Justice are increasingly based in the Peace Palace district of town. NGOs specialising on water issues tend to flock in the Hague Woods area, near the International Waterhouse. NGOs in the domains of knowledge, education and the cultural legacy quite naturally find their bearings in the Central Station district, at a stone-throw from National Archives and Royal Library. Meanwhile, the establishment of NGOs in The Hague is a continuous and on-going process. Precisely in view of these dynamics, the thematic listing presented below cannot claim to be either comprehensive or definitive.



### 3. CATEGORIES OF NGOs

#### 3.1 Global and Regional Organisation

##### - ADFU/Cercle Diplomatique

The mission of the Association for the Development of Friendship and Understanding (ADFU/Cercle Diplomatique) is to provide an independent platform for members of the Corps Diplomatique and dignitaries of international organisations in order to get exposure to an array of developments taking place in their host country related to worldwide developments, enhancing their understanding, and thus their effectiveness. ADFU deals with financial and economic developments, political decision-making, and matters of state, serving as a kaleidoscope for gaining insights, demonstrating how it works, stimulating dialogues in an atmosphere of trust, and enhancing international cohesion. Selected decision makers and influencers from government and business are highlighting their expertise and knowledge internationally. The programs are issue related, and dealing with current topics so that carefully selected data enrich perspectives. The choice of information for the seminars, workshops and field trips is un-biased. Particular care is given to personal attention, ambiance, and discretion, transforming strangers into friends. Also ADFU nurtures a living stream of continuously self-renewing network, and offers supporting activities, such as business advocacy, explanatory guidance, reference, and other support. The organisation openly shares its practices with a worldwide diplomatic audience. The concept results in positively influencing international relations.

It is ADFU's vision that in a globalizing and increasingly complex world there is a need for better human relations, through improved service in line with universal values. It considers the worth of innovation not merely as an economic asset, but more importantly as a contribution to the human evolutionary process. ADFU is a foundation operating outside the institutionalized frameworks, a non-religious, a-political, not-for-profit NGO, and is funded by grants from business, governmental organisations, and private donations alike. It is a dynamic network-centric organisation with a flexible structure, consisting of an executive office, supported by a concentric circle of specialized committees, and an outer circle of experts.

##### - Global Human Rights Defence (GHRD)

Up till now, millions of people continue to live in the margin of society lacking effective attention from the perspective of governments, development aid,

human rights organisations and media authorities, in spite of mankind's joint effort to build a detailed human rights legal framework, based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UN 1948) and followed by covenants, treaties and implementation mechanisms. Global Human Rights Defence (GHRD) is an international human rights organisation with the objective of promoting human rights for those areas where severe violations have victimised relatively large populations. GHRD aims to specifically address those areas and populations of the world where severe and extensive human rights violations of certain ethnic and religious minorities have taken place for long periods of time, and where structural help and global attention of the international media have proven to be absent or insufficient. GHRD was founded after the "The Hague 2003 International Conference on Human Rights", its launch being supported by a broad spectrum of over a 150 selected participants of (inter) national human rights organisations worldwide. GHRD Headquarters are in The Hague, liaison-offices and observers are based in Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal. Volunteers and interns support GHRD Board and Staff (3) in The Hague.



### - Modèle Francophone Nations Unies (MFNU)

The Modèle Francophone Nations Unies is the equivalent in the French-speaking world of THIMUN.



This Model United Nations event, a simulation of the world assembly meeting in New York for pupils of some 100 secondary schools from various countries is organised on a yearly basis by the French school in The Hague, the Lycée Français Vincent van Gogh and has seen five successful editions so far, with schools from France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Turkey, Luxemburg and the Netherlands participating. In 2009 the event included five forums concerning: Le Conseil de Sécurité; Le Conseil des Droits de l'Homme; Le Comité d'Experts sur Haïti; La Commission du développement durable; Le comité d'Experts sur la situation alimentaire dans le monde. Like its English-speaking counterpart it is one of the most stimulating and most appreciated events in the calendar of the international schools at The Hague. As of 2011 MFNU is officially linked to THIMUN.

### - Netherlands Association for the United Nations (NVVN)

The NVVN was founded in 1987 to promote awareness in The Netherlands of the objectives of the UN, the urgency of international cooperation, and the establishment of the Rule of Law. The NVVN is a standing member of the "World Federation of United Nations Associations" (WFUNA), a global network of hundreds of thousands of people linked together in over 100 member states of the UN, which has a consultative status in New York and direct access to all UN Organs. This network enables people to connect with each other on critical global issues, such as to promote tolerance, understanding, solidarity and cooperation among men, women and children throughout the world without distinction as to race, sex, language, religion or political orientation, and to contribute to the removal of obstacles to peace, to work for justice,

security and disarmament, and to promote the development of peaceful co-existence and cooperation among nations. The Dutch branch (NVVN) organises a lecture series and publishes a quarterly VN Forum.

### - The Hague International Model United Nations (THIMUN)

In 1968, Mr Paul Sand from The American School of The Hague organised the first Model United Nations in The Hague. In 1981 the THIMUN Foundation was established and is today directed by a Board of Directors consisting of teachers from international and Dutch schools, in particular, the Deutsche Internationale Schule Den Haag, the British School in The Netherlands, the Lyceé Français Vincent van Gogh, the International School of The Hague, the Huygens Lyceum (Novum), the American School in The Hague and the Da Vinci College Leiden. In 1995 the THIMUN Foundation was accredited as a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) associated with the United Nations Department of Public Information. The year 2001 saw the first annual session of the THIMUN Youth Assembly. In 2003 the THIMUN Foundation was granted Roster Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council. THIMUN's objective is to help seek solutions to global problems: human rights issues, protection of the environment, economic development, disarmament, the problems of youth and of refugees, as well as the more critical issues of war and peace, through discussion, negotiation and debate. Among the Foundation's main activities are THIMUN: a five-day simulation of the UN for secondary school students; MINIMUM, a one-day Model UN in The Hague for schools in The Netherlands and Belgium; and THIMUN Youth Assembly, a five-day discussion for young people (16-25 years) on global issues from which ensue Action Papers. At THIMUN Conferences, the young delegates, in seeking solutions to these problems, learn to break away from narrow, national self-interest and develop true international cooperation. Thus, in a small way, the THIMUN Foundation, through its conferences, attempts to fulfil the aims and goals set by the founders of the United Nations in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations: "to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours."

### - World Federalist Movement (WFM)

WFM is an international citizen's movement working for justice, peace, and sustainable prosperity. WFM calls for an end to the rule of force through a world governed by law and based on strengthened and democratised world institutions accountable to the citizens of the world.



WFM's International Secretariat is co-located in New York and The Hague. The first Campaign for World Government and the first world federalist organisation were launched in 1937. In 1947 five small world federalist organisations came together in Asheville, N.C. and agreed to merge as the United World Federalists. In August 1947, in Montreux, more than 51 organisations from 24 countries assembled at the Conference of the World Movement for World Federal Government to adopt the 'Montreux Declaration; The Principles for World Federal Government'. Today, the World Federalist Movement (WFM) is a global citizens movement with member and associate organisations around the world. The Movement brings together organisations and individuals that support the establishment of a global federal system and a division of international authority among separate global agencies. The Movement has had Special Consultative Status with ECOSOC since 1970 and is affiliated with the UN Department of Public Information (DPI) and a current board member of the Conference of NGOs. It currently counts 30,000 to 50,000 supporters. The Executive Director of the World Federalist Movement-Institute for Global Policy, William R. Pace, also serves as the Convenor of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICCnow), the global network of over 2,500 NGOs advocating for a fair, effective and independent International Criminal Court, that was launched in 1995.

### 3.2 European Integration

#### - Association of European Journalists (AEJ)

The AEJ brings together individual journalists from a wide spectrum, covering television and radio, newspapers and periodicals, and the new electronic media. Set up in 1961 in the then six EEC-countries with a view to promoting European harmony through the exchange of information and ideas, the AEJ currently boasts more than twenty national sections across Europe, which meets at the Annual Congress. Registered under Belgian law, the AEJ is an independent non-profit organisation with neither ties to political parties nor unions. Featuring a General Assembly, an executive committee, elected officers and a general secretariat, AEJ has NGO-status with UNESCO and the Council of Europe, is a member of the European Movement, and has a working relation with the Representative on Freedom of the Media of the OSCE. At European level, the AEJ is governed by a democratic structure consisting of the General Assembly, an Executive Committee, elected officers and a General Secretariat. The executive committee consists of all the national section secretaries and some elected members.



#### - Europa Nostra

Europa Nostra, with its International Secretariat in The Hague, is the Pan-European federation for the protection of the European cultural heritage. Its network is composed of 250 member organisations (heritage associations and foundations with a combined membership of more than 5 million people), 150 associated organisations (governmental bodies, local authorities and corporations) and also 1500 individual members who directly support its mission. Europa Nostra campaigns included the safeguard of Roman Baths at Allianoi, Turkey (2005); the advocacy of reduced VAT rate for renovation of historic buildings (2005/6); an appeal for the protection of cultural property in Israel and Lebanon, ditto for the cultural heritage in Kosovo (2006); a campaign for the protection of endangered Modern Movement Architecture in Moscow and for the safeguarding of the historic core of St. Petersburg (2007). Founded in 1963 by a group of Heritage-NGOs, in 1998 Europa Nostra was recognised by the European Commission (EC) as the umbrella organisation in the field. A non-profit organisation, it is financially supported by the EC and other public bodies, by membership fees and donations of its collective and individual members, and by private sponsors. In 2002, in recognition of the Organisation's long-standing record of excellence, the EC launched the Europa Nostra Awards, the European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage, as its flagship programme.

As from 2006, Europa Nostra is the Liaison Office for the European Heritage Days, a joint initiative of the Council of Europe and the EC. Europa Nostra has three Statutory Bodies: the General Assembly, which consists of the entire membership, is Europa Nostra's supreme body, and meets once a year. The Council consists of some 60 members (either elected by the GA or co-opted by the Council), meets twice a year and steers and oversees activities. The Management Committee consists of up to 15 members, implements Council decisions and assists the Executive President, Secretary General and Treasurer in the day-to-day running of the Organisation. Europa Nostra also features four Permanent Specialised Committees charged

with specific sectors of activity: the Scientific Council; the Publications Committee; the Heritage Awards Juries; the Heritage Tours Committee.

#### **- Europe Direct Centre (EDC)**

The Europe Direct Centre (EDC) The Hague with its instructive Europe Wall is an information point for all questions about Europe and the European Union. It offers a variety of brochures related to topics such as living, working or travelling in the EU as well as information on European institutions and European (N)GOs in any of the official EU languages. Furthermore a section with specific information for young people and teachers is presented. A most welcome EU initiative, the network of Europe Direct Centres is linked up to EU Documentation Centres.

#### **- European Foundation on Social Quality (EFSQ)**

The EFSQ was established during the Dutch Presidency of the EU in 1997, when in Amsterdam European social scientists made a solemn Declaration concerning the future of the European Union. This Declaration was based on a study from the early 1990s on the Social Quality of Europe. It reminded policy-makers of the unique nature of the western European approach, which links economic development to social justice, equity and solidarity. In its first stage, up to the year 2000, EFSQ's projects enlarged on the four conditional factors of social quality: socio-economic security, social cohesion, social inclusion, and social empowerment. From 2001-2005 a new design of the theory was presented the Foundation's study, Social Equality, A Vision for Europe (2001). Its main thrust was to apply the concept of adaptability to Europe's labour markets and assess the tension between flexibility in working time and employment security. The Foundation's major European network project 'Indicators of Social quality' provided the basis for a holistic approach to the social quality of daily circumstances of citizens in EU member states. With support from Brussels and The Hague the EFSQ started analyses and public debates on the consequences of European policies, the Economic Monetary Union, the extension of the Union and the European Constitution. In 2006 collaboration with universities in India and the Far East triggered a series of Asian conferences on 'sustainable welfare societies'. The Municipality of The Hague then enabled EFSQ, as an empirical challenge, to put the theoretical and methodological output of its work to the test in a fundamental discussion of the urban development of The Hague. The results may function as core examples at the European and Asian levels, notably with respect to local governance, public reform strategies and citizens' participation.

#### **- European Judicial Network (EJN)**

In 1998, the European Council adopted a Joint Action to create a European Judicial Network aiming at improving the standards of cooperation between judicial authorities in combating organised crime. The EJN was the first practical structured mechanism of judicial cooperation in the EU to become truly operational. Its leading principle is to identify and promote people in the Member States involved in judicial cooperation in criminal matters and ensure the proper execution of mutual legal assistance requests. In December 2008, By Council decision, a new legal basis entered into force, the EJN Decision, which strengthened the legal status of the Network. The EJN features a dynamic structure with a horizontal nature. Flexibility is its main character. National contact points are designated by each Member State among central authorities in charge of international judicial cooperation, judicial authorities and competent authorities in the field of international judicial cooperation regarding forms of serious crime. The appointment of contact points takes place according to the constitutional rules, legal traditions and internal structure of each country. The only condition is that it provides effective coverage for all forms of crimes throughout the country. As a result, more than 300 national contact points exist throughout the 27 Member States.

#### **- European Movement Netherlands (EMN)**

A United Europe was first advocated in the form of an Anglo-French United European Movement in 1947. A congress in Paris that year incorporated several parliamentary and federalist organisations into The Joint International Committee for European Unity. In May 1948, 800 delegates from Europe and observers from Canada and the USA met in The Hague at the landmark Congress of Europe, presided over by Winston Churchill, and with political figures such as Adenauer, Macmillan, Mitterrand, Spaak, Coppelé and Spinelli taking an active role in launching a call for a political, economic and monetary Union of Europe. The European Movement was formally created in 1948. The Movement's objective is to "contribute to the establishment of a united, federal Europe founded on the respect for basic human rights, peace principles, democratic principles of liberty and solidarity and citizens' participation".

The European Movement has played an essential role in the process of European integration by exercising its influence on European and national institutions. It fought in favour of the direct election of the European Parliament by all European citizens, in favour of the Treaty on the European Union and also for a European Constitution. Its first major

achievement being the setting up of the Council of Europe in 1949, of the College of Europe in Bruges and the European Centre of Culture in Geneva, and of setting up think-tanks and discussion groups across Europe, in countries both democratic and Communist. Its various Councils and Associations, under the coordination of the European Movement International (EMI), focus on seeking European integration in the political, social and cultural arenas, using its network of lobbyists, and to involve larger segments of the public by disseminating information. A President and six Vice-Presidents head the Movement's central office in Brussels. Management is drawn from across Europe. Policy is formulated by a Steering Committee and executed by an Executive Committee. A 'Federal Council', made up of delegates from local Movements foments policies and is in charge of the Auditors. Specialist committees are devoted to individual policies such as Women and the Future of Europe. At the national level there are National Councils in 41 countries, and a further 20 Associations in non-member countries. The EM also has youth branches.

#### **- Model European Parliament (MEP)**

Simulations of sessions of the European Parliament among secondary school pupils were first arranged in 1990 by Dutch private initiative as a means for youngsters to better understand and appreciate the ins-and-outs of the European unification process. Currently, these sessions are being held at the regional, national and international levels throughout the EU zone and sponsored by governments and local authorities. At The Hague, Houses of Parliament are opened to these sessions on a regular basis. Twice annually an international session is being arranged in one of the capitals of the EU, featuring five 'delegates' from each Member-State as well as representatives from candidate Member-States. This MEP programme operates separately from the yearly MEC (Model European Council) and MEP (Model European Parliament) political simulation programmes first developed within the body of European schools. In November 2012 the International MEP Conference took place in Madrid. Its 160 student-participants represented all 27 EU Member States and 3 aspirant Member States.

#### **- Montesquieu Institute (MI)**

On May 9, 2007, the annual Day of Europe, the Montesquieu Institute opened its doors in The Hague. The Dutch Ministry of Education founded the Institute in cooperation with academic research centres from all over the Netherlands. Named after the French philosopher and founder of the doctrine of the trias politica, Charles Montesquieu (1689-1755), the



Institute is a centre for innovative, comparative research in European Parliamentary History and Constitutional Development within the European Zone, boasting expertise in the fields of law, parliamentary history, and political science. The Institute, which aspires at being a catalytic agent of new initiatives, welcomes researchers from all over Europe, and as of 2008 offers fellowships. It serves the world of governance, journalism and politics by organising conferences, a wide range of courses, master classes and seminars on topical issues, and by the digital exchange of information. An affiliation of the Institute is established in Maastricht.

#### **- Platform Spartak, Interdisciplinary Platform for Eastern Europe (PS)**

Spartak, founded in 2003, is an interdisciplinary platform concerning Eastern Europe, which is open to contributions from anyone. Spartak's objective is to strengthen the bond between East and West in the broadest sense: culturally, economically, politically, but first and foremost directly and individually, by bringing together young Europeans from all parts of the continent, both inside and outside the European Union. Platform Spartak functions as a scene of young active European citizens, who share basic ideas on the future of Europe, while allowing for diversity and debate. Platform Spartak focuses on the following main actions: organising international youth exchanges; European Voluntary Service (EVS) for volunteer work; Lectures, conferences and seminars on European topics, including the magazine Donau (Danube).

### **3.3 International Development and Cooperation**

#### **- Africa Legal Aid (AFLA)**

AFLA is a non-partisan and non-profit Pan-African organisation that seeks to promote human rights and justice in Africa. Established in 1995 in response to international crimes and widespread violations of economic and social rights in Africa, AFLA soon became a leading voice in the progressive development of human rights jurisprudence for the continent.



AFLA has its headquarters at Accra and branch offices in Pretoria and The Hague, the latter being used particularly as a platform for the South-North dialogue. By challenging impunity and lack of accountability, AFLA seeks a new legal awareness in Africa in which the rights of all shall be respected without distinction as to ethnic origin, nationality, wealth, age, religion or gender. AFLA's Gender Justice Campaign has established the Gender Network Forum to contribute to African Perspectives to Gender Justice and to address marginalized and undertreated forms of Gender-based Violence. AFLA is now intensifying its activities to incorporate African Perspectives and Gender Perspectives in International norms and standards.

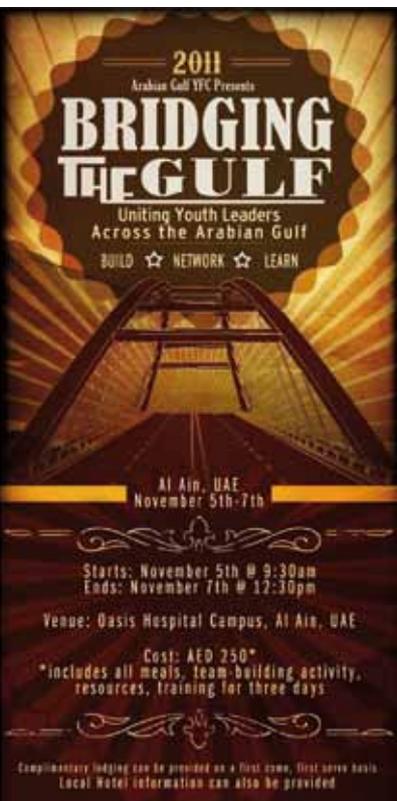
#### **- African Diaspora Policy Centre (ADPC)**

The African Diaspora Policy Centre (ADPC) is an independent organisation, which was established in The Netherlands in 2006. ADPC provides a platform that enables African Diaspora in Europe to connect more closely with the continent as a collective force, pool their resources and proactively undertake initiatives for the promotion of peace, better governance and brain gain in Africa. ADPC pursues its goals by facilitating the effective harnessing of the considerable, and largely untapped, social capital of the huge African Diaspora population in Europe towards these ends. Thus, ADPC has launched a comprehensive database of African diaspora skills; the Centre also conducts practice-oriented research and applied research that builds up knowledge and information about the trans-national networks, profiles, skills and activities of the African diaspora; finally, the Centre conducts conflict transformation skills training, organises expert meetings and conferences and produces publications. In April 2011, ADPC organised the second capacity building training workshop for African policymakers serving in the newly-formed diaspora-oriented institutions.

#### **- Bangladesh Support Group (BASUG)**

The Bangladesh Support Group is an NGO established in The Hague and comprised of members of the Bangladeshi diaspora in the Netherlands. They cooperate under the motto: 'Together we can make this world a better place to live in'. A recent successful initiative of BASUG was the project "Ensure Development Initiatives for Vulnerable and Unprivileged Rural Women in Bangladesh", including Business Improvement Course (BIC) training courses for 200 women to help them create new small scale businesses. Some 100 potential entrepreneurs were provided with seed money for entrepreneurship; 200 men and women received training on gender equality development. Key issue of the courses were the focus

on a gender-balanced society in combination with the development of micro enterprises. Currently, BASUG is involved in the project 'Leveraging Remittances for Socio-Economic Development in Sri Lanka', including a financial literacy training module.



economic and legal environment.

The Gulf is a region of great geopolitical interest, but also a volatile area of great tension. Economic and educational development also leads to increasing exposure to international human rights norms like the equal access to justice of people regardless of gender or ethnicity, independence of the judiciary, and the right to frankly discuss political choices. Adherence to those norms will be a key determinant of the harmonic development of local societies and the economic success of these coun-

#### - Bridging the Gulf (BTG)

Bridging the Gulf Network for Human Security in the Gulf Region is a community of leaders, intellectuals and civil society and human rights activists from the region willing to assume social responsibility in the development of projects at a local level. Featuring professionals with expertise in the field of human rights, civil society and Middle East societies BTG has built up a unique network of individuals seeking to have social and human rights change and democracy rooted in their region as part of their shared common values. BTG was a Dutch initiative and founded in The Hague in 2010. Most of the networking and activities take place in the GCC region, covering the Arab peninsula countries Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the UAE and Oman. Culturally and religiously comparable, these countries face similar forces of exposure to the international eco-

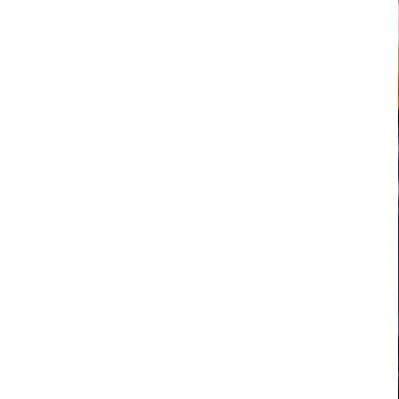
tries. The Foundation launches projects designed for the local contexts as an answer to local needs, and which are locally owned and implemented. BTG builds bridges of understanding at the regional level but also with Europe. It operates cross sector with governmental bodies, community leaders, NGOs and human rights activists and the private sector to foster positive social change in a participatory manner.

#### - Care Netherlands

CARE is an international federation of twelve development aid organisations and around 60 country offices in developing countries. An extensive emergency and rehabilitation organisation, it is one of the world's top three aid agencies, fighting poverty and injustice in over 70 countries around the world and helping 55 million people each year to find routes out of poverty. Care's mission is to create lasting change in poor communities and put money where it is needed most. Care looks at the overall picture of poverty and goes beyond the symptoms to confront underlying causes. With a broad range of programmes it facilitates lasting change by strengthening the capacity for self-help. Thus, it has more than 60 years' practical and hands-on experience in helping farmers to grow their own food or helping people start small businesses. CARE Nederland, a Dutch foundation, is member of Care International, and focuses on two themes: Peace Building and Disaster Risk Reduction. Current showcase projects concern climate adjustments in Ecuador, refugee projects in DR Congo and the preservation of mangrove forests in Benin.

#### - Centre for International Legal Cooperation (CILC)

CILC is a Dutch non-profit organisation, founded in 1985, which provides expert assistance to developing and transition countries engaged in legal and judicial reform. Its Board of Trustees includes representatives from Dutch law faculties, ministries, professional bodies and other relevant institutions and organisations. Drawing on a large pool of specialists, and supported by a network of legal experts, partner organisations in the beneficiary countries and (inter) national donors, CILC carries out projects in Europe, Asia and Africa. Thus, it helped put up a new Civil Code for Poland and a Administrative Procedure Code in Azerbaijan and assisted in reinforcing the Legal and Judicial System in Benin and the implementation of a Family Code in Morocco (Mudawwana 2004.) The Centre works in a demand-driven manner; the local cultural and socio-political context is paramount. CILC's actual involvement covers legislation, capacity building, academic cooperation and access to justice in the areas in question.



*“Solidarity  
Between People”*

Its core business is to bridge legal demand and supply. Mostly the Dutch government, the European Union, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) fund CILC projects. CILC's staff consists of about 15 project managers and financial/organisational personnel at The Hague. CILC delivers project management, has professional insight in the donor community, and has a large network of Dutch and international legal experts at its disposal.

#### **- Cordaid**

In 2000 three Dutch development organisations with specific objectives in the sphere of poverty prevention (Kinderstern, Memisa, Mensen in Nood) joined forces. Based in The Hague, Cordaid is now among the foremost development organisations in the country. In 2005 Cordaid was joined by yet another organisation, Vastenaktie, which aims at combating poverty in a structural way. Cordaid therefore has a strong support base in the Dutch community. It expresses the solidarity between people and combines almost a century of experience and expertise in emergency aid and structural Poverty eradication. It has a network of a thousand partner organisations in 36 countries in Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America. The counterpart organisations work on various themes, including health care, quality of urban life, access to markets and peace and conflict. Some 400,000 contributors support Cordaid financially, while countless volunteers collect clothing, organise meetings and assist in organising festivals. Each year around € 170 million is spent on initiatives in the South, of which over € 30 million is available for emergency aid. Cordaid is a foundation headed by a board of directors, supervised by a Board. Secretarial, administrative staff and a workers council support the board of directors. Cordaid is structured around four programme sectors: Participation, Emergency Aid and Reconstruction, Health and Well-being and Entrepreneurship. The programme sectors have regional teams.

#### **- Dutch Coalition on Disability and Development (DCDD)**

Persons with disabilities are disproportionately represented among the poorest people in the world. They face discrimination, stigmatisation, and lack of access to human rights and count among the most marginalised groups in society. The Dutch Coalition on Disability and Development is thriving to change this. DCDD's aims for the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, especially in developing countries, and their unhampered access to effective participation in society. A twin-track approach is, according to DCDD,

the designated way to strengthen the position of people with disabilities in Southern countries. Firstly, to have mainstream development organisations incorporate people with disabilities in their development programmes. Secondly, to ensure specific support which facilitates this participation on an equal basis. In other words: inclusive if possible and specific if necessary.



DCDD shares knowledge and expertise and has built up a strong network. Jointly with partner organisations in India and Ethiopia it has developed a Thematic Learning Programme. At home, DCDD energetically lobbies with the Dutch Government, Dutch development organisations, civil society organisations and NGOs to achieve equal access and involvement of persons with disabilities in policymaking and in programmes of Dutch development cooperation. In these respects, DCDD is unique and innovative in the Netherlands. DCDD supports the ratification by the Dutch government of the UN Convention of the Rights of People with Disabilities and Implementation of its article 32 – on International Cooperation.

#### **- Diaspora Forum for Development (DFD)**

The Diaspora Forum for Development is a platform of 40 organisations and 12 networks in the field of Migration & Development representing 20 countries and 4 continents. DFD is a marketplace of ideas: it enables member-organisations to share resources, expertise and knowledge; it facilitates partnerships with different stakeholders, mitigates competition over scarce resources and helps migrant organisations move in unison from strength to strength. As a platform, DFD believes in a participatory approach to decision-making and in the process of arriving at consensual decisions.

In short, DFD encourages solidarity and collaboration among Diaspora organisations within and beyond the Netherlands. DFD also provides a platform for influencing policy in the field of Migration & Development. It engages in dialogue with policymakers, development agencies, the private sector and other stakeholders to empower Diasporas to be actively involved in Development in the Netherlands and their countries of origin. DFD aims at forming a sizeable and active constituency from the diverse and diffused Diaspora communities and organisations across Europe as the key to a greater role of the Diaspora in the over-all Migration & Development Process.

DFD firmly believes that the lack of self-representation and fragmentation amongst the Diaspora could be overcome by a serious effort to bring together diverse grass roots organisations on Migration & Development concerns. The EU-wide Diaspora Platform Conference (2011) has created the basis for wider cooperation among diaspora across Europe, with the full backing from platforms like UK Afford, FORIM (France), and CGM (Belgium). Recently, DFD has established further strategic transnational alliances at international and EU levels.

#### **- European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP)**

The European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP) was created in 2003 as a European response to the global health crisis caused by the three main poverty-related diseases of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. These diseases account for over 6 million deaths each year, and the numbers are growing. Sub-Saharan Africa is the world's most affected region where besides ravaging lives, they impede development and cause poverty. EDCTP aims to accelerate the development of new or improved drugs, vaccines and microbicides against HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, with a focus on phase II and III clinical trials in

sub-Saharan Africa. EDCTP supports multicentre projects, which combine clinical trials, capacity building and networking. The aim of integrating these three activities is to ensure that the developed capacity is utilised to successfully conduct the clinical trials in a sustainable way.

The basis of EDCTP is partnership. It unites the 14 participating European Union (EU) Member States plus Norway and Switzerland with sub-Saharan African countries. The partnership ensures synergy and optimal use of resources, and creates a win-win situation for all parties involved. EDCTP is currently part of the European Commission's Sixth Framework Programme (FP6) for research and technological development, the European Union's main instrument for funding research in Europe, which aims to transform the European Union into a dynamic and competitive knowledge-based economy. The current EDCTP programme will end in May 2015. It is anticipated that there will be an EDCTP II programme under Horizon 2020, the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014 to 2020).

#### **- Foundation Arctic People Alert (APA)**

In 1986 the Foundation Innu Support Group first launched campaigns against low-flying activities of (inter alia) the Dutch Air Force above Innu hunting grounds in Labrador and Quebec, Canada. In 1992 the Support Group became an official Foundation. After the ratification by parliament of a new 10-year low-flying treaty with Canada in 1997, the Group enlarged its working field to the full Arctic and Sub-Arctic spectrum in both economical and ecological fields in the Arctic and changed its name into Arctic Peoples Alert. In 1998, APA co-organised a first Arctic Forum Day on the issue of 'Arctic Peoples and Self-determination/Homerule'. In May 1998 APA participated in the ICASS-III conference (Changes in the Circumpolar North. Culture, Ethnicity and Self-Determination) in Copenhagen. APA publishes the bulletin *Arctica*, including special issues about various regions, and helped arrange an exhibition in the Museum in The Hague: 'Eskimoland, past, present and future of the Greenland Inuit', calling attention to the tradition of Inuit seal hunting. APA is member of the Taiga Rescue Network, International Campaign for the Innu and the Earth and participates in the CHUM-list regarding indigenous peoples in northern Russia, Siberia and the Far East.

#### **- HIVOS, Humanistisch Instituut voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking**

The history of Hivos is closely linked up with humanism, an ideology that puts people and human values at the heart of everything. The word 'humanism' is derived from the Latin *humanitas*. Humanism broadly means two things: 'being human' and 'the pursuit of humanity'. Humanism is thus



Foundation Arctic People Alert

an ideology based on people's 'reasonable and decent' skills in interpreting the world and the place of mankind. The contemporary Dutch humanist movement originated in 1945 when the organisation Humanitas and the Dutch Humanist League (1946) were founded. These organisations, together with the Vereniging Weezenkas, were involved in the founding of the Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries in the 1960s. In 1968 Hivos launched its first development projects in developing countries. A fair, free and sustainable world – that is what Hivos stands for. Hivos cooperates with many partner organisations throughout Africa, Asia and Latin America in striving for a world in which all citizens have equal access to resources and opportunities for development by offering financial support and by advising, networking, advocacy, providing education and exchanging knowledge.

#### **- Intent**

Intent is a non-profit organisation aiming at furthering social justice and sustainability worldwide by strengthening regional economies, stimulating entrepreneurship, and creating employment in developing economies. To that end, Intent develops training programmes and coaching projects for migrants in The Netherlands wishing to start a company in their countries of provenance. Ultimate goal is to secure economic growth in these regions with a view to enhancing the overall social circumstances of living. A major asset of Intent is identifying local partners with whom to share Intent philosophy and methods in order to develop and strengthen local capacities.

Intent was launched in 1996 by the Dutch Ministry of (Foreign Affairs and) Development Cooperation. Development officials were struck by the poignant lack of medium and small-scale business firms in developing economies. Intent's primary objective was to enhance efficiency in strengthening these economies by developing tailor-made tools and mechanisms on an individual basis in support of migrant aspirant entrepreneurs. In 1997 a first pilot project was launched to assist migrants in starting independent companies and joint ventures with enterprises in their countries of provenance. Branch offices were established in Ghana, Surinam and Morocco.

Intent is financed from various sources: the European Union, the Dutch Foreign Ministry, the target countries and HIVOS feature high among its stakeholders. A Supervisory Council and a Directorate of two head Intent. It has a bottom-up organisation and makes ample use of freelancers. Intent's tailor-made personal approach and intense selection procedure has warranted a 90% success rate of its projects.

#### **- International Institute for Communication and Development (IICD)**

As well as having insufficient access to food, education and health care, people in developing countries may lack access to public services, technical innovations and even electricity. They may be excluded from political processes, be unaware of what is going on, and unable to voice their needs.



Communication technology can be a powerful economic, social and political tool when placed in their hands. IICD is a non-profit foundation that specialises in information and communication technology as a tool for development. It creates practical and sustainable solutions to connect people, thereby contributing to the Millennium Development Goals. Together with partners from the public, private and non-profit sector, IICD puts knowledge, innovation and finance to work. People are at the heart of the Institute's work in development: their needs, their involvement, and their future. Using ICT to empower people, enabling them to improve their living standards and quality of life, is one of IICD's main objectives. Currently, IICD is active in Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Ghana, Malawi, Mali, Peru, Tanzania, Uganda and in the sectors education, environment, governance, health and livelihood (agriculture) to help 10 million people with low incomes create opportunities to shape their future and their society through access to and use of information and communications technology.

#### **- Lexchange**

As the composite name "Lexchange" suggests, Lexchange is an organisation that focuses on Lex (Law), Change and Exchange. Lexchange is a not-for-profit organisation (private and limited by guarantee) in the domain of

development law. It was established in 2012 and is registered in London and The Hague. Lexchange provides for expert pooling, international network development, and for training and consultancy on rulemaking - or, in more academic terms "legistics": legislative processes and legislation. Basically, Lexchange addresses quality issues of Regulatory Reform in support of the establishment, or the enhancement of the Rule of Law in developing countries, countries in a transition phase and countries that prepare for accession to the European Union. Target organisations of Lexchange vary. They concern stakeholders in the rulemaking or legislative process, such as governmental organisations or the judiciary, but likewise comprise civil society organisations (CSOs), NGOs and business entities. Currently, Lexchange is involved in the MENA/OECD "Governance for Development" programme in the Mediterranean and Northern African Region, where it has by now implemented initial projects. Lexchange is also involved in projects in Turkey.

#### **- Marokko Instituut (MAI)**

The primary aims of the Morocco Institute in The Hague are to increase the knowledge within the Dutch commonwealth with respect to Moroccan society, culture and traditions, in order to eliminate misconceptions which hamper the interaction and cooperation between natives and immigrants at all social levels. To that extent, the Institute is the counterpart of the Netherlands instituut in Marokko (NIMAR). The Institute is an independent, high quality expertise and documentation centre that focuses on providing comprehensive information on Morocco and the manifold aspects of migration. It facilitates the economic, cultural and scientific exchange between Morocco and the Netherlands. Recent projects address issues like getting old in The Netherlands, civil initiatives aiming at maintaining wellbeing and safety in neighbourhoods, and a Moroccan movie festival.

#### **- Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV)**

SNV is a 40-year old development agency dedicated to a society where all people enjoy the freedom to pursue their own sustainable development. SNV sets the framework for the poor to strengthen their capacities and escape poverty by facilitating knowledge development, brokering, networking and advocacy at national and international level. Currently, SNV supports well over 2,000 organisations in 36 countries and in five regions: West Africa, East and Southern Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Balkans, with an increasing presence of national advisors in-country. SNV advisors strengthen the capacities of national and local actors within government, civil society and the private sector to find and implement local solutions to social and economic development challenges. Partnerships with other development agencies and the private sector are vital to the SNV approach. The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs is an important funder of SNV. SNV also undertakes joint activities with the World Tourism Organisation.

#### **- Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD)**

NIMD was founded in 2000 by a range of political parties in The Netherlands as a typical product of the Dutch essentially multi-party system. NIMD is a democracy-assistance organisation, focused on fostering democratic principles, political debate and multi-party proceedings in young democracies. Currently, the Institute has on-going projects involving some 150 political parties and representing 21 countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia and Eastern Europe with a view to improving the democratic system, the institutional development of political parties, and the mutual relations between political parties, civil society and the media. NIMD Centres invariably provide a neutral setting for open political dialogue. NIMD likewise arranges for regional programmes and the exchange of democratic politicians. Its Knowledge Centre is engaged in facilitating tailor-made documentation and maintaining a full-fledged democracy database. NIMD programmes draw on the expertise of political practitioners. In addition, NIMD has engaged youth branches of the Dutch political parties in its work. Organised within Young NIMD, these youth teams have developed initiatives to exchange their knowledge and experience with young politicians in NIMD programme countries.

#### **- Netherlands Organisation for International Development Cooperation (Oxfam Novib)**

Novib was founded in the Netherlands back in 1956 as a means to combat poverty and injustice worldwide. It was first launched as a Dutch token of gratitude to the massive help received by the Netherlands from abroad when



it was hit by the 1953 flood disaster. Novib appeals to five basic rights: the right of durable existence (fair trade and income); the right of basic social facilities (education for girls); the right of life and security; the right of social and political participation; the right of identity. NOVIB lobbies with the World Bank, EU and national policy-makers. In 1994 Novib entered partnership with Oxfam International, an alliance of 13 independent organisations cooperating to create a just world for all that work together with a total of 3,000 counterparts in 100 countries. They maintain contacts with various large international networks and civic organisations. The cooperation started with advocacy but now covers the projects work and joint campaigning. Oxfam Novib bases international advocacy on the counterparts' programmes. (International) advocacy therefore supports the battle against poverty and injustice. While funding for its core work comes mainly from the Dutch government and Dutch general public, Oxfam Novib often sees opportunities to leverage its own and its partners' expertise in new ways to create additional impact. These special projects are developed with seed funding from Oxfam Novib and scaled up with the support of institutional donors.

#### **- Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA)**

Parliamentarians for Global Action were established in 1978-1979 in Washington, DC by concerned parliamentarians from around the world. This globally operating NGO seeks to link individual legislators across borders and party lines with a view to strengthening their capacity to pursue international peace and social development. While its initial driving force was on the critical need for nuclear disarmament, Global Action today works on an expanded list of global issues such as fostering democracy, conflict prevention and management, international law and human rights population, and environment. In past years PGA distinguished itself through its Sustainable Development and Population Programme (SDP), its involvement with the Rio Conference and the implementation of its result at the national level through its worldwide parliamentary network. Membership is open to individual legislators from elected parliaments. Currently PGA consists of some 1,000 members representing 130 elected parliaments. Its Executive Board, elected by 40-member International Council, represents all the regions of the world. Its programme of work is under the political direction of an Executive Committee of 15 members. This structure allows PGA to effectively push policies at the national, regional, and international levels. PGA is accredited to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Division of Policy and Law. Current PGA target programmes concern International Law and Human Rights; Peace and Democracy; Gender, Equality and Population.



#### **- Stepping Stones for Africa (SSFA)**

Stepping Stones for Africa is a Dutch charitable non-profit organisation. It was founded in 2006 in the wake of inspiring encounters with professional experts and dedicated individuals in developing countries in Africa and with organisations operating in this Continent with a view to reduce poverty and better the overall living conditions for local populations. SSFA aspires at the realisation of the ideals, dreams and goals of these individuals and organisations by removing administrative hindrances, by providing expertise, materials and financial means and by sharing their contagious inspiration with third parties. Over past years, through its initiative and its site Focus on Aids SSFA realised a public AIDS clinic for the poor in Ghana, including a laboratory and ambulance. It helped materialise individual support for AIDS patients and the foundation of 'Positive Living', a patient support group. Recently, SSFA started a Community Development Project in a small rural village on the banks of Volta River in Ghana. It built latrines and improved the overall living standards in the area.

#### **- The Hague Academy for Local Governance (THALG)**

THALG organises practice-oriented training courses for people involved in local governance. Mayors, civil servants and citizens alike are welcomed

at the programmes, as are consultants and other professionals working on strengthening local democracy worldwide. Joining THALG training programmes means experiencing governance from a local perspective. THALG emphasises the relevance of vision, trust, respect and the ability to cross borders for the making of a true leader of the local community. Thus, within the context of the European Development Days in Strasbourg THALG organised a Master Class in which mayors from different cities around the world presented their vision on local leadership and experiences were shared with training and coaching mayors in developing countries. THALG stresses the importance of political will of central governments for decentralisation to be successful. The THALG 2013 Programme includes Open Courses on The Integrity of Civil Servants; Decentralisation, Democratisation and Development; Leadership and Municipal Management; Peacebuilding and Local Governance; Citizen Participation and Accountability.

#### **- The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration (THP)**

The 2002 Declaration of The Hague on the Future of Refugee and Migration Policy envisions a just world where refugees and migrants contribute to economic and social development, cultural richness and diversity without suffering discrimination and human rights violations. The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration supports the implementation of this Declaration. To this end THP brings together a global network of stakeholders; generates innovative concepts and approaches in the field of refugee and migration policy; functions as an independent catalyst for policy dialogue and initiatives; provides a high-level discussion forum of independent and prominent personalities united in the Club of The Hague; and promotes its mission through a limited number of key projects and cooperation efforts. THP seeks to build awareness of the multiple ways in which refugees, migrants and other displaced persons add value to societies.

It contributes to policy making based on factual evidence. While THP advocates a global approach to refugee and migration issues, there is great value in regional initiatives, which promote partnerships and a shared analysis of best practice between neighbouring countries. THP organises and supports regional meetings to address the most pressing issues and policy gaps in a comprehensive manner. On 4-5 June 2012 THP welcomed more than 200 participants to its Global Hearing on Refugees and Migration at the Peace Palace in The Hague. As one of THP's defining moments, the Global Hearing marked the half-way point in THP's Strategic Plan. The analysis of its outcome provides an agenda for the years to come.

#### **- Transparency International Netherlands (TIN)**

In 1993, a number of individuals took a stance against corruption and created Transparency International. Now present in more than 100 countries, the movement works relentlessly to stir the world's collective conscience and bring about change. Much remains to be done to stop corruption. Even so, much has been achieved, including the creation of international anti-corruption conventions, the prosecution of corrupt political leaders, and the seizure of their illicitly gained riches. Companies have been held accountable for their behaviour at home and abroad. Mission of TIN is to stop corruption and promote transparency, accountability and integrity at all levels and across all sectors of society. Its Core Values are transparency, accountability, integrity, solidarity, courage, justice and democracy. Its Vision is a world in which government, politics, business, civil society and the daily lives of people are free of corruption. As coalition-builders, TIN cooperates with all individuals and groups, with for-profit and not-for-profit corporations and organisations. Through more than 100 national chapters worldwide and an international secretariat in Berlin, TIN works with partners in government, business and civil society to put effective measures in place to tackle corruption. TIN is politically non-partisan and its programmes and activities are independent. No donor has any input into TIN policies. Its sources of funding and spending are transparent.

#### **- Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organisation (UNPO)**

Founded in The Hague in 1991, UNPO is an international, nonviolent, and democratic membership organisation. Its members are indigenous peoples, minorities, and unrecognised or occupied territories, none of them adequately represented at major international forums, such as the United Nations. As a consequence, their opportunity to participate on the inter-



national stage is significantly limited, as is their ability to access and draw upon the support of the global bodies mandated to defend their rights. In today's world where over 90 per cent of conflicts are intra-state, UNPO has been established to fill this gap, providing its Members an international forum through which they can become effective participants and contributors to the international community, while protecting and promoting their human and cultural rights, preserving their environments, and finding nonviolent solutions to conflicts which affect them. UNPO is unique as an international organisation in that it is built entirely by its Members. UNPO's membership has grown steadily from its original fifteen founders, representing now almost 60 Members worldwide, representing over 100 million persons. Each Member remains committed to respecting the five principles enshrined in the UNPO Covenant: nonviolence, human rights, democracy and self-determination, environmental protection, and tolerance.

#### - VNG International

VNG International is the International Cooperation Agency of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities. It is committed to strengthening democratic local government worldwide, focusing on developing countries and countries in transition. In addition, its Service Bureau Europe assists municipalities from the Netherlands and other EU countries in accessing European subsidies and in forming knowledge networks. VNG supports decentralisation processes and facilitates decentralised cooperation. In close cooperation with the city of The Hague and UCLG, VNG International established The Hague Academy for Local Governance. VNG's four daughter companies, set up in close cooperation with the respective national associations of local authorities, are located in the Czech Republic, South Africa, Ukraine and Mexico. VNG's Home Office is the overall coordinator of VNG International's work. It is located in a historic building, constructed in 1846 by King William II. While the outside has remained intact, the interior is 'state of the art' office space. The office counts 50 highly motivated staff, which combines a professional ethos with dedication to local government and academic training in governance and development with broad international experience. To suggest its range of activities, VNG International has recently been asked to do a feasibility study on the possibilities to support municipalities in bordering countries (Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan) who are currently receiving many refugees. This study will be done jointly with the French and Canadian associations of municipalities.



### 3.4 International Law

The presence in The Hague of a number of international courts and tribunals, and the city's reputation as a venue for international law, relations, and diplomacy quite naturally attracted a variety of associations and foundations keen to support the mission of these international organs or reflecting special concern for very specific aspects of international law and relations.

#### - African Foundation for International Law (AFIL)

AFIL was established in December 2003 in The Hague as an offspring of the African Yearbook of International Law, to provide this publication with institutional auspices. AFIL is dedicated to promoting the rule of law in Africa by fostering the teaching and dissemination of international law and helping to establish research centres and academic institutions across the Continent. AFIL promotes intellectual debate and exchange, organises conferences, advises governments and institutions, and generally foments networks among African international lawyers and between the latter and scholars of other continents.

#### - Carnegie Foundation

The Carnegie Foundation, that was established in 1904, directs the overall management of the Peace Palace and its premises, including the renowned Peace Palace Library. Members of the Board also constitute the Administrative Council of The Hague Academy of International Law. By the same token, it facilitates the work of the international courts hosted in the grounds: the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the International Court of Justice. The Carnegie Foundation is a Dutch institution, governed by a Board and a Directorate. The Board consists of seven Members, including a representative of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

On a regular basis, former Prime Ministers and Ministers of Foreign Affairs have chaired the Board, Messrs. van der Stoep, Kooijmans, van den Broek and Bot being recent examples. The day-to-day management of the Foundation is entrusted to a General Director. The Supervisory Council of the Foundation is presided over by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and composed of the Ministers of Justice, Finance and Education, along with the Presidents of the Chambers of the States General, the Vice-President of the Council of State, and the President and Attorney-General of the Supreme Court of the Netherlands. Through its Hague Academy of International Law, the Carnegie Foundation is a founding member of The Hague Academic Coalition (HAC).

#### - Hague Institute for the Internationalisation of Law (HiIL)

HiIL was established in 2005 through funding by the Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science and the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) and is part and parcel of the active policy of the current Dutch Government to stimulate innovation and high-level scientific research. HiIL is a research and advisory institute for the justice sector. Its mission is to provide crucial knowledge to make law work for people and their organisations. HiIL's aims are to advance research and the understanding of the new internationalised and globalised character of the law and to promote, implement and enforce the coherency of law and worldwide application. By examining changes in traditional national legal orders in a comprehensive manner and from a multi-disciplinary perspective, HiIL contributes to a better understanding of the functioning of legal orders in an emerging international legal and social setting. HiIL conducts fundamental research into the internationalisation of national law and the nationalisation of international law in a world where borders in the traditional sense are eroding and where the interconnectedness of societies is becoming a fact of life.

The HiIL Research Programme takes national legal systems as its point of departure. Research projects are built around the pillars of unity and coherence of legal systems; rules of law and accountability; and unification and differences between legal cultures. The research and knowledge transfer agenda of the Institute departs from a multidisciplinary perspective, involving both the legal science and the social, behavioural and economic sciences. HiIL coordinates and supports international research through the provision of grants and by acting as a conduit between academia and practice. It operates as a high-level knowledge network in which research is principally carried out through and at the institutions



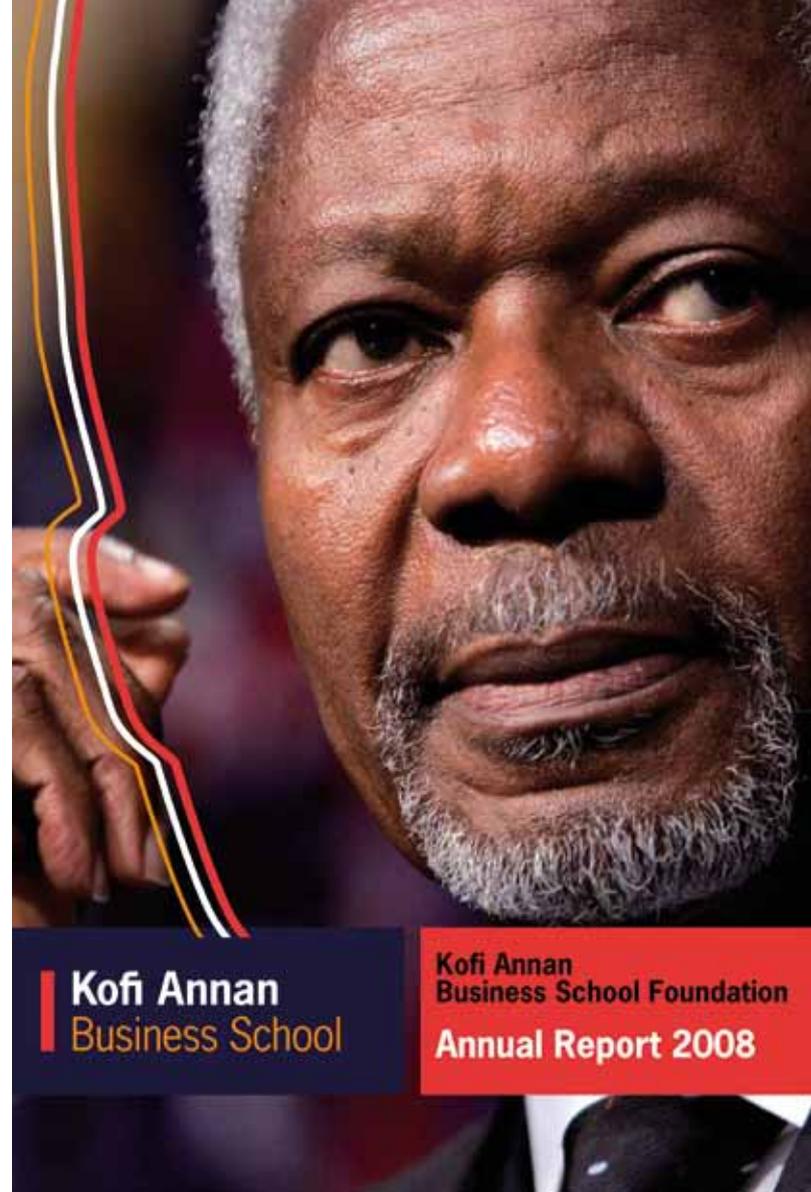
that receive support. Hiil is a Member of The Hague Academic Coalition (HAC). In February 2013 Hiil moved to new offices near The Hague Central Station.

#### **- International Mediation Institute (IMI)**

IMI is a non-profit foundation and registered charity established in 2007 pursuant to Dutch law. It is a global public service initiative to drive transparency and high competency standards into mediation practice across all fields, worldwide. IMI is Internet-based and operates worldwide, but has its main office in The Hague. It is an international public policy initiative resulting from research and analysis on the part of three leading non-profit dispute resolution bodies: the Netherlands Mediation Institute (NMI); the Singapore Mediation Centre/Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SMC/SIAC); and the International Centre for Dispute Resolution/American Arbitration Association (ICDR/AAA). Its mission is to enhance confidence in, and acceptance, understanding and usage of the mediation process as synonymous with wider amicable dispute resolution methods among businesses and other disputants. IMI strives to attain these goals by independence; by encouraging high standards of training; by certifying high competency standards of mediators throughout the world; and by aiding users to find suitable competent mediators. Success will be measured by IMI certification being accepted as the global mediator competency standard; enhancement of mediators professional standards; widespread adoption of high ethical standards. A vital characteristic of IMI initiative will be open relationships with parties and transparency, the soul mate of confidence.

#### **- Kofi Annan Business School (KABS)**

The Kofi Annan Business School Foundation is an implementation of the UN Millennium Development Goals project. The foundation, named after the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, is a joint initiative of the Public Advice International Foundation (PA International), Vlerick Leuven Gent Management School (Vlerick), and Hogeschool Utrecht University of Applied Sciences (HU). The secretariat of the Kofi Annan Business School Project (KABS) is housed in the ISS building in The Hague. KABS stimulates local entrepreneurship by creating a new generation of innovative and socially responsible entrepreneurs in developing regions through tailor-made and practice oriented study programs as an effective catalyst for economic development, job creation and poverty alleviation. KABS provides opportunities for talented and motivated students from



**Kofi Annan**  
Business School

**Kofi Annan**  
Business School Foundation  
Annual Report 2008

developing areas, who do not belong to a privileged class and lack sufficient financial means, to study at and obtain a diploma from one of the associated business schools in Europe.

Kofi Annan Fellows are currently enrolled in a Bachelor's degree programme at the HU University of Applied Sciences Utrecht (Netherlands) and in the Master and MBA programme of Vlerick Leuven Gent Management School (Belgium) or of the European School for Management and Technology (ESMT) in Berlin (Germany). The participating business schools, PA International

and donations of business partners and the public sector fund the education of Kofi Annan Fellows. The Foundation's objective is to expand the number of Business Schools, find more companies and industries willing to sponsor the Foundation from a Corporate Social Responsibility perspective, and to stimulate the exchange of knowledge and best-practices between small and medium-sized enterprises in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America.

#### **- Microjustice Initiative (MJI)**

Rights are universal entitlements, and should be accessible to all. But delivering rights is more than a moral duty. Justice is a proven concept for overcoming poverty and stimulating human development. Legal identity means access to education, health care and the economy. Unfortunately, justice is hard to deliver. Throughout the world, lawyers, courts and legislators find it difficult to serve the poor. The Microjustice Initiative (MJI), launched in 2007, was founded by Tilburg University and International Legal Alliances to develop a structural and sustainable system for enhancing access to rights for all, notably those living on the Base-of-the-Pyramid. MJI encourages the development and implementation of affordable and sustainable solutions by initiating projects, exchanging knowledge, experience and best practices and by establishing relationships between stakeholders globally. Key elements are the promotion of self-help and services provided by the local market; to endorse the use of standardised products; aim for the replicable character of these products; to use modern technologies that are locally available; provide online tool-kits. Recent projects aim, inter alia, at establishing relevant relationships between research institutions, fieldwork and NGOs, and at giving words to the needs of users of the justice system.

#### **- Microjustice4All (MJFA)**

Microjustice4All envisions a world where everyone lives in dignity, enjoys basic rights and is protected by a system of social justice. Simple access to fundamental rights may open up a floodgate of opportunities for destitute people to end their cycle of poverty. Identity papers are a pre-requisite to many basic rights: access to schooling and jobs, owning businesses, home or land, enjoying health care or social benefits. Many impoverished people in this world do not have such papers, nor access to administrative and legal sources to obtain them. They end up ever more marginalised, with poverty spiralling into the next generation. Microjustice's innovative model, adapted from the successful Microfinance model, addresses these needs by rendering affordable, standardised legal services to the destitute. An estimated four billion people worldwide need legal aid in accessing their basic rights. Microjustice4All empowers them to participate in society in a dignified way.

Microjustice services are offered in each country by an independent local Microjustice organisation according to standardised structures and procedures and supported by the Microjustice International Platform. This Platform was formally instituted in The Hague in September 2010 as a network to develop a common lobbying and fundraising strategy. The Platform is a Participants' organisation, in which all the Microjustice Country Programs are represented. Each Microjustice programme starts with a needs assessment and the analysis of the legal, social and institutional barriers to basic rights. To achieve maximum outreach and impact, a social service distribution network with partner organisations such as Microfinance Institutes (MFI) was built, in which Microjustice has its service outlets. To promote maximum and durable impact, Microjustice cooperates with governments and state institutions to promote smooth implementation. Currently, Microjustice4All is involved in projects in Africa, Eastern Europe, and Latin America.

#### **- PRIME Finance (PF)**

In October 2010, an Experts' Roundtable was organised at the Peace Palace in The Hague, chaired by Lord Woolf of Barnes, former Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales. Exchange of thought between some sixty representatives from high courts, commercial banks, regulators, supervisors, private practice, academia and government institutions resulted in the idea to create a Panel of Recognised International Market Experts in Finance: PRIME Finance. Following rounds of debate with dealer and "buy-side" market participants, market experts, jurists and financial market



regulators in various financial centres of the world to establish the need for the initiative, the Opening Conference of PRIME Finance took place on 16 January 2012, again in the Peace Palace in The Hague. PF is based in The Hague and registered as a Foundation under Dutch law. Spearheaded by an Advisory and Management Board, the Foundation assists judicial systems in the settlement of disputes on complex financial transactions. The organisation's core activities include education and judicial training, providing expert opinions, determinations and risk assessment and arbitration or mediation. There is a further commitment to provide a viable dispute settlement mechanism for cases arising in or involving participants from developing financial markets. PF is supported by a Panel of Experts, which includes senior people in the financial markets, retired and sitting judges, central bankers, regulators, representatives from private practice and derivative market participants (both dealer and buy side) from all over the globe. The quality of its expertise singles PF out as the foremost source of financial experience, legal expertise and market practice on derivatives and other complex financial products.

### 3.5 International Criminal Law and Humanitarian Issues

The role and record of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and subsequently the International Criminal Court (ICC) have established the repute of The Hague as a venue for humanitarian concerns worldwide. Over the past decade, this circumstance has quite naturally resulted in the establishment in The Hague of an ever-increasing number of NGOs operating in this sphere. Prominent bodies in this domain are, in alphabetical order:

#### - Amnesty International (AI)

"It is better to light a candle than to curse the darkness". Under this motto the British lawyer Peter Benenson, back in 1961, famously founded Amnesty International. Fifty years later, and thanks to its direct-appeal campaigns, its relentless mobilizing of public opinion and media, its fundamental research and its political lobbying the non-profit NGO is a household word for human rights activism. As we speak Amnesty International boasts branch offices in 80 countries worldwide and well over three million members in over 150 countries. The organisation is largely made up of voluntary members, but retains a small number of paid professionals. The mission statement of the global campaigning movement is to undertake research and action focused on preventing and ending grave abuses



*“Ordinary people  
united in solidarity  
to work for justice  
and freedom”*



of the rights to physical and mental integrity, freedom of conscience and expression, and freedom from discrimination. Amnesty strives for a world in which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights becomes a palpable reality for all persons worldwide and indiscriminately. Largely financed by subscriptions and donations, Amnesty International is impartial and immune to governmental, political or religious pressure.

Amnesty's track record is impressive by all standards. Its annual global reports on the position of refugees and prisoners of conscience, on women's rights, minorities and human dignity stand out as high tides of the human conscience. Another landmark is its programme Artists for Amnesty ("A is for Auschwitz"). Amnesty International was awarded the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize for its campaign against torture, and the United Nations Prize in the Field of Human Rights in 1978. Inevitably, Amnesty also provoked sharp conflict from the first. In the 1980s its relentless criticism of torture made the Organisation famously clash with the Russian, Moroccan and Argentine governments.

In the 1990s Amnesty successfully campaigned for the institution of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (1993) and an International Criminal Court (2002). It was closely involved in the legal battle surrounding the extradition of the Chilean president Pinochet. With the turn of the century and in the wake of 9/11 Amnesty, in a marked shift of policy, directed attention towards the challenge of globalisation and including economic, social and cultural rights. Meanwhile, it sharply criticised US policy with respect to the Guantanamo Bay detention facility and the human rights situation in Iraq, while likewise drawing attention to violence against women.

The flourishing Dutch national branch, Amnesty Nederland, has some 280,000 members, which makes it one of the largest national branches worldwide. It was founded in 1968 and from its General Secretariat in "Amnesty House" in Amsterdam coordinates all national actions and projects, also in support of local initiatives. The Dutch Section of Amnesty International has two English-speaking groups, one based in The Hague, the other in Amsterdam. Monthly meetings are held at the Institute of Social Studies (ISS) in The Hague, near the city centre.

#### **- Association of Defence Counsel (ADC-ICTY)**

ADC is an independent professional association established under the laws of the Netherlands. The Judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), to enhance defence standards, initiated ADC. However, the Counsel is not an organ of the ICTY. Endorsed by

its Plenary of Judges in July 2002, the Association is recognised as the Tribunal's Defence Counsel pursuant to Rule 44 of the ICTY Rules of Procedure and Evidence. In Spring 2009, the ADC-ICTY, in a press release, expressed its serious concern regarding the continuing deviation of ICTY's Appeals Chamber's previous well-founded practice of remanding the question of sentence to the Trial Chamber when reversing an acquittal of an accused by the Trial Chamber. "Decisions by the Appeals Chamber imposing a much harsher sentence without remanding the question of sentencing to the Trial Chamber or otherwise providing the accused further judicial hearing or review", the press release argued, "dangerously encroaches" upon the fundamental right of the accused to have this new conviction and much higher sentence reviewed by a 'higher tribunal according to law' enshrined in Article 14(5) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

#### **- Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC)**

CICC is a global network of over 2,500 civil society organisations in 150 different countries advocating for a fair, effective and independent International Criminal Court, to make justice both visible and universal, and advance stronger national laws that deliver justice to victims of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. Since its launching in 1995, CICC has been closely monitoring the first steps of the International Criminal Court in building a credible functioning justice system and deliver on the promise of a fair, effective and independent Court. A global network, coalition and campaign at the same time – CICC represents a vast array of interests and expertise and has made a significant contribution at all stages of the process of genesis of the ICC, from the Preparatory Committee to the Rome Conference, from the UN Preparatory Commission for the ICC, to the Assembly of States Parties. The Assembly of States Parties recognised the role of the Coalition during its second session in September 2003.

The CICC secretariat has two locations, in New York and The Hague - with regional coordinators based around the world - and is led by William R. Pace, Executive Director of the World Federalist Movement-Institute for Global Policy, who serves as the Convenor of the CICC. The work of the Coalition is guided by an informal Steering Committee, which helps define goals, policies and strategies. CICC's major goals are to protect the letter and spirit of the Rome Statute and promote its ratification and implementation; raise awareness of the ICC at the national, regional and global level and monitor and support the work of the Assembly of States Parties;

facilitate involvement and capacity building of NGOs in the ICC process; and expand and strengthen the Coalition's worldwide network.

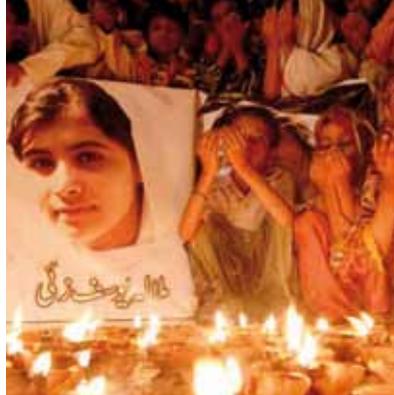
#### **- Gender Concerns International (GCI)**

GCI is a Netherlands based international development organisation that connects individuals, groups and organisations. Formed in 2004, GCI operates via a network of public authorities, NGOs and individuals at both national and international levels. GCI is a signatory to the Dutch National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, (NAP 1325). GCI works to promote women as agents for change and development. Its core business is capacity building, lobbying and advocacy work, facilitating training and supporting civil society and women's networks efforts especially in fragile states to improve the position of women. GCI has highlighted the gender dimension of current conflicts and the key role of women as agents of change, campaigning for women's full integration into peace talks and governance strategies.

GCI supports implementation of the UN commitments made in Beijing+5 and promotes the first European policy statement on gender and development. GCI identifies poverty reduction, sustainable development, economic empowerment and political decision-making roles as key issues in determining the level of a gender-balanced society. Current projects include thematic issues such as "Gender and Democracy"; "Gender and Disaster management"; "Gender and Minorities", and "Gender Justice in Conflict and Peace". In recent years focus has been on Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries. Since the Arab Spring, GCI has been very active in Egypt, Tunisia and Yemen. GCI initiated the 'Alert 2011' Campaign to highlight inclusive governance and female leadership in these emerging democracies. This campaign was supported by a "Women for Transformation" public hearing at the European Parliament in Strasbourg in February 2011. Recently GCI has developed an effective and large network of women and civil society organisations in South Sudan and currently is preparing its first ever stakeholders-networking mission to Juba.

#### **- International Association of Prosecutors (IAP)**

IAP is the only world organisation of prosecutors. It is a non-governmental and non-political organisation, established in 1995 at the UN offices in Vienna and formally inaugurated in 1996 in Budapest. Its main impetus was the rapid growth in serious transnational crime; particularly drug trafficking, money laundering and fraud. Objects of IAP are to promote



the effective, fair, impartial and efficient prosecution of criminal offences; to respect and seek to protect human rights as laid down in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights; to promote high standards and principles in the administration of criminal justice, in support of the rule of law; to promote international cooperation in gathering and providing evidence, in tracking, seizing and forfeiting the proceeds of serious crime, and in the prosecution of fugitive criminals; to promote measures for the elimination of corruption in public administration and to enhance recognition of the prosecutors' crucial role in achieving criminal justice.

IAP now has more than 145 organisational members from over 96 different jurisdictions, representing every continent, as well as thousands of individual members. IAP was granted consultative status with ECOSOC in 2001. IAP's Executive Committee is its managing and administrative body, subject to the decisions of the Annual General Meeting, and fairly represents the regions of the world that contribute members. The Association elects a President, six Vice-Presidents and a Secretary-General. The S-G is the Chief Executive of the Association and manages its day-to-day affairs. The Executive Committee appoints the General Counsel of the Association who facilitates and coordinates the project work of the Association.

#### **- International Bar Association Human Rights Institute (IBAHRI)**

Comprising close to 200 bar associations and law societies and some 35,000 individual lawyer members spanning all continents, the IBA works to promote, protect and enforce human rights under a just rule of law. It is "the global voice of the legal profession", in supporting the independence of the judiciary, influencing the development of international law reform and shaping the future of the profession. It has considerable expertise in providing assistance to the global legal community. Through the various committees of its two divisions, the IBA enables an interchange of information and views among its members as to laws, practices and professional responsibilities relating to the practice of business law worldwide. Core activities include capacity building with under-resourced bar associations

and law societies; high-level fact-finding missions to countries where there are signs of a deterioration of the rule of law; trial observations; and training for judges, lawyers and prosecutors.

In 1995 the IBA established the Human Rights Institute under the Honorary Presidency of Nelson Mandela. The HRI is now a leading voice in the promotion of the rule of law worldwide. It undertakes fact-finding missions, sends trial observers, develops capacity-building programmes for bar associations and training courses for lawyers and judges, Based in London, the HRI now has an office in The Hague and launched a two-year programme to monitor the work and proceedings of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and to conduct training activities on the Court.

#### **- International Criminal Law Network (ICLN)**

ICLN is a network founded in 2002 by international experts with the mission to organise professional and social interaction between practitioners, academics and policymakers in international criminal law. The 2009 ICLN Annual Conference took place in December in the World

Forum Convention Centre in The Hague, discussing New International Instruments in Fighting Piracy: Legal, Military and Policy Perspectives. The conference gathered about 130 participants. Eighteen experts discussed new solutions to the global problem of piracy. Multidisciplinary solutions from a legal, military and policy point of view were sought.

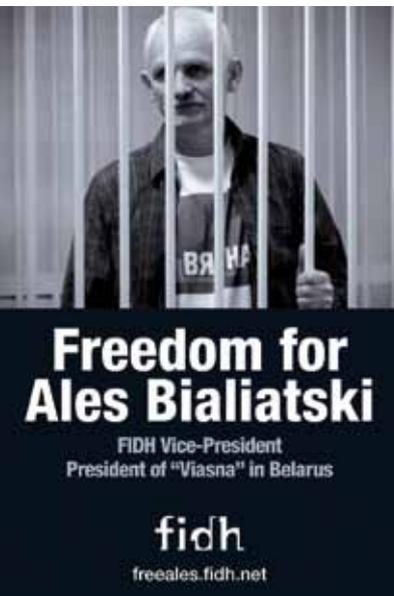
#### **- International Criminal Law Services (ICLS)**

ICLS is a non-profit organisation founded in The Hague in 2004 pursuant to Dutch law by expert lawyers in the fields of international criminal, humanitarian and human rights law, judicial reform, the rule of law and transitional justice. ICLS was founded in reply to the explosion of international criminal tribunals, after half a century of virtual lethargy, and triggered by the founders' concern of the lack of expertise and the urgency for technical assistance on the practical aspects of the Tribunals' complex proceedings, including the protection of victims and witnesses. ICLS provides four main services - training, research and awareness-raising, technical support, advice - to its wide range of clients and beneficiaries which include national, regional, hybrid and international courts, judges, prosecutors, and defence counsel; governmental authorities, armed forces, non-governmental organisations and businesses. Recent studies and projects launched under the auspices of ICLS cover topics such as "Suggestions for lessons-learned; studies to strengthen the ICC", and media workshops on international criminal justice in Kenya and Uganda. ICLS is a partner organisation of the Open Society Justice Initiative, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, and the Centre for Human Rights, and is a member organisation of the International Legal Assistance Consortium and the Coalition for the International Court. In 2012, ICLS implemented a project on trial monitoring of national war crimes trials in Croatia, in collaboration with the OSCE.

#### **- International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)**

FIDH was founded in 1922 by some twenty national organisations. It was a joint French and German initiative and the world's first human rights organisation, under the motto 'Peace for Human Rights'. As early as 1927 FIDH advocated the establishment of an International Criminal Court. FIDH's current mandate is to contribute to the respect of rights as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. FIDH aims at obtaining effective improvements in the protection of victims, the prevention of human rights violations and the sanction of their perpetrators. Its statutory priorities involve inter alia the mobilising of the community of





states towards these goals. Thus, FIDH gives guidance and support to its 146 member organisations in their dealings with inter-governmental organisations. FIDH's priorities are set by its triennial World Congress and its International Board, and are implemented by the staff of its International Secretariat. With activities ranging from judicial enquiry, trial observation, research, advocacy and litigation, FIDH has developed strict and impartial procedures, which are implemented by Human Rights experts worldwide. Among FIDH highlights over the past decade was the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to the Iranian lawyer Shirin Ebadi, a long-standing partner of FIDH; FIDH's public

stand in 2006 against the execution of the former Iraqi dictator, Saddam Hussein; FIDH's complaint for torture and maltreatment in Guantanamo and Abu Ghraib lodged in 2009 against former US Secretary of State for Defense, Donald Rumsfeld, in an attempt to combat high-level impunity.

#### **- International Institute for Criminal Investigations (IICI)**

IICI is an independent, a-political, non-profit non-governmental organisation of professional investigators, military officers, lawyers and academics dedicated to training international criminal investigators in the techniques to impartially investigate war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide and to the deployment of teams of investigators to the scenes of war crimes around the world; the Institute also assists Truth Commissions. The IICI meets the challenge of 21st Century international criminal justice through its International Investigator Course (IIC). This is a practical and comprehensive training that combines distance learning and a two-week on-site programme to teach the international investigator skills vital to his investigations. The IICI also maintains a roster of personnel who are available to respond to crime scenes in a timely manner to gather, preserve and protect physical evidence and the testimony of victims and witnesses. The IICI can design and implement specific projects to meet the needs of ad

hoc and hybrid tribunals and truth commissions or fact-finding bodies. Recent IICI courses include an investigative interview course; an analysis skills course; a documenting scenes of war crimes course; and a course on the investigation of cases of sexual and gender based violence as international crimes.

#### **- International Justice Mission The Netherlands (IJMNL)**

IJMNL is a global partner of International Justice Mission based in Washington, DC, with global offices in the UK, Canada and Germany. In the tradition of abolitionist William Wilberforce and transformational leaders like Mother Theresa and Martin Luther King, Jr., IJM is founded on the Christian call to justice articulated in the Bible (Isaiah 1:17: "Seek justice, protect the oppressed, defend the orphan, plead for the widow.") The advocates of IJM share the belief that God loves the world and humanity and that He calls His People to help victims of oppression regardless of their religion, ethnicity, or gender. IJM's founding principle, therefore, is the defence and protection of individual human rights for all people by bringing the law to bear on their behalf and by prosecuting perpetrators. Through individual casework, IJM confronts violence that strips widows and orphans of their property and livelihoods, steals dignity and health from children trafficked into forced prostitution, and denies freedom and security to families trapped in slavery.

IJMNL strives to implement this vision in The Netherlands. Its Board and team are recruited from various walks of life and work on a voluntary basis. Its three objectives - each entrusted to a coordinator heading a team of professionals - are to raise a professional organisation in the Netherlands in support of IJM strategies; to mobilise Churches and Christian organisations for its vision; to establish a network covering the international community in The Hague, the European Union and IGOs and NGOs to lever political will in support of IJM's aspirations to engender hope and restore a witness of courage in places of oppressive violence.

#### **- Jacob Soetendorp Institute for Human Values (SI)**

The Jacob Soetendorp Institute for Human Values is a guiding force in the quest for a better tomorrow. The Institute is inspired by the universal principles of tikkun olam, the mandate to repair a world that is broken, making it a better place for those in need, for our future and ourselves. The Institute actively promotes peace and reconciliation in the Middle East. Thus, it supports the Convoy for Peace: Sderot to Gaza. This project was developed in the follow-up of the Third Congress of Imams



and Rabbis for Peace, held at Unesco headquarters in Paris in 2008. Again, the Institute helps make poverty history and realising the Millennium Development Goals. On the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (2008) high-ranking religious leaders representing the world religions and spiritual traditions signed the Statement Faith in Human Rights in the Peace Palace in The Hague. In doing so, they jointly pronounced and confirmed symbolically for all spiritual traditions that religion defends the human rights and fundamental freedom of every human being. In 2012 the Soetendorp Institute endorsed the petition "Rights at Risk at the United Nations" that criticizes the attempts of some Western governments to weaken or outright eliminate from the Rio + 20 outcome document all references to human rights. It agreed upon equity principles such as the precautionary principle, the polluter pays principle, and the common but differentiated responsibilities. The Soetendorp Institute supports the Call on Governments of the Forum of Ethics & Responsibilities to start up a process toward the creation of a Charter of Universal Responsibilities as a complement to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. On Tuesday, October 16, 2013 the Temple of Understanding will honor Rabbi Soetendorp with their biennial Juliet Hollister Interfaith Award.

#### - Netherlands Red Cross (NRC)

Based in The Hague, the NRC seeks to prevent and alleviate human suffering by improving the living conditions of refugees and victims of war and conflict, and by offering relief in case of natural disasters. Established in 1867, the NRC currently features 350 branches covering the country, a staff of 450 (275 fte), tens of thousands of volunteers and close to 600,000 contributing members and donors. The NRC is part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, which consists of the International Committee of the Red Cross and 181 national societies, and upholds international humanitarian law according to the seven fundamental principles first proclaimed in Vienna in 1965 and which bind together the national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. These are the principles of humanity; impartiality; neutrality; independence; voluntary service; unity; universality. With respect to wars and conflicts its role in upholding International Humanitarian Law is stated in the Geneva Conventions.

### **- WO=MEN**

In 1995, in Beijing, the Fourth World Conference on Women's Rights issued the Beijing Declaration and a Platform for Action to implement women's rights and gender justice. Evaluation ten years later made clear that, while having duly signed the Treaty, most Governments had definitely fallen short of their promises to implement women's rights. In 2006, concern within Dutch NGOs inspired the launching of a Platform to implement Gender Equality. As we speak, this rapidly expanding Dutch Gender Platform, called Wo=MEN (pronounce "women equals men") links organisations, knowledge institutes and private persons committed to the concept of gender justice: for women and men, girls and boys alike. Their collected expertise and wide experience is tapped to find innovative solutions for topical problems that impair the implementation of equal rights and chances for all, irrespective of the gender issue. Wo=MEN raises awareness of global gender mainstreaming, the empowerment of women and the emancipation of men, also by involving men in defining and realizing gender justice.

WO=MEN is first and foremost a network platform. Over past years NGOs, companies, entrepreneurs and knowledge institutes joined the network, which cooperates with Ministries, Parliamentarians and officialdom, both in The Hague and Brussels (EU). The exchange of expertise and information features high on the Platform's agenda to mobilise action and transform policies. WO=MEN organises seminars and international working groups like "VNVR 1325". Among recent thematic issues are: "Gender Works!"; "Men and Gender"; "Women and Conflict"; "Sustainable Development and Gender"; "Migration and Diaspora".

### **- Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice (WIGJ)**

The Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice is an international women's human rights organisation advocating for gender-inclusive justice, the use of the Rome Statute to advance women's rights and gender equality domestically, and working towards an effective and independent International Criminal Court (ICC). WIGJ promotes the inclusion of gender-based crimes in the investigations and prosecutions of the ICC and promotes the rights of women victims of armed conflict throughout the justice process. WIGJ is based in The Hague, the Netherlands, this being the seat of the ICC, to promote the rights of women victims/survivors of armed conflict throughout the justice process, including through the Trust Fund for Victims, and have them benefit from the reparations mechanisms and processes of the Court. WIGJ consults with women, women's groups and

NGOs most affected by conflict in situations brought before the ICC, to ensure their concerns and issues are incorporated into the investigations and prosecutions. It facilitates and maintains a pool of experts on sexual and gender violence, victims and witnesses and institutional aspects of gender mainstreaming to shape the mechanisms developed by the ICC. Currently, WIGJ has offices in Cairo (Egypt), Kampala and Kitgum (Uganda) and The Hague and operates in Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan, the Central African Republic, Kenya, Libya and Kyrgyzstan.

### **3.6 Peace and Conflict Prevention**

Traditionally aiming at serving justice and peace, the Hague Municipality has, in recent years, spearheaded its aspirations to try and make this world of ours, endangered as it is from many quarters, a more secure and liveable place for all. In expertly addressing security issues the following associations, research centres and committees have added considerably to attaining the city's targets.

#### **- The Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC)**

GPPAC is a global network of civil society organisations committed to act in order to prevent the escalation of conflict into violence at the national, regional and global levels. It aims to build a multi-stakeholder partnership including civil society, governments, regional organisations and the UN. GPPAC was launched in 2005 during a global conference at UN HQ in New York. The network is organised around fifteen regional networks of local organisations, each region having its own priorities, character and agenda. Each region is represented in an International Steering Group, which determines joint global priorities and actions.

GPPAC calls for a fundamental change in dealing with violent conflict: a shift from reaction to prevention. It aims at greater synergy in peace building by strengthening the role of local civil society groups. It seeks a world in which people and governments elect peaceful means to achieve greater justice, sustainable development, and human security. GPPAC has shown great capacity to bridge global policy-making with multi-actor collaboration, local ownership and practice on the ground. It facilitates global exchange to develop joint strategies and connect its members with the UN, regional IGOs, State actors, academia and the media. In 2012 GPPAC launched its Peace Portal, a unique online platform for learning, sharing and collaborating in the field. For 2011-2015, it has



defined four key strategies: Action Learning; Public Outreach; Policy & Advocacy; Regional Action & Network Strengthening. The thematic priorities which provide the content for these strategies include as cross-cutting priority: Preventive Action; Dialogue & Mediation; Peace Education; Human Security; Gender and the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325.

#### **- Institute for War & Peace Reporting (IWPR)**

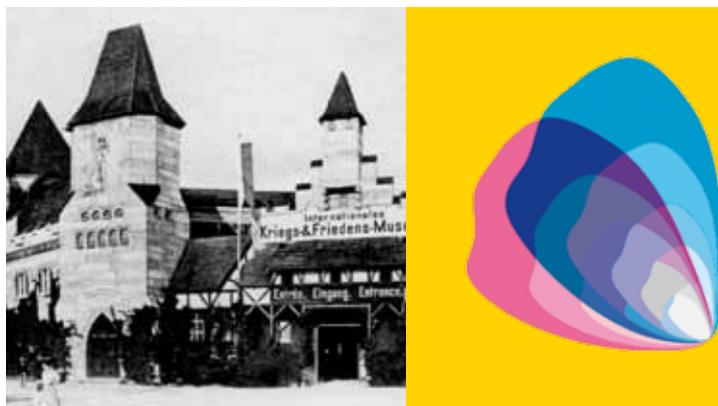
IWPR builds democracy and gives voice to people at the frontlines of conflict, crisis and change through the power of professional journalism. From Afghanistan to Zimbabwe, IWPR helps people in the world's most challenging environments have the information they need to drive positive changes in their lives - holding government to account, demanding constructive solutions, strengthening civil society and securing human rights. Amid war, dictatorship, and political transition, IWPR forges the skills and capacity of local journalism, strengthens local media institutions and engages with civil society and governments to ensure that information achieves impact. IWPR was launched in the early 1990s and now exists as an international network for media development, featuring not-for-profit divisions in Europe, the US and Africa. It is governed by an International Council which links Boards of Trustees featuring senior journalists, peace-building and human rights experts, regional specialists, and business and NGO professionals. International Chairman is Sir David Bell, chairman of The Financial Times. The Institute is registered as a charity (foundation) in the UK, USA, and The Netherlands.

IWPR supports training and capacity-building programmes for local journalism, and field programmes in some 25 countries. Under dictatorial regimes, IWPR plays a critical role as "electronic samizdat," supporting local reporters under siege and utilising new technologies to disseminate their reporting. In conflict and post-conflict areas, IWPR operates at the frontline of struggle to professionalise media and civil society, empowering responsible local voices, supporting human rights and development reporting, and contributing to cross-community understanding. In Afghanistan, IWPR has established the country's first-ever independent news agency.

#### **- International Network of Museums for Peace (INMP)**

The International Network of Museums for Peace (INMP) is a worldwide network of non-profit educational institutions that promote a culture of peace through collecting, interpreting and displaying peace related material and by informing the public about peace and nonviolence. INMP's

objective is to create links between peace-related museums, institutions, centres, sites and individuals involved in peace education worldwide and to encourage exchange of information, material, exhibitions, set up joint exhibitions, and spread know-how. INMP was created in 1992 during a first international conference of Peace Museums in Bradford (England).



Since then, six more conferences have been held: in 1995 in Stadtschlaing (Austria), the headquarters of the European Peace Museum as of the year 2000; in 1998 in Osaka and Kyoto (Japan); in 2003 in Ostend (Flanders, Belgium); in 2005 in Gernika-Lumo (Spain); in 2008 in Kyoto and Hiroshima (Japan); in 2011 in Barcelona (Spain). In 1998 INMP received NGO status in association with the UN Department of Public Information in New York. The INMP has a general coordinator and is governed by 10 Executive Board members and 12 Advisory Committee members representing museums for peace around the world. In 2009 the INMP was established as an association in The Hague; in 2010 it opened its Secretariat in what is now called the Bertha von Suttner Building. The Centenary of the Peace Palace in The Hague has inspired INMP to launch two initiatives. First, an international travelling exhibition Peace Philanthropy Then and Now - In the Footsteps of Andrew Carnegie, which will be launched in the Atrium of City Hall, The Hague in August 2013 and will be available for travel after International Peace Day 2013. Secondly, an international symposium on Peace Philanthropy, that will take place at the Hague Academy Hall (in the grounds of the Peace Palace) on 2-3 September 2013 in coordination with the Carnegie Foundation.



*'Kreddha' means 'to place trust'. This Indo-European word is derived from 'Kerd' (heart), the root word of 'concord', which means agreement, harmony, friendship and peace, as well as treaty, accord, truce and settlement.*



#### **- Justitia et Pax (Netherlands)**

Justitia et Pax is a Catholic organisation for justice and peace, founded in 1967 at the initiative of Pope Paul VI. An international network, it is inspired by Catholic faith and social teaching as notably formulated in the encyclical *Populorum Progressio* (1967), and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). Justitia et Pax works for sustainable peace, a just global society, and (social and legal) justice for all, irrespective of religion, beliefs, political affiliation, race, gender, nationality, sexual orientation or civil status. Thus, Justitia et Pax combats against impunity of criminal acts; discriminatory legislation; and the lack of knowledge of rights and of practical access to these rights. Justitia et Pax operates in 130 countries as a counterforce against the hardening of society, and the narrow economic mind-set by which human freedom and creativity are made subservient to economic growth. Its Dutch branch was founded in 1968 by the Roman Catholic Conference of Bishops so as to 'keep the eye of the church watchful, its heart sensitive and its hand skilful for the promotion of social justice.' It pursues its work by inspiring and mobilising the Catholic hierarchy and community, and Dutch society as such, and by influencing political processes at all social strata. Currently, Justitia et Pax focuses on the position of the Roma and Sinti worldwide, and on projects in Ethiopia, South Sudan, DR Congo, and Burundi.

#### **- Kreddha, International Peace Council for States, Peoples and Minorities**

'Kreddha' means 'to place trust'. This Indo-European word is derived from 'Kerd' (heart), the root word of 'concord', which means agreement, harmony, friendship and peace, as well as treaty, accord, truce and settlement. Kreddha was started as an informal initiative under the name Peace Action Council (PAC). In 2000, the organisation was incorporated and institutionalised as a non-profit organisation in the US and in the Netherlands and re-named Kreddha. Kreddha - the International Peace Council for States, Peoples and Minorities - is a non-profit organisation guided by a council of eminent persons from all parts of the world, dedicated to the prevention and sustainable resolution of (violent) conflicts between population groups and the government of states within which they live. Where peace agreements have been concluded, Kreddha helps to implement them.

Kreddha aims to assist and empower state governments and the leadership of population groups worldwide to create the conditions for diverse communities to live in peace in an environment where they can actively

participate in the society, state and region to which they belong. Kreddha specialises in and limits its activities to intrastate conflicts, that is, between populations groups (autonomous regions, (indigenous) peoples, minorities and non self-governing territories) on the one hand and governments of sovereign states that exercise jurisdiction over them on the other. Intrastate conflicts include confrontations over minority rights, cultural identity issues and the ownership and use of natural resources, as well as struggles for independence or autonomy. Though intrastate in character, Kreddha is not set up to be involved in disputes between a state and individual nationals or companies.

### **Pax Ludens (PL)**

The world today is more complex than ever before. The world of International Relations is demanding more in-depth knowledge about how and why international dynamics unfold in the way they do. The relationships governing inter- and intrastate (conflict) management have led many to appreciate the multi-disciplinary character of International Relations. The challenge for teaching institutions is to verify the most adequate methods to stimulate effective learning processes by connecting disciplines in a new and meaningful way. Pax Ludens is a non-profit organisation specialised in training and research on international conflict and crisis management. Its mission is to help decision makers tackle complex international political dynamics and excel in conflict management. Its core activities concern seminars and simulation exercises based on real and current case studies. A network of experts in various fields supports Pax Ludens. Depending on the issue at hand, experts can be called upon to help and provide input. Activities of Pax Ludens include such issues as: Good Governance in fragile states; Crisis management; Conflict sensitivity; Cyber security; International Relations; Sustainable Development. Key partners of Pax Ludens are the Hague based Clingendael Institute; the Hague Centre for Strategic Studies; the Dutch Ministry of Defence Staff Training College; Amsterdam, Utrecht and Delft Universities, and Webster University (London and Leiden), along with the University of Monterrey, Mexico and the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

### **- Spanda Foundation (SF)**

The Spanda Foundation, a transnational NGO non-profit learning organisation, has a cross-cultural goal, aiming to a better understanding among people through a deeper knowledge of their mutual cultures, ideas, traditions, faiths and beliefs in a dialogue intended to stimulate cultural

diversity. Established in 2005, Spanda is a resource for innovative people and institutions worldwide. Its core values are respect for diversity of ideas and people; a just and equitable quality of life for all species; social justice for all, regardless of race, belief, income, or gender; the pursuit of ethical and spiritual concerns to stimulate dialogue. At the heart of Spanda's mission is an aspiration to contribute to the achievement of a higher state of consciousness. Spanda is particularly interested in projects that encourage freedom of inquiry, imagination, insight, creativity and expression. It is active in promoting individual and collective development, culture, education, health, the environment, microfinance, scientific initiatives and projects that add social value by fostering creative solutions and strategic resources and may advance human progress towards a more just, sustainable and peaceful world.

As an independent facilitator between the official public bodies, the academic world and the cultural and scientific fields, Spanda seeks to achieve its aims by means of research, publications, exhibitions, cultural events, training programmes, consultations, and by awarding grants, prizes and scholarships. The Foundation acts in an advisory capacity to governments, parliaments and social organisations. Spanda supports its mission with long-term projects requiring multi-year commitments of funding and technical assistance.

### **- United Network of Young Peacebuilders (UNOY)**

The United Network of Young Peacebuilders is a global network of 65 youth-led organisations and 350 affiliates active in the field of peace building and conflict transformation. Fifty per cent of the world's population is under 30 years of age. Still, young people are often neglected actors in development, including peace and civil society building processes, especially in post-accord phases. UNOY Peacebuilders believe that youth are the vehicle of change. Its main areas of action are networking, training, empowerment for action/support to youth projects, campaigning and advocacy, and practical research on the role of youth in peace building. UNOY Peacebuilders is a non-political, non-religious, non-governmental organisation that welcomes initiatives regardless of gender, ethnicity, social class, religion, or any other distinction, by youth committed to building together a world in which peace, justice, solidarity, human dignity and respect for nature prevail. The network is non-hierarchical; member organisations are not branches or representatives of UNOY Peacebuilders. They preserve their own identity, their goals and strategies to deal with their local and regional challenges. Activities are initiated by members and the

International Secretariat, led and supported by a small international team based in The Hague. It is guided by an International Steering Group, and advised and supervised in issues of financial and legal nature by a Board.

#### **- UPEACE The Hague**

The University for Peace (UPEACE) was created in 1980 as a Treaty Organisation within the framework of the UN to support the Organisation's central peace and security objectives. The University's mission is to provide humanity with an international institution of higher education for peace.

The University was established under its own Charter approved by the UN General Assembly, which authorised UPEACE to grant degrees at the MA and Doctoral levels.

UPEACE's main body is in San José, in Costa Rica, where it has a campus and facilities. It has centres and offices worldwide and is increasingly becoming a network organisation. An International Academic Council ensures the academic quality of its programs. The Rector and a multicultural academic and management staff oversee the day-to-day operations.



UPEACE runs 11 MA Programs and a rapidly growing online program. Some 50% of its students are from developing countries. On their return they mostly become actively involved in peace building and maintaining at home. Since January 2012 the new UPEACE Centre The Hague is housed at the Academy Building of the Peace Palace. It aims to become the representation of UPEACE in the EU and to complement academic expertise in global justice, international relations, international law and

development studies in the region by higher education and research. The Centre addresses three innovative fields: Peace & Conflict Studies, Water & Peace, and Urban Peace & Security. It organises professional trainings, seminars, and workshops that appeal to academics and professionals by the interaction of theory and practice. UPEACE The Hague will sustain commitment to the global peace agenda by creating new opportunities for a breakthrough in regional peace processes and peace dialogues.

#### **- Yi Jun Peace Museum and Academy Foundation**

On the eve of the Second Hague Peace Conference of 1907 a delegation from Korea, then a Protectorate of Japan, came to The Hague to plead its cause. The delegation found lodgings in a hotel in the Wagenstraat (in The Hague "Chinatown district"). The delegation was never formally accepted by the Conference, but drew much media attention, also thanks to the representatives of the international peace movement assembled in The Hague that summer. Against this backdrop, and still during the Conference, chief delegate Yi Jun died under circumstances that have never been adequately explained. Two decades ago, a Museum was founded in the former hotel to commemorate this celebrated Korean martyr of patriotism. In 2007 a commemorative Conference in The Hague was co-sponsored by the South-Korean Government. On this occasion, the Museum was upgraded considerably. Currently, the Museum is in the process of expansion and renovation.

### **3.7 Security**

#### **- The European Network for Cyber Security (ENCS)**

The world is on the threshold of the merge between the Internet and critical infrastructures like energy, water and food supply. Modern technologies, such as the introduction of smart grids, open great vistas for innovation and promise to increase our wellbeing, safety and economy. But these technologies also pose considerable security risks. They are vulnerable to highly sophisticated attacks on manufacturers of energy control systems. The mission of ENCS is to improve the robustness and resilience of European critical infrastructures through improvements in ICT security and to reduce the risks and consequences of man-made mistakes, technical failure, deliberate attacks, and natural disasters. ENCS is a not-for-profit network organisation strongly focused on practicalities. It is a cooperative association with highly specialised R&D resources to acutely address business needs. ENCS works closely with industries and academia, as well as regulators and standardisation bodies.

ENCS' initial objective is to raise the cyber security bar for the electricity supply. Established in July 2012, it is actively involved in projects supporting the energy transition in Europe. ENCS uses its network in government, academia and business to assess companies and devices for cyber security resilience. It was founded to master a deep understanding of the way power distribution networks work, their use cases and requirements, in combination with first class expertise in the security area, to allow for the developing of hand-tailored security solutions that fit the industry and of concrete customer projects with maximal practicability. It provides a training programme to increase cyber security awareness, data traffic logging, monitoring and analysis services, and the end-to-end testing of new equipment on cyber security resilience.

#### **- The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies (HCSS)**

In 2007 the Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO) launched HCSS as an independent think-tank. Profiting from its large network of affiliated experts HCSS offers its customers - governments, institutions and industries - strategic decision support and advice in matters of security, defence transformation, terrorism, conflict management and international peace issues. HCSS offers a unique approach in the combination of contextual analysis, its broad base of technology know-how within TNO and its qualitative and quantitative methodologies. HCSS serves as a strategic partner in developing policy alternatives on issues of international peace and security, geopolitical developments and global trends, conflict management, defence transformation and terrorism. Its partners are European political and military decision-makers, as well as international and regional organisations. HCSS staff is available for media commentary on national and international developments and to clarify research. HCSS' independent, multidisciplinary, strategic research is streamlined into four programme: Security Studies; National Security and Intelligence; Defence Transformation; Conflict Management. Current research programmes focus on Comprehensive Security; Economy and Society; Strategic Futures.

#### **- The Hague Security Delta (HSD)**

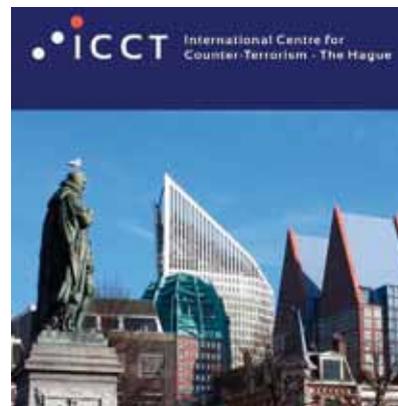
The Hague Security Delta is the Security Port to Europe. It is the largest network of public and private partners and academia in the fields of cyber security and the protection of vital infrastructures. Its history harks back to 2006 when governmental sponsorship facilitated security projects and partnerships for product development. In 2010 a conglomerate of strategic partners in the security sector founded The Hague Security Delta. In January 2012 the National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) started operations.

It is a landmark in strengthening the resilience of Dutch society against IT disruptions. In August 2012 The Hague Security Delta opened its office. In October following the Cyber Security Academy was started to fulfil a rapidly growing need for cyber security professionals.

The Hague Security Delta partners unite in five thematic Innovation Houses. Forensic Research features high among these. Technological innovation is crucial for forensics. The legal and social stakes of forensic analysis, such as DNA investigation, are high and fault tolerance is low. Cyber Crime and Security is a second issue that needs no explaining. Over past decades global society has become increasingly dependent on information and communication technologies. Digital espionage and other cyber disturbances dictate news reports. In the Third Innovation House the public and private partners, research centres and education institutes enhance the protection of the "critical infrastructure": facilities for transport, energy, telecommunications, drinking water, food supply, safety, health, the banking system, or chemical industry – essential prerequisites for the well-functioning of a society and economy. The Fourth Innovation House addresses Urban Security in a comprehensive approach to developing complex urban environments against the backdrop of demographic, economic and environmental change. Concerns relating to National Security ask for new insights and solutions, such as the uniform risk assessment on vital national interests or evaluation frameworks for crises and disasters. In the Innovation House National Security the partners enhance practices and capabilities by sharing innovation facilities. In November 2012 HSD launched its Master Plan 2013-2014 to foster global innovation in the security sector.

#### **- The International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (ICCT-The Hague)**

ICCT-The Hague is an independent think tank and knowledge hub that focuses on information creation, collation and dissemination pertaining to the preventative and international legal aspects of counter-terrorism.



ICCT-The Hague is the result of an initiative originating with the Dutch Parliament. It was founded by a unique partnership of three renowned institutions based in The Hague; the T.M.C. Asser Instituut, the Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael' and the Centre for Terrorism & Counterterrorism of Campus The Hague / Leiden University. ICCT-The Hague's work focuses on themes at the intersection of preventing and countering violent extremism and human rights and rule of law-related aspects of counter-terrorism. As such, the Centre works on de- and counter-radicalisation, the rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders, the promotion of civil society actors and victims' voices in countering violent extremism, preventing and countering incitement to terrorism, and effective rule of law-based approaches in terrorism court cases.

ICCT-The Hague connects academics, policymakers, civil society actors and practitioners by providing a platform for productive collaboration, practical analysis, and exchange of experiences and expertise, with the ultimate aim of identifying innovative, effective, and comprehensive approaches to preventing and countering terrorism. Its activities include practical, policy-oriented research, publications, and expert workshops for international policymakers, academic experts, civil society actors and practitioners, and training modules and summer programs tailored to target audiences ranging from postgraduates to senior policymakers and judges. ICCT-The Hague provides capacity building and technical assistance, country-specific analyses, and consultancy for policymakers, governments and civil society organisations. ICCT-The Hague collaborates with various UN agencies (CTED and UNICRI), the Global Counter-terrorism Forum (GCTF), the OSCE and the EC, NGOs and international think tanks and government bodies.

#### **- Netherlands Atlantic Association (NAA)**

Since its founding in 1952, the Netherlands Atlantic Association has been providing information on transatlantic security issues to promote the study of relations between Europe and the United States, NATO, and European Security in an effort to further public discussion on all such issues. Within this framework, the association organises national and international conferences, seminars, panel discussions and lectures for specific groups. Thus, the Atlantic Education Committee develops projects for secondary education and publishes conference and study reports and educational brochures. The NAA also publishes a periodical, titled *Atlantisch Perspectief*.

#### **- Netherlands Helsinki Committee (NHC)**

In 1975, thirty-five states from East and West gathered in Helsinki for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to adopt the politically and morally binding Helsinki Final Act, which linked peace and security with respect for human rights. In 1993 the signatories formed the OSCE. NHC supports the activities of the OSCE and the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights (IHF) and cooperates with the Council of Europe, NGOs, Ministries and others to promote the international and social legal order, thus to facilitate the complete realisation of human rights, the rule of law and democracy. NHC participates in the Fundamental Rights Platform of the EU and is member of the Dutch platform for Human Rights NGOs, which co-ordinates advocacy directed towards Dutch foreign policy-makers. In 2010 the NHC launched two new projects. Firstly, a project launched jointly with ASTRA (Anti trafficking Action), aimed at improving the rights of trafficked persons in Serbia with an emphasis on legal support. Within the project victim rights will be promoted, primarily in court procedures. Secondly, NHC assists the Bridging the Gulf Foundation in the implementation of a project to build the capacity of civil society in order to promote human rights in the Gulf Cooperation Council states: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. NHC takes part in various civil society coalitions and is founding member of the OSCE-wide Civic Solidarity Platform (est. 2010) and of the EU-Russia Civil Society Forum.

### **3.8 Children**

#### **- Right To Play (RTP)**

The UN recognises the Right to Play as the right of every child. Play is no luxury: it is a tool for education and health. It brings communities together and inspires individuals. A game of football teaches children about tolerance

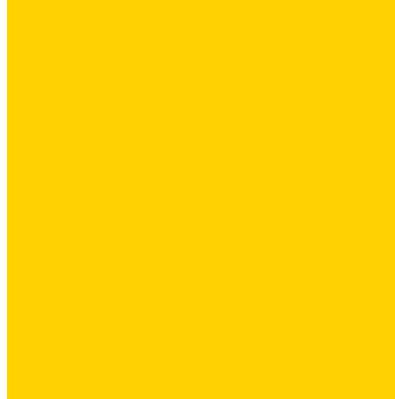


and peace, a game of tag about malaria. Playing means learning important life lessons and develop skills like teamwork and leadership. Right To Play uses sport and play to create a healthy and safe world and to educate and empower children to overcome the effects of poverty, conflict and disease. The origins of the idea are at the 1994 Lillehammer Olympic Games, when 'Olympic Aid' was established as a fundraising body. From this embryo Right to Play was developed. Johann Olav Koss, a four-time Olympic gold medallist and social entrepreneur, founded it in 2000. At the summer Olympic games in Greece (2004) the Sport for Development International Working Group (SDIWG) was conceived. Projects in Peru (2008) and with Aboriginal Youth in Canada (2010) further expanded RTP.

Right To Play is now a global organisation that uses the transformative power of play to educate and empower children facing adversity. Sports and games help children build essential life skills and better futures, while driving lasting social change. RTP helps children Learn: it improves academic performance by using games for education and fostering physical, cognitive and social development. RTP promotes Health by encouraging fitness and educating about prevention of diseases like HIV/AIDS, malaria and immunisation. RTP builds Peace by teaching conflict resolution and peace building skills, and helping heal children affected by war. Finally, RTP develops Communities by partnering with local organisations to build infrastructures.

#### - Save the Children

Save the Children is the world's largest independent organisation for children, making a difference to children's lives in over 120 countries. It is made up of 29 national organisations with a global staff of more than 14,000 working together. From emergency relief to long-term development, Save the Children helps children to achieve a happy, healthy and secure childhood. Save the Children listens to children, involves children and ensures their views are taken into account. Save the Children secures and protects children's rights - to food, shelter, healthcare, education and freedom from violence, abuse and exploitation. For 90 years, national Save the Children organisations have committed themselves to bring about a better world for children. Increasingly, over recent years, these organisations have brought together their different cultures, experiences and resources to achieve a greater impact in their work and provide a stronger global voice for children. Commitment to building the capacity of local organisations is core to its beliefs and way of operating. The 2013-2015 strategic plan, Investing in Impact for Children, builds upon the Organisation's historic foundation of serving children for nearly one hundred years.



#### - Terre des Hommes (TDH)

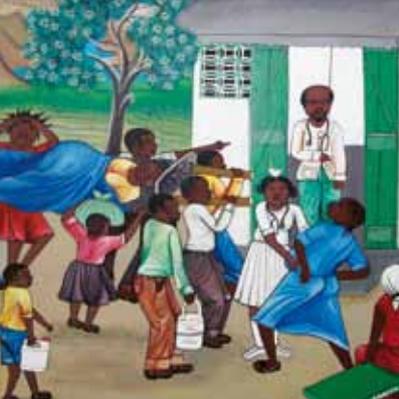
The Terre des Hommes International Federation (TDHIF) is a network of eleven national organisations working for the rights of children and to promote equitable development without racial, religious, political, cultural or gender-based discrimination. The Terre des Hommes movement was founded in 1960 in Lausanne (Switzerland) by Edmond Kaiser to provide direct support to underprivileged children who were not being helped by existing relief agencies. In 1966, Terre des Hommes groups jointly formed the Terre des Hommes International Federation. Today its mandate and activities have evolved to support nearly three hundred projects, which are developed and implemented by local project partners and geared closely to the practical requirements of the local population. The four regional offices in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Kenya and Bolivia are responsible for directly supervising the projects and help the project partners improve their professionalism. The Convention on the Rights of the Child constitutes the conceptual framework guiding TDH activities. The organisations develop and implement projects designed to improve the living conditions of disadvantaged children in their own environment (including families and communities). In their own countries and regions, TDH organisations mobilise political will, advocate appropriate governmental policies, and undertake fund raising activities to achieve their objectives.



**International Day of the Midwife**

**5K Walk • May 5, 2012**

*midwives walking together to save lives*



### 3.9 Medical care

#### - International Confederation of Midwives (ICM)

Evidence is growing that midwifery care is one of the most effective ways to combat maternal and infant mortality. The State of the World's Midwifery 2011, published by UNFPA, demonstrates conclusively how midwives save lives of mothers and babies. The International Confederation of Midwives works to strengthen professional associations of midwives globally, thus to secure women's right and access to midwifery care before, during and after childbirth. It supports the interests of pregnant women, mothers, children, and midwives and represents more than 300,000 professional members through 108 midwifery associations in 98 countries. Through projects, meetings and workshop sessions it helps develop leadership and other skills. It constructs educational curricula and regulations relevant to local situations. ICM has worked for decades alongside UN agencies and other partners in global initiatives to help reduce the numbers of mothers and babies who die in and around childbirth, and evidence is growing that shows expanding midwifery care is one of the best ways to combat maternal mortality. In 1987, the World Health Organisation (WHO) launched the Safe Motherhood Initiative. The Confederation has both supported and contributed to these global efforts in Safe Motherhood, in working towards the goal of reducing by one-half the 600,000 deaths each year of women in childbirth. The devastating earthquake in Haiti (2010) made the main midwife training school collapse, leaving an estimated 200,000 women currently pregnant unsupported. ICM's mission of keeping mothers alive has never been more daunting!

#### - International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP)

Founded in The Hague, in 1912, the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) is the global federation of national associations of pharmacists and pharmaceutical scientists in official relations with the World Health Organisation (WHO). Through its 122 Member Organisations and 4000 Individual Members, FIP represents and serves almost two million practitioners and scientists around the world. Over the past near-century, FIP's priorities have expanded both literally and figuratively to meet the needs and expectations of the profession in expanding healthcare services and integrating emerging scientific developments. Changes in pharmacy and the emergence of Pharmacy Practice as a cornerstone of the profession have lead FIP to become globally visible, while still maintaining its grounding in the pharmaceutical sciences. In parallel, FIP has become the most extensive global pharmacy

and pharmaceutical sciences network, further expanding its presence through partnerships with some of the world's leading healthcare, educational and scientific institutions, headed by WHO and UNESCO. In 2011, FIP and WHO adopted an updated version of Good Pharmacy Practice (GPP) providing guidelines and standards. To support this practice it is essential that there be an established national framework of quality standards and guidelines. GPP is organised around four major roles for pharmacists. Role 1: Prepare, obtain, store, secure, distribute, administer, dispense and dispose of medical products; Role 2: Provide effective medication therapy management; Role 3: Maintain and improve professional performance; Role 4: Contribute to improve effectiveness of the health-care system and public health.

### 3.10 Culture and education

#### - Association of National Committees of the Blue Shield (ANCBS)

The Association of National Committees of the Blue Shield was founded in Paris in 1996 and comprises representatives of the five NGOs operative in the world of Monuments and Museums, Libraries and Archives. It was a joint answer to the appalling destruction of historical monuments and cultural heritage during the Yugoslav conflict. As its landmark it adopted the blue shield, the cultural equivalent of the Red Cross, and symbol of the protection of cultural property under international law as agreed upon in the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, the basic international treaty in the domain. Written in the wake of the widespread cultural devastation perpetrated by Nazi Germany during World War II, The Hague Convention is the oldest international agreement to address exclusively cultural heritage preservation. A First Protocol was adopted in 1954 with the Convention. A Second Protocol was introduced in 1999 and came into force in 2004. The Hague Convention covers immovable and movable cultural property,



including monuments of architecture, art or history, archaeological sites, works of art, manuscripts, books and other objects of artistic, historical or archaeological interest, as well as scientific collections of all kinds regardless of their origin or ownership. In cooperation with UNESCO and the International Red Cross Committee and basing itself on the principles of respect of cultural identity, neutrality, independence and non-profit, ANCBS in its Strasburg Charter of April 2000 identified itself with the principles laid down in the 1999 Second Protocol of the Hague Convention. In September 2006, meeting at the invitation of the Hague Municipality, national representatives in The Hague Blue Shield Accord agreed upon the founding of an Association of National Committees of the Blue Shield and the raising of an International Committee to effectuate international cooperation and intervene strategically with decision-makers and international organisations to prevent and to respond to natural and man-made disasters. The ANCBS was founded in December 2008 and has its headquarters in The Hague.



#### **- Euroclio - The European Association of History Teachers**

History plays an important role in building and maintaining democracy and strengthening understanding between countries and people. At the same time history education is frequently used as a vehicle for political propaganda, hatred and aggression. After the collapse of the Iron Curtain in 1989, the scope and perspective of history education in Europe changed completely. New states asked for reinterpretations of the past and questions came up about the role of history teaching in forming national identities. The overall aim of EUROCLIO is to promote and support the development of history education so that it strengthens peace, stability, democracy and critical thinking. Since its foundation in 1993 EUROCLIO has placed balanced history at the centre of education of responsible national and global citizens, of fostering international understanding, respect and cooperation.

EUROCLIO is a non-profit making body and has no state affiliation. EUROCLIO works together with a range of partners: the Council of Europe, the European Union, the OSCE, UNESCO, national and regional Governments, Universities and other organisations. The Council of Europe has long recognised EUROCLIO as an advisory body on history education in Europe. EUROCLIO also takes part in the EU Stakeholders meetings on Lifelong Learning. Currently, EUROCLIO represents 77 independent and volunteer History heritage and citizenship Educators' Associations and related Institutes from 49 mostly European countries and reaches out to a network of at least 25.000 history, heritage and citizenship educators.

#### **- European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations (EBLIDA)**

EBLIDA is the European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations. It is an independent umbrella association of national library, information, documentation and archive associations and institutions in Europe. Subjects on which EBLIDA concentrates are European information society issues, including copyright and licensing, culture and education and EU enlargement. EBLIDA promotes the unhindered access to information in the digital age and the role of archives and libraries in achieving this goal. It features a Council, an Executive Committee, Expert and Working Groups and a Secretariat, and organises conferences on topical issues in the field. EBLIDA is housed in the Royal Library, along with IFLA, the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions.

At the joint conference of EBLIDA and NAPLE Forum (National Authorities for Public Libraries in Europe), held in Vienna in May 2009, it was agreed to strengthen the role and potential of the library service throughout Europe in supporting the European Knowledge Society. On this occasion, EBLIDA and NAPLE Forum jointly submitted to the European Commission four recommendations detailed in their 'Vienna Declaration': to adopt a whitepaper that describes the new role of public libraries in the European Knowledge Society; to foster European funded projects that promote the development of libraries in a meaningful and sustainable way; to abolish barriers in terms of copyright policy within the European Union that contradict the idea of the development of a Knowledge Society; to establish a European Knowledge Centre for public libraries to be based at EBLIDA. Currently, EBLIDA policy focuses on three related activities: Culture and Information Society; Digitisation and Online Access; Information Law.

#### - Europeana

Europeana is an Internet portal of librarians, archivists and curators. The portal helps them share their professional expertise and digitally open up the European cultural and scientific heritage. It is an open, expert forum comprising content holders and aggregators along with providers of technical, legal and strategic knowledge. The Portal acts as an interface to millions of digitised books, paintings, films, museum objects and archival records, from Da Vinci's Mona Lisa to Darwin's works and Mozart's music. The network comprises some 2,000 institutions across Europe, ranging from the London British Library, the Paris Louvre and the Amsterdam Rijksmuseum to local institutions throughout the EU. The pioneering initiative sprung from the European Digital Library Network, an innovative user-centred service. Catalyst to its expansion was the strong political endorsement by European leaders in 2005, which enabled a prototype network in 2008. User response was instantaneous and overwhelming, requiring the system's technological upgrading to comply with demand. By 2010, the project gave access to over 10 million digital objects. In 2011 translation tools and the linking to Wikipedia further elaborated the system.

Europeana operates via the host sites of the institutions involved. These use different standards and forms of cataloguing. To facilitate overall applicable research tools Europeana developed a single common standard, the Europeana Semantic Elements. ESE metadata standards are upgraded and enriched steadily to integrate different types of digital content. In its Strategic Plan 2011–2015 Europeana outlined four develop-



ment tracks: to build an open trusted source heritage content; to facilitate the sector through knowledge transfer, innovation and advocacy; to make heritage sources available everywhere at all times; to cultivate new ways of participation. High on the agenda are virtual exhibitions of collection highlights, as in Europeana 1914-1918, which digitally assembles content on WWI.

#### - FONDEMA

The diversity of the Mediterranean World is one of the region's great assets. Meanwhile, this multiplicity also partially explains the recurrent tense relationships between Europe and the southern coast of the Mediterranean. History is an ebb and flow of social exchanges, be this through the trade of ideas or the violence of war. The history of the Mediterranean region is a continuing tale of mutual enrichment of both sides from the days of Egyptian pharaohs and Macedonian expansion to Roman Rule of the 'Mare Nostrum' and the exchange of the Arab, Jewish and Western intellectual heritage in the Middle Ages. The recent flow of tension between the Arab-Muslim and the Western world triggered by 9/11 is yet another chapter in this multifaceted history.

In launching the 'Union for the Mediterranean' the EU, to its credit, appreciated the urgency of Euro-Mediterranean dialogue. Fondema's vision is to see bridges built between neighbouring people forced to live side-by-side and to secure an enduring peace for the best of the whole community. Fondema is an apolitical and non-religious foundation working towards the reconciliation of peoples through dialogue. Its core mission is to promote a North-South dialogue, more specifically an exchange of thought between Europe, the Mediterranean Southern Shore and sub-Saharan Africa. The recent "Arab Springtime" presents the urgency of a call for ideas from each country concerned and cultural and economic exchange. Fondema aspires at this goal by conventions, debates, cultural and artistic exchange, and by council and networking in support of economic exchanges. Fondema is based at The Hague on account of the city's emblematic position as championing the foundational values of fighting injustice and promoting equality for all peoples of the world.

#### **- Foreign Press Association of the Netherlands (BPV)**

BPV is a professional organisation representing 120 foreign journalists who cover the Netherlands for foreign media. The Association was founded in 1925, issues a Yearbook, organises meetings, debates and interviews, and is an important linchpin in broadcasting worldwide topical issues of Dutch political, social, and cultural life in the widest sense. Also, its Board represents the interests of foreign media in the Netherlands, voicing complaints to local or national authorities on behalf of its members wherever it finds working conditions less than adequate.

#### **- Institute for Historical Justice and Reconciliation (IHJR)**

The core mission of IHJR is to initiate debate among historians on versions of disputed history and to dispel public myths about historic legacies in societies divided by ethnic conflict. As the chairman of its Advisory Board, Justice Richard J. Goldstone, once put it: "Even if there's agreement to disagree, that's better than having a fabrication or a partial version." In that tenor, IHJR works with educational and public policy institutions to organise and sponsor historical discourses in pursuit of accountability, acknowledgement, and the resolution of historical disputes. IHJR is an independent, non-profit institution that was first launched as a project within the context of the Salzburg Global Seminar. In October 2008, IHJR was established as an independent institute in The Netherlands, but continues to work in partnership with the Salzburg Global Seminar, as with a number of non-profit and educational institutions around the world. IHJR is uniquely positioned at the

crossroads of academia and advocacy. Since its inception in 2004, IHJR has been committed to promoting reconciliation, tolerance, and understanding in historically divided societies. To this end, IHJR uses the innovative and effective methodology of shared narratives to engage key local stakeholders in dealing with their past. The organisation consists of a devoted group of full-time staff and interns who work passionately to further the Institute's mission.

#### **- International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)**

IFLA is the global voice of the library and information profession and the leading international body to represent the interests of the profession and its users. Founded in Edinburgh in 1927, IFLA was registered in the Netherlands in 1971. The Royal Library in The Hague provides headquarters facilities. The Federation boasts 1600 Members in 150 countries worldwide. IFLA features a Governing Board, responsible within guidelines approved by the Council; an Executive Committee, which has executive responsibility within the policies established by the Board; a Professional Committee, which ensures coordination of the work of all IFLA units responsible for professional activities, policies and programmes. In 2004 IFLA endorsed a new model for IFLA's operations, this being its Three Pillars Policy: The Society Pillar focusing on the role of libraries and information services in society; The Profession Pillar, rethinking IFLA's traditional Core Activities; The Members Pillar, including the services IFLA offer to members, conferences and publications. For 2010-2015, the IFLA Governing Board has set out four Strategic Directions: Empowering libraries to enable their user communities to have equitable access to information; Building the strategic capacity of IFLA and its members; Transforming the profile and standing of the profession; Representing the interests of IFLA's members and their users throughout the world.

#### **- LIBER (Ligue des Bibliothèques Européennes de Recherche - Association of European Research Libraries)**

LIBER is the main network of research libraries in Europe, comprising some 400 national, university and research libraries in 40 countries. LIBER was founded in 1971 as an Association under the auspices of the Council of Europe. In 2008 its Secretariat was transferred from Copenhagen (Denmark) to the Royal Library in The Hague and in 2009 established as a Foundation under Dutch Law (Stichting LIBER), with its registered office in The Netherlands. As part of its strategy to connect and represent research libraries in Europe, LIBER focuses on initiating and co-ordinating strategic and innovative projects.



*Reconciliation requires changes of heart and spirit, as well as social and economic change. It requires symbolic as well as practical action.*  
*(Malcolm Fraser)*



To that end, the Foundation is in regular touch with the European Commission and other European institutions and participates in various EU projects. First and foremost the ambitious Europeana project (see III.3.5): Liber develops a sustainable business model for aggregating content into Europeana. Secondly, in the Alliance Permanent Access to the Records of Science in Europe Network (APARSEN), a project to overcome fragmentation in research and development of digital preservation among major European players. Thirdly, the Foundation is involved in MedOANet, to map current strategies, structures and policies of Open Access in six countries of the Mediterranean area into an online "Mediterranean Open Access Tracker". Fourthly, in Opportunities for Data Exchange (ODE), the identification of success stories, near misses and honourable failures in data sharing, and the analysis of the interplay between scholarly communication today and data. Finally, LIBER is involved in a Study into the Authentication, Authorisation and Accounting Platforms and Services for Scientific Data/Information Resources in Europe (AAA Study). In 2012 LIBER published its Strategic Plan Re-Inventing the Library of the Future, voicing its emphasis for the 2013-2015 period on scholarly communication & research Infrastructures and the reshaping of the research library.

#### **- Nederlandse Vrouwen Raad (NVR)**

The Netherlands Women's Council is an umbrella organisation (on behalf) of Women's Organisations that was founded in 1898. Its constituency is made up of ideologically, politically, socially or professionally engaged and organised women along with women entrepreneurs, housewives and countrywomen. In all, the NVR represents a full million Dutch women, which makes it a wide social venue covering great parts of the spectrum of Dutch society.

Its commitment to women's interests and common interests brands the NVR as a nursery of social initiatives and all types of cooperation, a platform of critical evaluation and a source of social innovation. Mission of the NVR is to make female expertise and experience count at all levels of society and social responsibilities. Its core issues are emancipation and gender mainstreaming as prerequisites to the sustainable development of society. The concept of Gender Equality has a wider reach than equal social treatment, professional opportunities or payment and emphatically includes the appreciation and acceptance of the different role and function of men and women in society, without linking this to the traditional unbalance in power relations. Gender mainstreaming should secure the balancing of policies to attain the equal proportioning of male and female insights and values.

The NVR endorses the overall aim of emancipation, which is identified as the implementation of equality of rights, opportunities, liberties and responsibilities for men and women indiscriminately; the creation of the proper economic, cultural and social conditions enabling both sexes to attain economic independency; and the improvement of the position of women in the public and private domains. The NVR aspires at a pioneering and incentive role in its various aspects of advocacy of women's interests, the anticipating on social change, the initiating of topical issues, the facilitating of management processes and the coordinating of debate.

#### **- The European Library (TEL)**

The European Library is a service of the Conference of European National Librarians (CENL). It is an online portal designed to meet the needs of the research community worldwide and facilitate quick, free and easy access to the digitised collections and catalogues of European National Libraries. Some 48 National Libraries in Europe and leading European Research Libraries such as the renowned Oxford Bodleian Library currently share the network. TEL's single search box gives free access to the bibliographic records of Europe (the Union Catalogue), plus over 24 million pages of full-text content and 10 million digital objects. In this way, users can freely cross-search all of Europe's leading research collections. TEL was established in 1997 when its precursor, the GABRIEL project (Gateway and Bridge to Europe's National Libraries) first established a joint web portal of European national libraries. The portal provided information about library collections and access to online public access catalogues (OPACs). The first web portal was launched in 2005. As of 2008 the collections of Eastern European National Libraries were integrated.



In recent years, the EDL Project tackled the issue of multilingualism and undertook the first steps towards a European Metadata Registry and creating a roadmap for potential digitisation efforts in the national libraries. The European Library is expected soon to expand into the European Digital Library (EDL), a target project of the European Commission to give free access to the collections of libraries, archives and museums in the Euro-zone. The structure of the TEL is governed by three major library associations (CENL, LIBER and CERL); its staff is housed in the Dutch National Library in The Hague.

### - Tiye International

Tiye International is an umbrella organisation of 21 NGOs of Black, Migrant and Refugee (BMR) women in the Netherlands. It was



established in 1994 and registered as a non-profit association. As of 1998, Tiye enjoys Special Consultative Status with ECOSOC. The name Tiye recalls a legendary Nubian queen, the mother of Pharaoh Tutankhamen. She was a wise and influential woman, who left deep imprints in Egyptian history to the present day. She comfortably reigned as Queen Mother during her husband's prolonged illness, coordinated state politics, and indeed waged wars until her son was fit to assume his role as Pharaoh. She influenced Egyptian art, fashion and other cultural fields. In appraisal of her beneficial rule over her husband, exceptionally, insisted on Tiye's portrait to be depicted on the same level and height with his own, sitting next to him as his equal. Tiye International finds inspiration in this historic woman to advocate the interests of black women immigrants and refugees; to militate against their discrimination in their capacity of ethnic minorities and women; to promote gender and ethnic justice and equality as such; and through conferences, publications and information projects to arouse public awareness with a view to influencing governmental policies and public opinion. Fully endorsing the 1996 definition of the Emancipation Council on Social Independence, Tiye also addresses human rights issues and the economic, ecological and social aspects of sustainable development from the gender perspective. Thus, Tiye militates against poverty and manages certified training courses for expert women to assist organisations in its partner countries Surinam, Somalia, Ethiopia, South Africa and Ecuador in implementing projects of women empowerment, capacity building, financial management and micro-entrepreneurship.

### - Walk of Truth (WoT)

As the Russian writer and artist, Nicholas Roerich said: Where there is peace there is culture. And where there is culture there is peace. Walk of Truth is an independent, non-profit NGO based in The Hague. Tasoula Hadjitofi established it in an effort to raise awareness among people of



different ethnic, religious and national identities about the value of cultural heritage in all its forms. Because of its universal nature, culture offers people a common language. Where politics and religion tend to separate, culture binds and contributes to reconciliation. Just as legal identity is essential, cultural identity should be imperative. WoT is a vehicle for global action, which calls to protect different traditions and cultures as a common ground for the promotion of peace.

WoT aims to unite people on the path to a better world by creating an independent platform that enables respectful dialogue between ordinary people living in conflict areas. The vision of WoT is to instil the necessity of cultured societies and broaden responsibility and sensitivity on the protection of cultural heritage. It strives to increase public awareness of the destruction and misappropriation of precious cultural objects, whether through looting, art trafficking or the direct effects of war. WoT campaigns to curb the deliberate abuse of cultural objects and to establish a proper legal framework to ensure restitution for people affected by such abuse. WoT seeks to preserve important cultural objects by encouraging a change in public consciousness and by lobbying for a change in international legislation and in the way law enforcement agencies act to counter and pre-empt destruction and abuse.

### 3.11 Urban studies

#### - European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN)

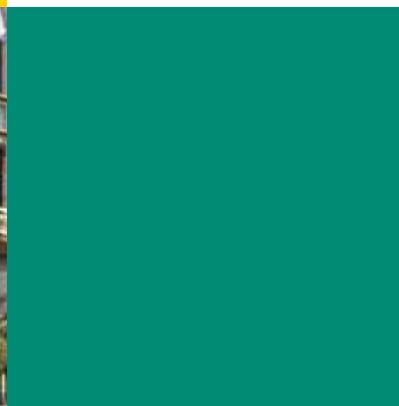
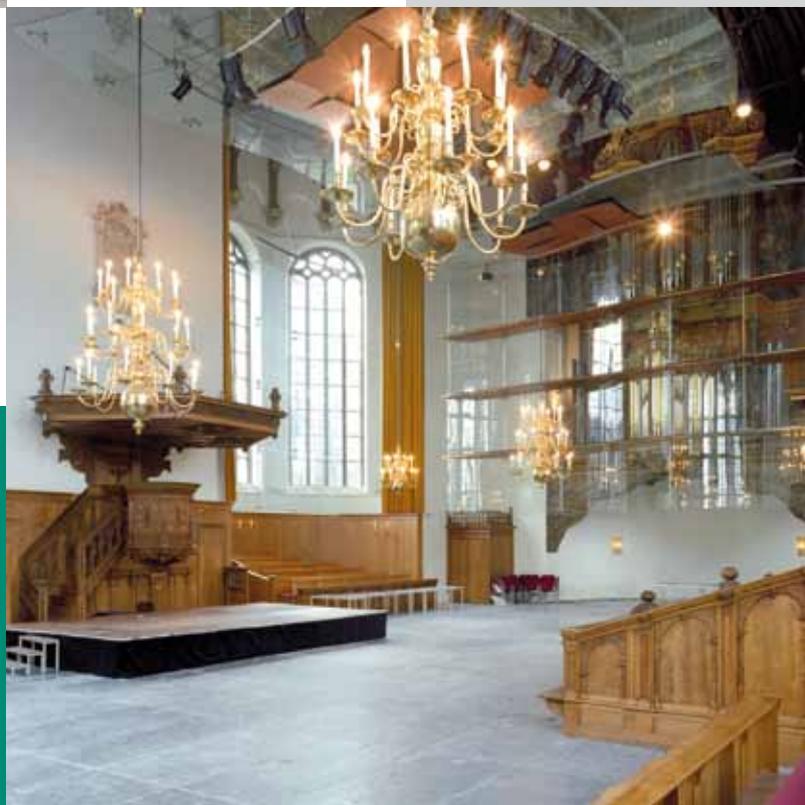
Cities as focus of modern society are socially, culturally and economically dynamic entities. The main challenges of effective urban policy are to create cities that are inclusive, attractive and safe, and offer opportunities for all. Successful urban policy integrates multiple domains: labour market, spatial planning, housing, environmental sustainability, safety, mobility, economy, culture, and social inclusion policies. The European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN) facilitates the exchange of demand-driven knowledge and experience on urban issues. EUKN supports policy makers and practitioners across Europe in developing effective urban policy and to promote the vitality of Europe's towns and cities. Thirteen EU Member States, Eurocities, the URBACT Programme and the European Commission participate in EUKN. The EUKN Secretariat is housed at the Nicis Institute in The Hague. The main component of EUKN is its on-line database, the European urban e-library. It provides knowledge on six urban policy areas: social inclusion and integration; housing; transport and infrastructure; urban environment; economy, knowledge and employment; security and crime prevention; skills and capacity building. The e-library contains summaries of practical research and descriptions of practices, policies and networks. Currently prominent dossiers of EUKN address Sustainable Urban Mobility; Integration of ethnic Minorities and Migrants; Demographic Change; Multilevel Urban Governance"; Youth in Cities.

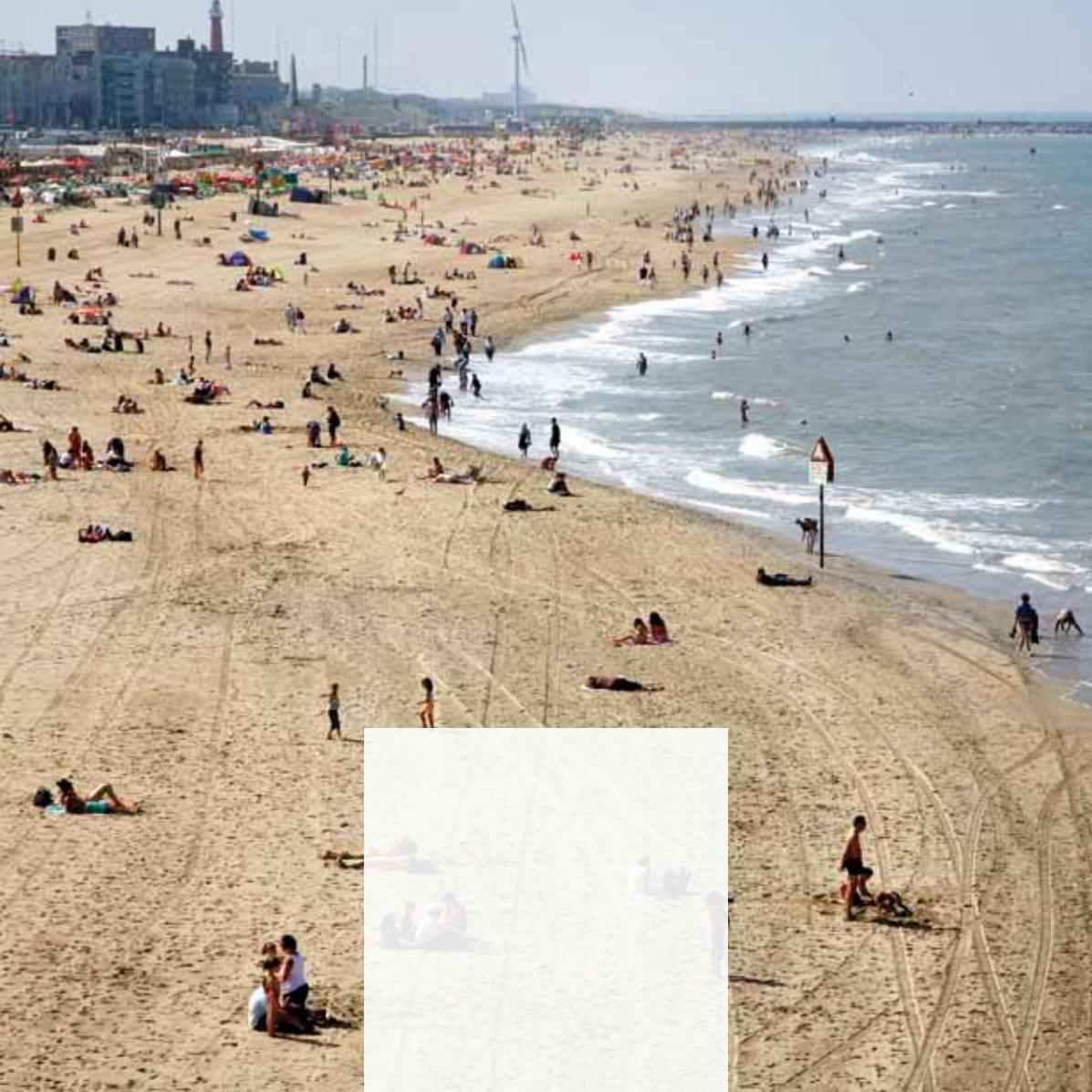
#### - International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP)

The International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP) is a worldwide forum for learning and networking for institutions and individuals within the profession of housing, urban development and planning. With a main focus on sustainable development, the Federation facilitates the international exchange of knowledge and experience to inspire learning and generate new ideas amongst professionals in order to equip them the better to find solutions to the global challenges facing housing and planning today. IFHP was founded in 1913 by Ebenezer Howard, the father of the 'garden city', a combined housing and planning concept designed to solve the problems of ever-expanding towns and cities and to create better living conditions for their inhabitants. The aim of the 'Garden Cities and Town Planning Association' - the name by which IFHP was originally known - was to improve the general standard of the profession through the international exchange of knowledge and experience. Since the end of the 1940's, as the climate of international cooperation evolved, the professional scope has widened to include a virtually unlimited range of housing and planning themes. IFHP's official languages are English, French and German. There has been an IFHP world congress virtually every year on topical housing and planning themes such as climate change, the energy shift, economic globalisation and increased competition between cities, demographic change and migration, or efficient democratic governance in a dynamic world. IFHP organises conferences, working parties, summer schools, student competitions and film & video competitions. It is in touch with the latest developments and general policy trends and arranges debates between experts, politicians and interest groups in order to instil its experience on the decision-making process. IFHP currently supports working groups on Climate Resilient Cities; the Spontaneous City; Housing; Mobility and the City. An important event was The Hague Housing Conference in February 2013.

#### - International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP)

City- and Regional Planners act in spatial processes and are consultants to key decision-makers. Their task is to propose or support spatial interventions and plans on behalf of the society in general or specific actors. Planners combine knowledge, science, design and strategy and are used to work in joint ventures and multi-disciplinary teams. The International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP) is a global association of experienced professional planners. The ISOCARP network consists of individual and institutional members from more than 70 countries. ISOCARP is a non-governmental organisation recognised by the UN,





UNHCS and the Council of Europe and has a formal consultative status with UNESCO. It was founded in 1965 in a bid to bring together recognised and highly qualified planners in an international network and improve planning practice through the creation of a global and active network. ISOCARP promotes the profession in all aspects, stimulates research, improves education and training, and increases information and awareness on major planning issues. The association's main event is the annual World Congress, which focuses on an international planning theme. ISOCARP also organises smaller scale seminars, and publishes reports and other professional documents. Current ISOCARP projects include City Changer Dialogues; the Eu co-funded Plan4Business Project; the Plan4All project to establish a harmonized Infrastructure for Spatial Information throughout the European Community (INSPIRE).

#### **- International Statistical Institute (ISI)**

ISI is one of the oldest international scientific associations functioning in the modern world. Its first congresses were convened in 1853, and it was

formally established in 1885. It is an autonomous international society that, through international cooperation, seeks to develop research and understanding of statistical methods with an eye to improving their practical application. ISI pursues its mission by promoting excellence in research, training, education and practice, and by fostering the appreciation in governments and the public at large of the value of statistical methods to all aspects of human endeavour. ISI activities are funded by grants from IGOs, national and local authorities, foundations, private bodies, and membership fees. ISI boasts as elected members 2,000 recognised leaders in the field representing some 135 countries. Some 3,000 members of ISI's specialised sections supplement this impressive reservoir of expertise. ISI annually publishes a host of books, journals, newsletters and reports, representing the cutting edge in the field.

ISI's Permanent Office is housed in the CBS (Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics). Incorporated in the Netherlands, ISI has consultative status with ECOSOC and UNESCO. The year 2013 recalls the 300th anniversary of the publication of Jacob Bernoulli's book *Ars Conjectandi* as well as



the 250th anniversary of Thomas Bayes' Theorem. It has therefore been proclaimed the International Year of Statistics. ISI activities include conferences, the launching of a new funding programme, the awarding of a new prestigious prize, and the organising, jointly with the International Economic Association (IEA), of new strategic forum on "Sustainable and Equitable Well-being: Measures and analytical frameworks".

### 3.12 Nature, environment and sustainability

#### - European Climate Foundation (ECF)

The ECF is a proactive, analytical, result-oriented multi-million philanthropic organisation. A NGO under Dutch law, it was founded in 2008 by six funding partners as a major philanthropic initiative to promote climate and energy policies, to greatly reduce Europe's greenhouse gas emissions and to help Europe play a stronger international leadership role in mitigating climate change. The ECF aims to significantly drive the transformation of Europe to a low carbon economy, which means reducing greenhouse gas



(GHG) emissions in Europe by 30% in 2020 and at least 80% in 2050. By building alliances among its partners in government and business and NGOs, ECF aims at enhancing leadership and political commitment to effectuate a meaningful policy change and implement stringent legal regulation in mitigating climate change within this critical arena and major source of global warming pollution. As key elements of a sustainable energy future ECF has identified: sizeable emissions reductions within the

EU zone: increase in energy efficiency in buildings and industry; a transition to renewable energy and low-carbon power generation; maintenance of the earth's ecological systems; the equitable distribution of energy services. ECF is at the core of the ClimateWorks System in Europe. It largely re-routes its funds to the NGO sector. ECF is based in The Hague, Brussels and Berlin.

#### - Institute for Environmental Security (IES)

The Institute for Environmental Security is an international non-profit NGO established in 2002 in The Hague, in order to increase political attention to environmental security as a means to help safeguard essential conditions for peace and sustainable development. The Netherlands Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment provided the

initial support for the Institute. The Institute's mission is to advance global environmental security by promoting the maintenance of the regenerative capacity of life-supporting eco-systems. Its multidisciplinary approach integrates the fields of science, diplomacy, law, finance and education. Activities are designed to provide policy-makers with a methodology to tackle environmental security risks in time, in order to safeguard essential conditions for peace and sustainable development. IES features an Advisory Council, a Management Board, a Secretariat, (Associate) Fellows and Representatives. Key objectives of IES's programme are to create enhanced decision tools for foreign policy makers, donors and their target groups; promote effective linkages between environment, security and sustainable development policies; contribute to the development of a more effective system of international law and governance; introduce new and innovative financial mechanisms for the maintenance of the globe's life supporting ecosystems; build the environmental knowledge capital of people and organisations. IES's mission and programme should be seen in the context of promoting international sustainable development goals and as a contribution toward long-term poverty alleviation as advocated inter alia in Agenda 21, the Kyoto Protocol, the Millennium Development Goals and the Doha Development Agenda. In June 2012 IES facilitated an



OSCE project on Environment and Security in the Southern Mediterranean Region in Amman. In November 2012 it organised a seminar on “Climate & Security Envoys – New Developments in Climate Change and Security” in the European Parliament.

#### **- International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)**

IFAW was founded in Canada in 1969 to stop the commercial hunt for seal pups. Currently, it has offices in 16 countries. IFAW aims at achieving lasting solutions to pressing animal welfare and conservation challenges by monitoring endangered species, and drawing the attention of governments and the public to illegal hunt. IFAW boasts 200 campaigners, legal and political experts and scientists worldwide and more than two million contributors. It prevents animal cruelty and abuse, protects wildlife and provides animal rescue around the world. From stopping the elephant ivory trade, to ending the Canadian seal hunt and saving the whales from extinction, IFAW works to create solutions that benefit both animals and people. From the outset, the founders of IFAW embraced the understanding that the fate and future of all animals on Earth are inextricably linked to our own. IFAW documents and exposes abuses of commercial hunt and presses for an end to cruel slaughter. IFAW begins its fourth decade of operation with teams of experienced and dedicated campaigners, legal and political experts, and internationally acclaimed scientists working from offices in countries around the world. Joined by 1,2 million supporters worldwide, IFAW is in a position to engage communities, government leaders, and like-minded organisations around the world.

#### **- Society for International Development (SID)**

The Society for International Development (SID) is a global network of individuals and institutions concerned with development, which is participative, pluralistic and sustainable. SID was founded in Washington, DC in 1957 and is headed by a Governing Council elected by members via a mail ballot every three years. Currently, the Society has over 3000 members in 80 countries and 45 local chapters. It works with more than 100 associations, networks and institutions involving academia, parliamentarians, students, political leaders and development experts, and is marked by a holistic, multidisciplinary and multi-sectorial approach to development and social change. SID envisions a world, which is people-centred, democratic, just and inclusive. It bridges the gap between policy-makers and grassroots organisations, experts and the general public by promoting an alternative conception of development and alternative policy options.



A global catalyst for change, SID, over past decades, called for more equitable global institutional arrangements, played a key role in the integration of gender into mainstream development thinking and practice, and helped define 'global human security' priorities and strategies, and pioneered the use of futures-based methodologies to carry out public interest scenario programmes in Eastern Africa. SID's 50th Anniversary International Congress 'Reconciling the Dichotomies of Development: Ways Forward', held in The Hague in 2007, precisely at the half way mark of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with their ambitious goal to halve poverty by 2015, marked an important step in the history of the Society. In 2013 SID focuses on a lecture series addressing the role of the private sector in sustainable development and growth, moving from corporate social responsibility, the human dimension of private investments to the leverage businesses have in the countries they operate.

#### **- Sustainable Society Foundation (SSF)**

The Sustainable Society Foundation is a non-profit organisation established in 2006 with the objective of stimulating and assisting societies in their development towards sustainability. The SSF is based in The Hague and operates globally. SSF is involved in various fields of promoting sustainability: development and implementation of projects aiming at sustainability, research projects, lectures and courses. SSF has established an extensive global network of expert-contributors to its work and aspirations that help develop methodological tools addressing various elements of sustainability. As a form of student support SSF has developed the Sustainability Tour. It is an easy way to familiarise oneself with the various aspects of sustainability worldwide. The Tour takes fifteen minutes, excluding the stops where one can hop off and have a closer look at items of special interest. More in particular, SSF has developed the Sustainable Society Index (SSI), which shows at a glance the level of sustainability of 151 countries. Recently, this Index has been implemented on a regional level. It will be fine-tuned towards the local level in the near future. Figures show that the world at large is not even half way on the road to a sustainable society. Current scores for the three wellbeing dimensions and the overall SSI are, on a scale of 1 to 10: • Human Wellbeing 6.2 • Environmental Wellbeing 4.5 • Economic Wellbeing 3.8 • SSI 4.7. In 2012 the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC) assessed the SSI with respect to the conceptual, statistical coherence of its structure and the impact of key modelling assumptions on its scores and ranks. It presented recommendations, which have been implemented in the new update.

#### **- The Hague Center for Global Governance, Innovation and Emergence (THC)**

The Hague Center for Global Governance, Innovation and Emergence focuses on international societal challenges whose complexity requires collaboration between multiple stakeholders. The Center was founded in 2008 and is a constituting part of The Center for Human Emergence (CHE), a vehicle for initiating action for global transformation. CHE is designed to enable people to get directly involved, to create indigenous ownership and commitment in centres across the globe, and to integrate and align a coalition of organisations, communities and thinkers. It will utilise a synthesis of state-of-the art knowledge and technologies, to help enrich humanity for all. CHE is a community, a movement and a company. It is an innovative and unique organisation wherein people with different backgrounds from multiple disciplines combine their strengths and share their growing consciousness. In this way, breakthrough insights arise that contribute to sustainable solutions to the issues raised in these times of transition.



The Center for Human Emergence aims to embody an integral evolutionary perspective, where diversity and inclusion are the basis for the conscious development of people and our environment. The bridge between these insights and their relevant applications in daily life, is what CHE calls: 'synnervation': Knowledge about pioneering methods and theories will be gained by attending training at the CHE School of Synnervation. With the help of advisors and trainers ('synnervators') new methods and insights are being applied in organisations, neighbourhoods and alliances. THC facilitated a meeting of Parliamentarians Take Action around Millennium Development Goal 5 (Maternal and Newborn Health), hosted by the Dutch Parliament, WHO and the Interparliamentary Union. It also provided the 2020 Climate Solutions Meshwork at the Copenhagen COP15 event in December 2009.

### - UN Global Compact Netherlands (UNGCN)

As social, political and economic challenges worldwide affect business more than ever, companies recognise the need to partner with governments, civil society, labour and the United Nations. UN Global Compact is a strategic policy initiative for businesses committed to aligning operations and strategies with ten universally accepted principles of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. It seeks to combine the moral authority and convening power of the UN with the private sector's solution-finding strengths, and the expertise and capacities of a range of key stakeholders. With over 10,000 corporate participants and stakeholders from over 130 countries, UNGC is the world's largest voluntary corporate responsibility initiative.

UNGCC is global and local, private and public, voluntary yet accountable. Endorsed by chief executives, it is a practical framework for the development, implementation, and disclosure of sustainability policies and practices, offering participants work streams, management tools and resources to help advance sustainable business models and markets. UNGCC catalyses actions in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), incorporates a transparency and accountability policy and assists the private sector in the management of increasingly complex risks in the environmental, social and governance realms. At its core are the Global Compact Office and seven UN agencies.

ABN AMRO, Shell, TNT and Unilever jointly founded The Netherlands Network (GCNL in April 2006. A Secretariat has been established within the Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers (VNO-NCW). The network steering committee is comprised of representatives from Global Compact signatories, NGOs, government and the International Chamber of Commerce. The network is focused on raising awareness of UNGCC in the Netherlands and providing a valuable learning and action platform for signatories.

### - World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)

The mission of WSPA is to tackle animal cruelty across the globe. It exposes and opposes the suffering of animals in the wild, in human communities, in farming and following disasters. WSPA is a leading organisation in the field worldwide and for more than 30 years has brought relief and protection to millions of animals. Today, WSPA operates in more than 50 countries, collaborating with local communities, NGOs and governments. It uses its consultative status with the United Nations and at the Council of Europe to give animals a voice. WSPA collaborates with the

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health and campaigns for a Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare. WSPA is uniquely placed to bring animals into the heart of the most pressing global debates, directly linking animal welfare to sustainable development.



WSPA effectuates lasting change by encouraging nations to commit to animal-friendly practices. WSPA's 17 years of work in India to end the cruelty of bear dancing met with recognition as the Indian government announced an action plan to safeguard bears. WSPA's educational concerns vary from the millions of street-dogs vulnerable to cruelty or of being used in the meat trade; the bloody hunting of whales; bullfighting; factory farming; or overworked and neglected working horses. WSPA also intervenes in emergency situations. Partnering with governments, humanitarian groups and international agencies, WSPA is world leader in animal-focused disaster response and risk reduction and often makes a very real, immediate difference to suffering animals.

### 3.13 Water management

In March 2000, some 5,000 international water specialists assembled in The Hague to attend the Second World Water Forum, the largest gathering thus far to combat acute crisis in water management worldwide. The heir to the throne, HRH the Prince of Orange, was himself patron of the Global Water Partnership that warrants the sustainable development of water resources on this planet. All this is in line with the international renown



*“It is difficult to think of a resource more essential to the health of human communities or their economies than water.”*



The Netherlands has gained throughout the ages for its water management. Dutch expertise in this area, from hydraulic engineering, port constructions, shipbuilding to the construction of dykes and dams is indeed legendary. Situated along the coastline, the city of The Hague has always shown keen interest in these issues. Not surprisingly, therefore, the main water management organisations in the country are located in The Hague area. Prominent among these is of course the UNESCO Institute for Water Education (UNESCO IHE) in Delft, which is found in this Guide's IGO section.

#### **- Aqua for All (AFA)**

Aqua for All is a foundation dedicated to the poorest in the world. Its purpose is to sustainably increase the number of people with access to clean water and adequate sanitation. AFA is a non-profit foundation, which consists of a Board of Directors and an operational office based in the Netherlands. It acts as a networking agent and as partnership broker, connecting public and private organisations to mobilise resources, expertise and finances from the Dutch water sector toward development aid projects. AFA does not implement these projects; it brings suitable partners together to do so. Its core services are to act as connector, facilitator and programme developer, including financial 'matchmaking'. The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs supports AFA with a Public Private Partnership fund to provide additional financial leverage to private sector initiatives. It brings together supply and demand, where funding and expertise can find each other. It fosters innovative programme development and delivers quality assurance to financiers and donors. It generates creative and sustainable solutions, using an entrepreneurial approach to development, and forging sensible alliances.

AFA is uniquely positioned to identify synergies and to forge effective partnerships between organisations with mutual objectives and complementary strengths. AFA develops content and quality services along three tracks: first, by linking expertise and financial resources from the Dutch water sector; secondly, by building partnerships in which the expertise and resources of partners and participants are used to optimise the effectiveness of projects. Thirdly, by strengthening the project process, content and results through advice and monitoring. AFA's on-going challenge is to measurably contribute to the Millennium Development Goals and the Water Vision 2020.

#### **- International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC)**

Since its foundation in 1968, the IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC) has facilitated the sharing, promotion and use of knowledge for governments, organisations and professionals the better to combat poverty in developing countries and help obtain water and sanitation services. IRC is an independent, non-profit foundation supported by and linked to the Dutch government and United Nations development programmes such as UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, WSSCC, and the World Bank. IRC has strong links with institutions in Africa, Asia, Latin-America, and Eastern Europe. It represents a tradition of a full four decades. IRC became an autonomous Foundation in 2006. Over the years IRC has (co-) published a host of 100 books, pamphlets and papers on key water and sanitation topics and new titles are added regularly. Increasingly, these are made freely available online, including its series of Thematic Overview Papers (TOPs), which combine recent experiences, expert opinions and foreseeable trends and facilitates links to the most informative publications, websites and research information.

#### **- International Water Association (IWA)**

IWA connects water professionals worldwide. It spearheads the development of effective and sustainable approaches to water management through the provision of support, services and products, and including conferences, forums and publications (Water 21). IWA represents the views of its members in forums and projects key messages to the sector at large. IWA boasts Regional Associations; some 50 Specialist Groups, which act as a kind of technical division covering all important topics in the urban water management sector; tailor-made Task Forces; and extensive Web-based Knowledge Networks. IWA was established in 1999, being the merger of the International Water Supply Association (1947) and the International Water Quality Association (1965). It is a non-profit, limited liability company, registered as a charity in the United Kingdom. A member driven organisation, IWA features three member types: Individual, Corporate and Governing Members. The Association is self-governing and responsible to its Governing Members. It is guided and directed by its Governing Assembly, Board of Directors, Strategic Council and committees. IWA is a global reference point for water professionals, spanning the continuum between research and practice and covering all facets of the water cycle. Through its network in 130 different countries, its 10,000 individual and 500 corporate members, including scientists, from across many disciplines, economists, accountants, social scientists,

and managers and leaders among those professions and experts in research, practice, regulation, industry, consulting and manufacturing, IWA is in an ideal position to help water professionals create innovative, pragmatic and sustainable solutions to challenging global needs. Its membership is a global mosaic of national, corporate and individual member communities. The Association organises and sponsors more than 40 yearly international events around the globe. Current projects are the WashTech Programme in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Uganda; the Sanitation, Hygiene And Water (SHAW) project; the West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Initiative (WA-WASH); the Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for All (SSH4A) programme.

#### **- Netherlands Association for Water Management (NVA)**

Founded in 1958, the NVA is a multidisciplinary organisation boasting some 30000 members and aiming to promote knowledge and expertise in the fields of integral water management and the collection, transport and treatment of wastewater. The NVA organizes scientific and technical conferences, meetings and excursions; publishes periodicals and journals, maintains contacts with organisations and institutions worldwide; and promotes education, training and study in the field. The NVA is a member of the European Water Association (EWA), an independent non-profit making NGO that was founded in Munich in 1981. Today, EWA consists of 25 European national associations each representing professionals and technicians for wastewater and water utilities, academics, consultants and contractors as well as a growing number of corporate member firms and enterprises. EWA thus represents about 55,000 professional individuals working in the broad field of water management. EWA informs on EU legislation and standardisation and seeks to influence the drafting when appropriate. It has contacts with the European Commission (DG Environment), the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN), the European Environment Agency (EEA) and the European Parliament.

#### **- Netherlands Water Partnership (NWP)**

NWP is an independent body set up by the Dutch private and public sectors in the Netherlands to act as a national coordination and information centre for water-related issues abroad. The principal aims of NWP, which is housed in the International Water House at the Bezuidenhoutseweg, are to harmonise the activities and initiatives of the Dutch water sector abroad and to promote Dutch expertise in water worldwide. NWP is the channel through which government bodies, NGOs, knowledge institutes and pri-

vate organisations in the water sector share information on their activities and services. NWP has well over 150 members, including private sector companies, public authorities, knowledge institutes, NGOs and water supply companies.

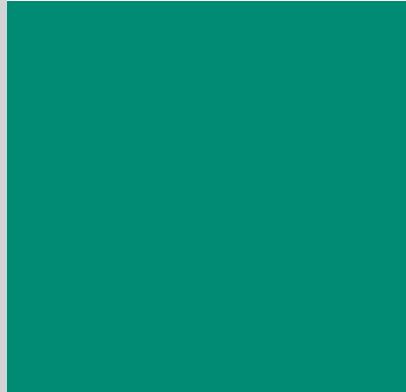
NWP is run by a board and an executive office which functions as the focal point for members and external relations and manages an information network of the sector. At the national level NWP supports and stimulates innovative programmes on water technology, such as the Human Capital Water Programme; the WASH Secretariat; Dutch Delta Design 2012 and Holland Water Valley. NWP is linked to the European Water Partnership and on the international level supports the Netherlands Gulf Region Water Platform; the Turkish-Netherlands Water Partnership; the Netherlands China Water Technology Platform; the Netherlands Water House Singapore.

#### **- Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control (Paris MOU)**

In 1982, 14 European countries signed the Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control. Since then, the Paris MOU has expanded to 27 maritime Administrations covering the waters of the European coastal States and the North Atlantic basin from North America to Europe. Through a harmonised system of state port control, the Paris MOU seeks to eliminate the operation of sub-standard ships. Annually more than 24.000 inspections take place on board foreign ships in the Paris MoU ports, ensuring that these ships meet international safety, security and environmental standards, and that crew members have adequate living and working conditions for crew members. The operation of the MOU is based both on principles of an administrative nature and directed at the operational aspects of port State control. Flag States that are not a Party to conventions receive no more favourable treatment. Ships are selected for inspection according to the Paris MOU targeting system. Port State control is carried out by properly qualified Port State Control Officers (PSCO's), acting under the responsibility of the maritime authority. Documentation of crew members has to comply with international and flag State standards. The results of each inspection are recorded in the central database, which is located in Saint Malo, France. The day-to-day administration of the Paris MOU is carried out by the Secretariat. The Secretariat serves as the focal point for information. In 2012 the Paris MOU launched a Harmonised Verification Programme (HAVEP) on passenger ships.



*“Water pollution affects plants and organisms and damages natural biological communities.”*



### **- Partners for Water (PFW)**

The Netherlands has a solid reputation in water management. Both to support the Dutch water sector to capitalise on its technologies and expertise and to ensure that these technologies and knowledge contribute to solving world water challenges, the 'Partners for Water' programme was established in 2000 as a stepping-stone for Dutch organisations, profit and non-profit, which have the ambition to venture abroad.

PFW currently supports projects and activities in 26 target countries.

Its programmatic themes are: Water and Climate; Water, Food and Ecosystems; Water and Sanitation; Water and Safety; Governance. In the Third Partners for Water Programme period (2010-2015) special attention is given to five countries with similar delta's as The Netherlands: Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Mozambique and Vietnam. This focus is in line with the Dutch 'National Water Plan' policy to develop long-term exchange projects with delta countries.

PFW provides support, firstly, by raising the international profile of the Dutch water sector. Its knowledge and powers of innovation enable the sector to make significant advances internationally. Secondly, PFW supports by linking the international water sector through networks, platforms and innovative forms of partnership and helping it tap into new markets. Thirdly, PFW provides subsidies and tenders. In 2012, a total budget of € 4 million was made available via the PFW subsidy scheme. Businesses, government agencies, NGOs and knowledge institutes, provided they are based in the Netherlands, may equally apply for grants to fund water projects of the following four types: environmental feasibility projects; knowledge enhancement projects; experimental pilot development projects; projects that combine the above elements. Obviously, projects must meet a clearly identified need in the target country; also, they must involve at least two parties based in The Netherlands.

### **- Water Boards Association**

With some 55 per cent of Dutch territory under sea level and major rivers like Rhine, Meuse and Scheldt running through the small area, the Dutch Water Boards belong to the oldest forms of local government in the Netherlands. Some of these organisations and their charters hark back to the 13th Century. Their mandates included the maintenance of dikes, dunes and waterways, the control of water level and the quality of all surface water. By 1850 some 3,500 water boards operated in the country. In a long process of successive mergers their numbers were reduced to 25 water boards in 2011. These Regional Water Authorities are now united

in the Dutch Water Boards Association. The Association safeguards their interests with regard to third parties, more particularly the national government and parliament. The Association consults with Ministries and Members of Parliament, comments on policy documents and memorandums, participates in advisory and consultative bodies. The Association is member of EUREAU, EUWMA and EWA. In addition to external promotion of interests, the Association also supports Regional Water Authorities in legal affairs.

### **- Water Governance Centre (WGC)**

Water governance plays a central role in water management and spatial planning in The Netherlands. The issue is crucial to the country's flood protection, well-being, economy, and export position. The Water Governance Centre is a Dutch networking organisation that aims to strengthen the role of water governance in society. WGC was founded to optimise water governance knowledge infrastructures and help improve the synergy of policy and practice at home and abroad. This includes interaction between water and spatial planning to anticipate heavy downpour as a consequence of climate change as much as promoting agreements between countries in a river catchment to avoid water conflicts. WGC is not an institute but rather a networking organisation for researchers to have their recommendations find their way into the water sector. WGC connects professionals and connects them to society. It links parties, disciplines and competences to mobilise available knowledge, develop new knowledge and assemble knowledge from different disciplines to be implemented by interested parties. Through its 'Communities of Practice' initiative WGC brings together professionals from science, industry and government around a shared topic in a setting, which increases both their network and their mind set.

For the time being, WGC focuses on Europe, for logistical considerations and inasmuch (governance) conditions in Europe are more akin. Currently focus is on Poland and Romania and linked to projects initiated in these countries by the Dutch government. In Bucharest WGC took part in the thematic workshop of EU experts on "Stakeholder Involvement in Flood Risk Management". In Gdansk WGC shared a Polish-Dutch dialogue on long term planning of flood management in the Vistula river delta and including the clash between water managers and conservationists in the area.



### - Women for Water Partnership (WfWP)

Women for Water Partnership (WfWP) is a worldwide strategic alliance of local, national and international women's organisations and networks, active in the areas of sustainable development-water-poverty-gender and their linkages. WfWP consists of 24 women's networks in some 100 countries worldwide. Over two million women from different social, cultural and professional backgrounds contribute to poverty reduction with their know-how and experience. WfWP's common focus is women's social and economic development through the provision of basic water and sanitation services. It bridges the gaps between the international agreed principles for sustainable development and the day-to-day practice in integrated water resource management and water and sanitation service delivery. Empowerment, local ownership, equity mainstreaming, partnership, and grass-roots development are its key concerns.

Participatory approach and capacity development are intrinsic to all WfWP activities. Therefore the Partnership has its own working methodology ('Dynamic Networking') tailor-made for sustainable solutions at grass roots' level. Working conferences are a key instrument, mainly geared towards needs assessment and project development.

Stakeholders are invited to participate in developing and implementing these projects. WfWP has a unique demand-driven grant system. Members can apply for seed grants, capacity development grants and exchange visits. Women play a pivotal role in the provision, management and safeguarding of water (Dublin Principles, 1992). As representative of the women Major Group (UN Agenda 21) WfWP plays a prominent role in international lobbying and advocacy, participating at UN level and at the World Water Forum. It has formed strategic partnerships with UN-Water, UNESCO- IHP and UNESCO-IHE, WASTE, the International Water Association, European Water Partnership and Aqua for All. WfWP is also a member of the World Water Council.



*“Focusing on  
Developing  
Talent”*



# IV. International Centres Of Education

## 1. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

### 1.1 Introduction

#### - The Role of Education

Education is a powerful driving force for a city's dynamics and economy. The Hague is home to a wide range of educational institutes in a variety of disciplines. The city has a solid foundation of regular primary, secondary and professional education institutes and offers the entire gamut of preparatory secondary vocational education (VMBO) and senior general secondary education (HAVO) as well as 'atheneum' and 'gymnasium' pre-university education. It also lives up to its reputation as a city of international education, which stands witness to the firm belief of national and local authorities that a truly international outlook is a key asset to the success of the open, democratic, and commercial society the Netherlands intends to be. The City of The Hague has encouraged, indeed invested generously, in internationally oriented education, so as to stimulate its youngsters to take part, from early on, in the worldwide exchange of views. As we speak, institutes, centres and courses of all kinds, to foster this ideal, abound in The Hague, from primary schools to postgraduate courses, and covering the domains of technology and science as readily as the law or the arts. International education is found at all levels, starting with nursery schools, Kindergarten and primary education open to children of expats and natives alike. Half the students of all the international schools operating in the Netherlands attend one of the international schools in and around The Hague. International Schools, often enough, are an important element in the decision-making process of international organisations when looking for a place of establishment. The Hague area boasts three schools with an international education programme, and four foreign national schools (British, French, American and German). There are also three schools - a Polish, an Indonesian and a Ukrainian school - that are affiliated with embassies, and a small international school for special needs integrated in the Stichting Haagsche Schoolvereniging (HSV). No less important is the focus on internationally oriented education at the city's regular primary and secondary schools. International skills, and intercultural understanding add substance to an internationally oriented city. Exchange programmes and international internships are the order of the day at The Hague, and at secondary schools English is becoming increasingly popular as the language of instruction. Over the past years, in consultation with European institutions, avenues have been developed with a view to offering European education

in The Hague, first at the primary, then at secondary level. In 2012 a very welcome branch of the European School was opened in The Hague. In 2020, every pre-university pupil should be enrolled in a bilingual program.

#### - The Municipal Education Agenda 2010-2014

Over recent years, the municipality of The Hague has developed an active education policy in collaboration with the relevant institutes in The Hague. In Recognising talent in The Hague, The Hague Education Agenda, the objectives for local education policy for the period 2010-2014 were defined. During these years, The Hague is focusing on developing talent. Children and young people in the city are being encouraged to fully achieve their potential and personality and find a place in education where they can perform to the best of their abilities. HEA covers the entire spectrum of education: 0-12 years, 12-18 years, 18 years and above. In addition, emphasis is put on such generic values as the overall quality of schooling, language policy, the international profile, and an active parental involvement in education. Another spear-point of municipal policy is to strengthen the interaction between Dutch schools and international schools, notably through the project De Haagse Brug (The Hague Bridge). Efforts are also being made to expand bilingual primary and secondary education. Cooperation has been sought with New York City, the first UN city. In this context, an international Moot Court has been developed for secondary school students in The Hague, where they can learn how to argue a case based on proceedings from the International Criminal Court. The city's international and administrative profile also calls for a greater potential of highly qualified people. Young people are encouraged to continue into forms of higher education that will enable them to enter the (international) employment market. Jointly with institutions of higher education the Hague Municipality is actively exploring these avenues.

#### - The Hague and Childcare

In the Netherlands, there are three forms of childcare: day nurseries, after-school care and child-minders. On top of this, the city of The Hague features pre-school nurseries. Several of these day nurseries, pre-school nurseries and after-school clubs are English-speaking.

#### - Nurseries

Children can go to a day nursery from the age of 6 weeks up to the moment they go to primary school. Individual arrangements can be made with the day nursery regarding the number of days a week the child attends. Day nurseries are also open during school holidays. Many day

nurseries take into account parents' working hours and open early and close late. Children can eat and sleep at the nursery and are looked after by professional nursery nurses. Most nurseries have waiting lists.

#### **- After-school care**

After-school care (BSO) is intended for primary school children (from 4 to 12 years of age) and takes care of children before and after school, on Wednesday afternoons and in the holidays. After-school clubs usually work together with one or more primary schools. In some organisations, staff members collect the children from their primary school. Sometimes children travel by minibus or taxi to the club.

#### **- Child Minders**

Child minders look after children aged between 0 and 12 years in after school hours. Child-minders may look after a maximum of 4 children in their own homes. They are registered with a child-minding agency ("Gastouderbureau") that puts parents in touch with child minders.

#### **- Pre-school nursery**

At pre-school nursery, children aged between 2.5 to 4 years learn and play together. Children can attend pre-school on one or two fixed mornings or afternoons a week. A session usually lasts 2.5 hours. Many pre-schools only accept children once they are toilet trained.

#### **- Lunch supervision**

In most schools, children go home at lunchtime. When they are unable to do so, children may stay over ('Overblijven') at school during the lunch break. During this period, children can enjoy lunch and rest or play at school, while supervised by teachers or volunteers/parents. Registration and payment can be made at the school.

#### **- Allowance**

Parents may receive an allowance for the costs of childcare, after-school care or child minding. On the Inland Revenue website [www.toeslagen.nl](http://www.toeslagen.nl), parents can see whether they are entitled to such an allowance. Parents only receive allowances for day nurseries and child-minders registered with the national childcare register ([www.landelijkregisterkinderopvang.nl](http://www.landelijkregisterkinderopvang.nl)), which contains all the approved childcare organisations. The Hague Municipality monitors the quality of the childcare as well as the expertise of the leaders and the safety and hygiene of the childcare organisation.

## **1.2 International Schools**

#### **- The European School The Hague (ESTH)**

Its rich diversity of cultures and languages is one of Europe's main assets - and obstacles to unification. In 1953 the concept of the 'European School' was developed to facilitate the mobility of European civil servants. The curriculum at the European Schools provides for a broad multilingual education with emphasis on the children's own language and culture and close attention for the languages and cultures of other European countries. The schools intend to offer an education to children during their time abroad that enables them to continue their studies in their home country or in another European country.

The European School The Hague was opened in August 2012. The ESTH is part of the Rijnlands Lyceum Foundation, the competent authority of a range of primary and secondary education institutions in The Hague and Leiden area. The school comprises a nursery section and primary and secondary education sections that will be further upgraded by September 2014.



Pupils are admissible as of age 4. The ESTH was primarily founded for the benefit of children whose parents work at the European institutions and agencies in The Hague and the immediate region: Eurojust, Europol, the European Patent Office and ESA-ESTEC. Pupils whose parents do not work for a European organisation in or near The Hague can qualify for admission when there are places available and provided they meet the criteria for European education.

What distinguishes ESTH from “international schools” in the area, in which English is usually the only dominant language, is its emphasis on education in the child’s mother tongue. The ESTH has three major language sections: English, Spanish and Dutch. Pupils are placed in the section of their mother tongue or dominant language (first language). Tuition in other official EU-languages requires a minimum of five pupils of the same age group. Pupils with a mother tongue not corresponding with the existing language sections are enrolled in the English or Dutch language section. Inasmuch as The Hague European School is a Dutch school pupils must also meet the core objectives laid down by the Dutch government. Non-Dutch pupils receive Dutch language courses and are taught Dutch basic concepts, also to facilitate contacts with their immediate environment. From the third class of the primary school onwards, Dutch is taught as a compulsory third (second foreign) language.

### - The International School of The Hague (ISH)

Housed in a beautiful light building in lovely surroundings in the seaside neighbourhood of Kijkduin, The International School of The Hague has a friendly, spacious feel and open atmosphere. The school’s origins date back to 1983, when the Nederlands Lyceum opened an international department in The Hague. In 1991, the Rijnlands Lyceum in Wassenaar took over the school with its international branch, which was then renamed The International School of The Hague (ISH). A couple of years later a Primary department was added to the Secondary school. The school is part of the Rijnland Lyceum Foundation.

The ISH currently boast both a Primary department and a Secondary school, in cooperation with Haagsche Schoolvereniging (HSV). Featuring pupils from some 76 nationalities, mutual respect is an important binding factor. Independence and social responsibility are basic pillars in the educational programme. Through projects aimed at tackling poverty and Model United Nations programmes (an academic simulation of the UN), children are made aware of their future role in the world. The 1,200 pupils in an age range of 4-18 years are taught in English, with a strong emphasis on integra-

tion but regardless of how long they stay are also required to learn Dutch. Apart from language courses, courses in humanities and life sciences, sport (swimming, running) and art have a prominent place in the curriculum. School activities include Drama, Dance, School Bands (Jazz, Rock, Orchestra) and Choirs. Homework assistance is provided, and special support is available for children with social or medical problems. ISH boasts an active Parents’ Association. It organises activities and publishes newsletters. Parents are also welcome to ask questions at the monthly parents’ evenings. Thanks to the partnership with ROC Mondriaan, children can switch from ISH to an international secondary vocational programme.

### - Lighthouse Special Education (LSE)

Lighthouse Special Education forms part of the Haagsche Schoolvereniging - see Stichting Haagsche Schoolvereniging The Hague (HSV) - and is a primary school which focuses on areas such as Early Intervention (3-5 years), Autism, Down syndrome, severe learning problems, developmental delay, and speech delay.



*Treat someone as the person he is and he will stay the same.  
Treat him as the person he should be and he will be what he can be.*

The Lighthouse Foundation for Special Education was established in 1999 to serve the highly mobile international community with children having special educational needs while they are living in the Netherlands. A caring environment and individual support are key issues at LSE. Parents coming to The Hague from anywhere in the world can be assured that their child’s special education needs will be met. At Lighthouse, a sense of security and mutual respect are central. The school has a three-tier structure.

For children aged 2½ to 5, Lighthouse Early Intervention offers preschool education to groups of 12 children, with room for 3 to 4 children with a disability. There is a group for children aged 5 to 7 and one for 8 to 12 year old. Each class of eight pupils is assigned a teacher and two teaching assistants. The language of instruction is English, but children also learn about the Dutch language and culture. Integration and inclusion in mainstream international schools is LSE's mission. The focus on individual attention enables the pupils to integrate (either part-time or fulltime) into the education programme offered at the nearby HSV International Department Primary School. Lighthouse not only encourages parents to participate, but also serves as a strong social network. Speech and Language Therapy and Occupational Therapy are available, along with an Intensive Early Intervention Program.

#### **- Stichting Haagsche Schoolvereniging The Hague (HSV)**

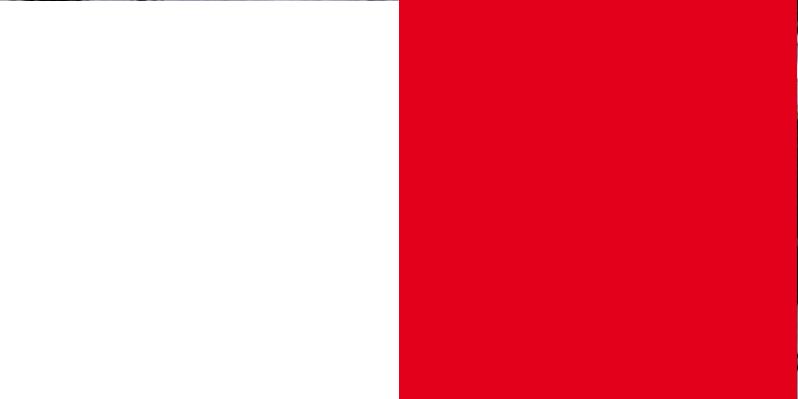
The Stichting Haagsche Schoolvereniging (HSV) offers Dutch and international primary education and special primary education. The school was founded in 1901 and, soon expanding from the villa where it was first established, currently welcomes students at three different locations. The 250 pupils in its international department represent around 50 nationalities with no dominant cultural group. Although this international department is for expat children exclusively, integration of foreign pupils and pupils at the Dutch department is a key priority. For international pupils who regularly move around, individual support is very important. International teachers at HSV - all of them native speakers - work with small groups of 20 children at the most. They respond to children's individual needs, and cultural differences are treated with respect and according to 'multiple intelligences' methods. A Korean child draws a different kind of house than a Swedish child, and these cultural differences are treated with respect. All pupils are taught the Dutch language and are introduced to Dutch culture. Only native speakers teach English. A principle that is increasingly being applied in the teaching methods is that of 'multiple intelligences'. These methods do not focus on how intelligent a child is, but in which way it shows intelligence. Teaching is based on how a child likes to learn and stimulates the less developed intelligences. This is what motivates children. Sport and culture are other important parts of the curriculum. This is related to the educational concept of the International Primary Curriculum (IPC). The school cooperates with the International School of The Hague (ISH) and the Royal Conservatoire, to facilitate easy transfer. After primary education, international pupils move on to secondary school: usually at the ISH.

### **1.3 Foreign National Schools**

#### **- The American School of The Hague (ASH)**

The American School of The Hague is situated in peaceful and green surroundings. It radiates a positive atmosphere and fosters an environment where pupils can succeed academically while exploring their interests in arts, athletics and extracurricular activities. The school nurtures and inspires character, commitment, creativity, and learning in each child, which helps every student to reach full potential. The school was founded at the beginning of the 1950s by expatriate parents working at the Peace Palace and the Canadian and American embassies. Since then, the school has expanded to become an institute with 1,100 pupils. Its pupil body is approximately 30% North American and 10% Dutch, with the remaining 60% coming from 68 other nationalities, mirroring the diversity of cultures in The Hague and its international business and diplomatic community.

A learner-centred philosophy is at the core of the school curriculum. This approach guarantees a balance between factual knowledge and deep understanding. Mission of ASH is to educate students to excel in critical inquiry, creative thinking, clear communication, and commitment to others. Through group projects and presentations, pupils gradually achieve independent success. The school is comprised of 3 divisions, Elementary School (ages 3-9), Middle School (10-13) and High School (14-18) and offers an American style curriculum, modified for the needs of an international student population. In the High School, in the last two years the curriculum is designed to prepare students for University studies in North America, Europe or the students' own home countries around the world. A well-established International Baccalaureate or Advance Placement diploma program, or a combination of the two, is available to pupils. The American School helps children to understand how they learn, develop confidence, discover where their strengths lie and realise what they are capable of achieving. The school offers many extracurricular activities aimed at developing interests and social skills. Students are fully active in their own education and are able to further their talents in arts, music, theatre, athletics and extracurricular programs such as Model United Nations (the largest model student congress outside of the United States, sponsored by ASH for almost 40 years). This reflects the school's commitment to nurturing balanced students that have the knowledge, skills, and an insatiable curiosity to understand the world around them and grow to be contributing citizens in a global society.



The school encourages close communication between students, parents and teachers, and considers parents as partners in their children's education. Parents volunteer in classrooms, are active in the Parent Teacher Organisation, hold positions on the School's Board of Trustees, and are on education advisory committees to lend their voices to students' education. This partnership creates a strong sense of community and brings out the best in every child.

#### **- The British School in The Netherlands (BSN)**

The British School was established in The Hague in 1931 as a primary school, at the initiative of a New Zealander, Gwen Brunton-Jones. In 1966, a Secondary school was added. The school currently consists of three junior schools (ages 3 to 11) in Vlaskamp, Diamandhorst and Leidschenveen and a Senior School (ages 11 to 18) in Voorschoten. With an academic staff of 130 and 2,000 pupils from 80 nationalities, The British School in The Netherlands is one of the largest international schools in Europe. BSN has a tradition of quality. The education is based on the British educational programme, where discipline is important but without the need for a strict regime. At this school, in its green surroundings, the focus is on showing children that learning is both fun and useful. The individual child is the focus of all teaching at the school. The British School highlights the importance of the child's personal and social development. The school guides and supports its students to become independent learners - to challenge and question thoughts and ideas and to develop the skills to be the leaders of the future. Children with language difficulties receive special attention. The BSN's 'English as an Additional Language' Department specialises in providing individual help, support and tuition, tailored to the age and needs of each child. Discipline and respect are important values that run through the school. After school, children can take part in a range of activities. The British School also provides after-school care. Children can leave school at the age of 16 with GCSE (General Certificate of Education) qualifications or spend another two years studying for A levels or the IB (International Baccalaureate) diploma, which give access to a university education.

#### **- Deutsche Internationale Schule Den Haag (DiSDH)**

Centrally located in the cosmopolitan Statenkwartier district, in the so-called International Zone of The Hague, the Deutsche Internationale Schule Den Haag (DiSDH) is the leading German international school in the Netherlands and the oldest of all the 135 international German schools around the world. They form an integrated part of the official

Auslandsschulwesen and are modelled after the school system in Baden-Württemberg. This circumstance is highly appreciated by German families, as it enables pupils to fit into the school system upon their return to the home country. By the same token, DiSDH is a truly international school: it offers courses to pupils from 20 countries, ranging from Kindergarten to High School, and aims at multilingual education.

"Not an ultra-posh school, but a happy school", the DiSDH is known for its friendly atmosphere. It has some 330 pupils and is small enough to give children the attention they need. Most classes have fewer than 20 pupils, enabling teachers to help their pupils achieve the best results. DiSDH offers a very wide curriculum right up until the final year and unlike many other school systems does not require early specialisation. The school offers English, French, Dutch and Spanish as foreign languages. Its diploma gives access to universities and colleges worldwide. Teachers provide children with additional support or tuition if required. Most teachers have German nationality, while native speakers teach foreign languages. The school has a strong sense of community. Culture is an important asset, and the school's literature competition, open to children all over the Netherlands, is rightfully famous. There is regular cooperation with other international schools in city, such as The International School of The Hague for theatre and performance arts. Its choir and Big Band perform at public events jointly with the choir of the Lycée Français Vincent van Gogh. Jointly with the American and British Schools in The Hague DiSDH, for 35 years on end, has organised the biggest Youth Conference in the world, THIMUN (The Hague International Model United Nations) featuring more than 3,000 participants annually.

#### **- Lycée Français Vincent van Gogh**

The building that houses Lycée Français Vincent van Gogh has a friendly, open and welcoming atmosphere. This is also reflected in its education, which does not promote any particular faith or belief. As in all French schools, the curriculum is dedicated to the pursuit of universal knowledge. This makes the school appealing to pupils from all sorts of backgrounds, from France and beyond. The school is part of a network of 400 French schools worldwide. Each of these schools provides education in accordance with the French Ministry of Education guidelines, thereby allowing children who move to another country to continue their education without disruption. The Lycée's baccalaureate is recognised in European countries and allows the children to continue their studies at universities and colleges in France. The school in The Hague was founded by a group of French parents in 1947 and has been known as Lycée Français Vincent van Gogh since 1980.

The Lycée has a primary school in Amsterdam, yet the main school is in The Hague and is comprised of a Nursery school of 3 years (ages 3-5), an Elementary school of 5 years (ages 6-10) and a Secondary school of 7 years (ages 11-17). It boasts no less than 800 pupils. The teaching language is French. Intriguingly, in 2008 a bilingual (English/French) section was founded for the first two years of the Nursery school. Dutch courses are offered as well. At secondary school, the spoken language is French, while English is the main foreign language. The school is a lively institution in which non-academic subjects such as drama, painting and sport also have an important place. Independence and the child's personal development are key issues to the school's educational approach. Children with learning problems or special needs receive professional support. A speech therapist is permanently on hand. Parents are actively involved in school life. Lycée Français Vincent van Gogh also partners with other international schools and the Alliance Française in organising a range of activities.

## 1.4 Embassy Schools

### - The Indonesian School in the Netherlands (‘Sekolah Indonesia di Nederland’)

The Embassy School of the Republic of Indonesia, or simply the Indonesian School in the Netherlands, is beautifully located on the outskirts of Wassenaar. The school opened its doors in 1965 to provide primary school education to the children of Indonesian diplomats and military officers and to Indonesian children born and raised in the Netherlands. The school offers lessons with an international character, without compromising on the Indonesian language, standards and values. It ensures harmonious interaction between pupils and teaching staff. The school has around 150 pupils who come from Indonesia, Thailand and the Netherlands and are aged between 6 and 12. Most of their lessons are taught in Indonesian, with some instruction in Dutch and English. As the school forms part of the Indonesian embassy, the pupils typically follow the national curriculum of Indonesia. This includes Dutch and international lessons, such as foreign languages, science and maths. Pupils also practice sports and take music lessons, including gamelan, the traditional Indonesian music. The school also offers various courses for the general public, such as Indonesian as a foreign language and traditional Indonesian dance classes.

### - The Polish School in The Hague

While the Polish School in The Hague may not have its own building yet, it certainly has its own vision. As an extension of the Polish curriculum,



children can attend classes here for a couple of hours a week. This not only enables them to later continue their education in Poland but also ensures that they don't lose touch with Polish history, culture and identity. The school is open to children between the ages of 7 and 19. The Polish School was founded 12 years ago for children of Polish diplomats, but today it serves a wider group. The number of pupils has consequently grown from 30 to 200. The children have Polish nationality and the language of instruction at the school is Polish. Besides attending a Dutch or international school, the children spend five or six hours a week spread over three days at the Polish School. Lessons are given in the classrooms of the Hofstad Lyceum on Colijnplein in The Hague. Their two leaving diplomas give them access to further education worldwide. The school provides primary education (until the age of 12) in maths, reading and writing. At the Middle school (12 to 15) and the Lyceum (15 to 18), children are taught subjects like maths, (Polish) history and geography. The children are also made aware of their Polish identity and their role as EU citizens. Dutch culture is likewise part of the curriculum. The pupils have Polish nationality (full or half) and can choose to take their leaving exams at a Dutch or international school and occasionally at the parent school in Warsaw, a very welcome option to children who reside outside

the home country for brief spans of time. The overall level of education is high and focuses on mathematics and Polish national literature.

#### **- The Ukraine School in The Hague (USTH)**

'Veselka', the first Ukraine School in the Netherlands, was established in Leiden in May 2011. The school was established through collaboration with the Embassy of Ukraine in The Netherlands and is managed by the Ukraine Culturalis Foundation. In March 2012 the school moved to The Hague. The Ukraine School in The Hague serves children of expats and internationals who wish to continue to receive a supplementary education in Ukrainian. Classes run alongside the standard Dutch school year. The school holiday periods of the different regions of the country are duly observed, as students may be traveling from all parts of Netherlands.

The main goals and activities of the Ukraine Culturalis Foundation are to establish and manage institutions which promote the Ukrainian language and culture in The Netherlands; the organisation of a national and cultural environment for the consolidation of Ukrainians; finally, the promotion of the development of Ukrainian-Dutch cultural relations and of friendly contacts between the two nations.

The Ukraine School welcomes pupils of the ages 4 to 14 on Saturdays from 12:00 to 15:00. Classes are held at the British School (Vlaskamp location), a five-minute walk from the Queen's residence, Huis ten Bosch. The curriculum is composed of Ukraine language, culture, history, and fine and traditional art lessons, sing In addition, thematic festivities are organised where children can acquire theatrical skills. The contemporary environment of the school offers a platform for an efficient academic experience. Topics and content of lessons meet requirements for secondary schools recommended by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.

## **1.5 Secondary Vocational Education**

### **ROC Mondriaan International Stream**

ROC Mondriaan is a prominent provider of vocational education in the Netherlands. The group aspires at actively contributing to the economical and social development of The Hague area by offering vocational training, general education and job-related courses and notably encourages the social participation of its students. Mondriaan operates in the triangle of labour market – student – education and aims at bridging the gap between these sectors. Mondriaan values coordination with national and local authorities, with public institutions and companies, and invites stakeholders to discuss the future of its education programmes. Through its partnership with INHolland University, Webster University at Leiden, and the Haagse Hogeschool, the Mondriaan prep school offers a gateway to high quality professional education and its prep school results in an internationally recognised diploma. Students and their careers are at the heart of everything.

Mondriaan approaches the international sphere from two perspectives. Mondriaan Educatie offers Dutch language courses to individuals and employees of organisations and companies who intend to master Dutch as a second language. Mondriaan International Stream, a subdivision of ROC Mondriaan, offers three international courses on a pre-bachelor level. Courses take place at locations in the centre of The Hague, with English as language of tuition. Mondriaan International Stream avails itself of native English teachers. Mondriaan provides the perfect stepping stone towards an international career in business, hospitality, tourism or leisure.

### **- Mondriaan International Business School (MIBS)**

The Mondriaan International Business School (MIBS) is an international MBO level (upper secondary vocational education) institute that transforms students from the age of 16 into entrepreneurs with the help of three intensive years of theory and practical training. A third of the students are Dutch, another third have foreign parents and a third come from abroad. Courses on Marketing, Communication and Business are alternated with English, Spanish and Dutch language courses. The emphasis at Mondriaan International Business School is on practical experience with a strong focus on Marketing and Communication. In a unique approach Mondriaan sends its students out into the business world instead of bringing the business world to the students. The first, general school year consists of 30 weeks in school and 10 weeks as a trainee in a company.



In the second year, students spend 10 weeks on theory, 10 weeks in traineeship and then 20 weeks on setting up their own business. The students carry out this Young Entrepreneurship project in groups of eight. These groups operate like a real business and launch their own products. By developing an idea, conducting market research, writing a business plan and completing the actual sale, students get a taste of the real business world. In the third year, students wrap up their company to focus their energy on the upcoming exams and the final, 20-week traineeship in the Netherlands or abroad

#### **- Mondriaan International Tourism & Leisure Management (MITLM)**

Mondriaan International Tourism & Leisure Management programme offers outstanding professional training for management positions in a variety of leisure companies. The school offers a three-year course in Tourism & Leisure including internships of 20 weeks. Graduates receive an internationally recognised diploma.

#### **- Mondriaan International Hotel & Management School (MIHMS)**

The Mondriaan International Hotel & management School (IHMS) offers a four-year course Hotel and Management; a 2 year course Kitchen & Restaurant Techniques; and a 2 year course Work & Learn – Chefs. Currently the total number of students amounts to some 200, ranging from 16 to 28 years. MIHMS is HCIMA accredited and graduates receive an internationally recognised diploma. The International Hotel & Management School supplies managers for the Hotel Industry worldwide.

## **2. HIGHER EDUCATION**

### **2.1 Introduction**

#### **Categories**

The Hague has close to 30,000 students in higher education. A steadily growing number of courses are taught in English. Various institutes – ranging from Leiden University College and the Institute of Social Studies to the Hotel School The Hague and the Royal Conservatoire – use English as the sole language of instruction. This is reflected in the student population: more than 4,000 students are from abroad, either for a short course, or to complete their bachelor's, master's or doctoral degrees in the Netherlands. Not to speak of the many guest lecturers from abroad, trainees at inter-

national organisations or students completing their secondary vocational education in the English international stream at the ROC Mondriaan regional education centre.

Dutch higher education falls into three categories: universities of applied sciences, research universities and international institutes. All categories are represented in The Hague, in the form of public and private institutes.

#### **- Universities of Applied Sciences**

The city has no less than six universities of applied sciences, that is to say, institutes offering career-oriented bachelor and master's degrees: The Hague University of Applied Sciences, INHolland University of Applied Sciences, Hotel School The Hague, the Royal Academy of Art, the Royal Conservatoire; finally, Fontys University of Applied Sciences, which provisionally established a small offshoot offering Dutch-taught programmes in educational science.

#### **- Research universities**

Research universities are institutes of academic education and research. Leiden University offers a number of research and master's programmes in The Hague and will be launching two new bachelor's programmes as of September 2010, including a university college (small-scale, intensive campus-based education including room and board): Leiden University College. Leiden University College's substantive focus is on peace, justice and sustainability. Leiden University is developing into a single institute with two fully-fledged locations, one in Leiden and the other in The Hague, some 20 kilometres apart. Other Dutch research universities active in The Hague are institutes that are the offspring of inter-university cooperation, such as the T.M.C. Asser Institute (focusing on international law mainly) and the Dutch School for Public Affairs (focusing on public administration).

#### **- International institutes**

This category of institutes primarily addresses foreign students or working professionals from developing countries who already hold a university degree and wish to expand their knowledge. The Hague is home to the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS), which became part of Erasmus University Rotterdam as of July 2009. Like Leiden University, Erasmus University has a major branch in The Hague. In short, The Hague offers a wide range of programmes in English or Dutch ranging from dance to diets, from building engineering to business

economics, and from media to management! Most of the institutes also liaise closely with companies and organisations and with educational institutes abroad. A specimen of cooperation between the institutes, and a fairly new initiative, is the Institute for Global Justice, which carries out interdisciplinary research and education in the fields of peace, justice, security and sustainable development. The institute aims to strengthen The Hague's position by means of an innovative, integrated approach to complex global issues. Various knowledge institutes based in The Hague participate in the institute.

### **- National Sector Associations**

As the seat of national government, The Hague also serves as a prime location for national sector associations in the field of higher education, who consciously choose to be close to national politics. The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science is based in the city's highest building, known as the Hoftoren. With a height of 154 m it is a landmark on the skyline. The trade associations of the research universities and the universities of applied sciences are both located in The Hague, as is NUFFIC, the Netherlands Organisation for International Cooperation in Higher Education. The Dutch-Flemish Accreditation Organisation is the official body for the accreditation of higher education in the Netherlands and the Flemish region of neighbouring Belgium. All of the abovementioned organisations have an active internationalisation agenda. Besides innovative and high quality study programmes, The Hague also has a vibrant student life. With great museums, the beach nearby, many sports facilities, popular festivals, a lively night life and outstanding, affordable international restaurants, The Hague is not only the ideal place for world class study, but also for world class living!

## **2.2 Universities of Applied Sciences**

### **- The Hague University of Applied Sciences (HHS, Haagse Hogeschool)**

The Hague University of Applied Sciences, next to the Holland Spoor Railway Station, is a city unto itself, brimming with life and energy, in a highly attractive entourage, surrounded by water and lakes and with works of art, sculpture and paintings ubiquitous all over campus. International conferences, symposia and exhibitions are legion all year through. Restaurants, sport facilities and student lounges abound. The University is well equipped with state-of-art computer centres; science labs, libraries and boast a cultural centre of its own (called ACKU) adjoining the spacy Atrium with its impressive glass dome. The Hague University is an international school in the truest sense. HHS hosts well over 21,000 students representing some 135 nationalities. The University offers 5 different Academies. Apart from the academic, vocational and professional training of resident students, the Academy of Public Management, Safety & Law is involved in local, European and international projects involving research and empowerment. In the area of governance members of the Academy is a key partner in TRIAS. Together with partners in Sofia, Budapest and London and others, tools are developed for e-governance. The Academy has regular contacts with various authorities in developing countries to advise on and assist in realising higher education. One example is the EGPA's programme on public administration and education. As part of an international presence in the field of safety and security, members of the Academy are helping to establish 'safety-regions' and public policing projects. As part of the establishment of internships and international student exchanges, the Academy is involved in local projects in India and the United States of America working on the implementation of the newest concepts of local safety governance. The Academy is a strong advocate of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and is proud to be acknowledged by UNESCO for its work. In addition, the Academy operates the Bynkershoek Institute. Named after 18th century Hague jurist Cornelius Bynkershoek, the Bynkershoek Institute facilitates the exchange of legal knowledge and fosters legal education and research, as well as cooperation with various legal higher education institutions. The Bynkershoek Institute forms a platform where lecturers, researchers and practicing jurists can meet, develop legal material, publish research and train and recruit young talent.





Its Dutch language Research Centre on Regulated Markets and Compliance produced seminars and a textbook that is in use in the legal Dutch language law programme. The Hague University of Applied Sciences has relationships with hundreds of research universities and universities of applied science in dozens of countries. The Academy has a special cooperation with the Maharashtra Institute of Technology - School of Government, Anton de Kom University of Suriname, Stellenbosch University and the University of Chicago in the areas of capacity building, programme development, student exchange and research in the fields of public administration, safety and security studies and international law.

#### **- INHolland University of Applied Sciences**

The imposing campus of INHolland The Hague is just a stone's throw from the city's central station. The brand new building features an impressive landscaped garden and the institute offers all the required facilities, from a well-stocked library and an International Office for practical assistance, to student flats and a student lounge bar. INHolland University of Applied Sciences was established in 2002 and is the merger of various universities of applied sciences.

As we speak, INHolland University of applied Sciences has branches in eight Dutch cities and even one in Surinam. Some 34,000 students, including 1,600 international students, are enrolled in the array of study programmes on offer by an international staff of 250 professional lecturers and business professionals. The branch in The Hague has almost 300 students following one of the 10 English-taught Bachelor's programmes: International Communication Management, Marketing Management and Media and Entertainment Management. These highly skill-based study programmes groom students for the international world of business or an advanced training programme.

Studying at INHolland University means real-life learning; practical experience is part of the programme. During their third year, students choose a specialisation field in which to hone their knowledge and skills and follow a subject at another INHolland campus in the Netherlands or at a partner institute abroad. Alternatively, they can choose to complete a traineeship at one of the multinationals with which the institute collaborates. Also typical of the university's practical approach is the SME desk, a link between the university and the business sector.



INHolland University of Applied Sciences is committed not only to good education, but also to ensuring that students feel at home. This university is a true cultural melting pot and perfectly reflects The Hague's population. Since it is a relatively small-scale campus, Inholland The Hague is able to pay even more attention to individual students and to address specific student issues. Each year, a special International Week is organised with various workshops by and for international students. In 2010, Inholland The Hague was awarded the status of UNESCO School. This status confirms its position as a socially involved and ground breaking university of applied sciences that pays strong attention to inter-cultural dialogue, enterprising citizenship and sustainability.

### **- International University of Hospitality Management, Hotel School Den Haag**

You might wonder whether you're in a luxury hotel as you enter the building and are greeted by friendly smiles and tempting smells wafting from the kitchen. Hotelschool The Hague welcomes its international students and prepares them for top positions in international Hospitality Management. According to the World Tourism Organisation (WTO), the Hotel School of The Hague takes pride of place among the best training centres in its field worldwide. Hotelschool The Hague was established in 1929 by the then hospitality employers' organisation with the aim of grooming people for work in this sector. The school has since opened another branch in Amsterdam.

The International University of Hospitality Management offers two programmes: the four-year Bachelor's degree, that leads up to an international BBA in Hotel Management (BBA.HM.). It is a demanding course and students are required to give their best at all times. The programme is taught in English. IUHM also offers a two-year International Fast Track programme, an abridged course for students who already hold a hospitality diploma. The study programme is the passport to the entire hospitality world. It opens many doors to a position as a hotel manager, or a job in the aviation or restaurant sector. Here close to 2,000 students, 40% of who from abroad learn the ins and outs of the international hospitality industry. Apart from courses in Marketing, Finance and various languages, the school offers several optional courses/electives, such as Train the Trainer, Business Ethics or Oenology.

The students also do practical training. During their first year, bachelor students gain experience at the school's practical outlets, where they interact with guests. The school has its own restaurant, kitchen, front



office and 'Skotel', a training and study hotel, where students live while learning how to run a top-end hotel. The operational and management parts of the courses are concluded with a traineeship at a large hotel chain or one of the 300 companies worldwide that participate in the traineeship programme. The school's facilities perfectly reflect the real hospitality sector: not only do students learn to offer 'service with a smile', but also they are received with open arms themselves!

### - Royal Academy of Art

Stepping into the Royal Academy of Art is like entering into a different world. Here, art is the air one breathes. Spectacular projects greet one from every room, with students honing their talents to become the artists and designers of tomorrow. The building's open atmosphere reflects the freedom that Academy's students enjoy. The list of disciplines is comprehensive; the location ideally situated in the city centre, within walking distance of Central Station. The Netherlands has a reputation for graphic design and the 'Royal' designation of its Academy of Art is known worldwide. Twenty per cent of the Academy's students come from abroad. Established as an art school in 1682, The Hague Royal Academy of Art is one of Europe's oldest academies. It offers a wide range of disciplines along with specialised study programmes covering Fine Arts, Graphic Design, Interior Architecture, Furniture Design, Textile and Fashion. Links with Leiden University resulted in the creation of university master programmes in photographic studies and media technology. The Academy maintains close ties with art institutes in The Hague, such as the Gemeentemuseum, where students can do their traineeship, or showcase their work in public, such as at the GEM museum of contemporary art or Filmhuis art cinema. International traineeships are also offered, thanks to links with art, design and media training institutes worldwide. The Royal Academy of Art and the Royal Conservatoire jointly constitute the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Design, Music and Dance, The Hague.

### - Royal Conservatoire

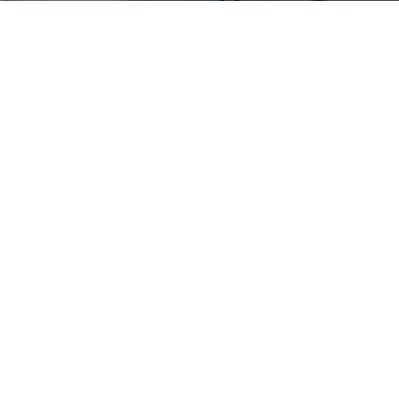
At the Hague Royal Conservatoire, students from all over the world add to the pleasant vibe, that makes The Hague ring like a City of Music. Clutching their musical instruments, they rush from study room to auditorium and from theatre hall to the common room – all in the same building. They avail themselves of state-of-the-art facilities, including libraries, recording studios, a fully equipped theatre and an 800-seat concert hall. Based in the same building are the International Association of Schools of Jazz

(IASJ) and the Institute of Sonology, which provides training courses in the most advanced analogue and digital sound techniques, including a four-year sonology degree programme.

The Royal Conservatoire was founded in 1826 and has acquired an excellent reputation over the years, thanks to the dedication of renowned international lecturers, many of them performing artists themselves, and the agreeable mix of tradition and innovation. Students receive one-on-one tutoring in their instrumental and vocal majors, with the emphasis on quality and technical skills. The Conservatoire offers a wide range of study programmes from Early Music to contemporary Jazz. It notably boasts a large Classical Music department, covering the whole gamut of instrumental and vocal subjects, where students are trained for an international career as a soloist or an orchestra member. On top of this, the Conservatoire offers a Lectorate and what it refers to as its 'creative' section: its Composition and (fairly unique) Sonology programmes, and ArtScience, which takes a multimedia approach, such as mixing music with a performance.



The institute has studios for individual study, while group practice is done as part of an ensemble or orchestra. Students gain onstage experience at the institute's on-site auditorium and other venues in The Hague. Thanks to a partnership with Leiden University, students expand their musical horizons with subjects such as philosophy. The Royal Conservatoire boasts its own dance department and together with the Royal Academy of Visual Arts forms the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Music and Dance.



The crowning glory of the marriage of art disciplines to be envisioned will be the new building that will house The Hague Philharmonic (Residentie Orkest), its contemporary dance company Nederlands Danstheater, and the Royal Conservatoire under one roof, so that they can inspire and reinforce one another.

#### - Fontys University of Applied Sciences (Fontys UAS)

Fontys UAS is a Foundation established in 1996 to succeed the Foundation for Higher Education in the Southern Netherlands (1992), itself a merger of various Universities of Professional Education. Fontys is a learning community that focuses on quality, striving to match any institution for higher education in the EU. Research at Fontys is practice-based and innovative and their teaching staffs are at the forefront of the field. Fontys invests in intensive, challenging education around three core competences: knowledge, skills and professional attitude. It encourages personal performance and awareness of values, and strengthens an organisation-wide mentality solidly embedded in society, to prepare students for professional practice or self-employment. It operates forms of horizontal dialogue and accountability, including accountability to students and employees via participation bodies and course committees. Fontys schools have a School Participation Council and the Central Participation Council is discussion partner for the Executive Board.

### 2.3 Research universities

#### - Leiden University - Campus The Hague

Campus The Hague was founded in 1999, as a joint initiative of Leiden University and the City of The Hague and with a view to combining the long academic tradition of the University with the international setting in the political and administrative heart of the Netherlands. Run under the direct responsibility of the Board of Leiden University, Campus The Hague was primarily meant to offer academic education for professionals working in the public sector. Within a decade, the Campus expanded into a fully-fledged faculty. It now offers master's degrees in public international law, public administration and political science as well as trainee programmes preparing participants for a career in the civil service. The Campus also has a diplomat-training programme for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Currently, some 250 professionals visit the In-Company training courses, while some 500 students enter the bachelor and master courses. Campus The Hague highly values the interrelations of research, education and society.

Research policy aims to make results available to society, and respond to social developments. Campus policy notably takes into account the main characteristics of The Hague agglomeration by providing innovative education programmes and conducting research focusing on themes in the domain of safety, security and justice and governance. Campus The Hague presents itself as a platform for strategic cooperation between various universities and knowledge institutions and, in general, as a meeting place for academic professionals, civil servants, politicians and entrepreneurs. The Campus' guiding Principles are: Academic and Post-Academic Teaching and Research in the fields of International Law, Political Science, Public Administration and Safety & Security; Academic Entrepreneurship, both market-based and demand driven; Interdisciplinary: innovative combinations of traditional academic disciplines; Modern teaching philosophy and didactics. Pivotal to the initiative of the Campus, back in 1999, was the idea of the Grotius Centre for International Legal Studies, a centre of Leiden University focusing on all aspects of international law and based at The Hague and which also hosts a Summer School, an intensive two-week programme.



The Centre is a member of the Hague Academic Coalition, and will be discussed in greater detail under that umbrella (V.1.2).

As of September 2010, a Dutch bachelor course in Educational Sciences was added to the Campus programme (Academische Pabo Den Haag). In recent years these bachelor courses were successfully extended into the fields of Public Administration and International Studies. Finally, the Campus The Hague has now become the proud basis of the Leiden-Oxford Programme, launched jointly by these two leading universities, both founding members of the League of European Research Universities.

### - Leiden University College (LUC)

Foremost among the recently developed initiatives was the launching, in 2010, of Leiden University College The Hague. LUC The Hague is a new International Honours College and a fully accredited part of Leiden University, situated in the administrative capital of the Netherlands and the judicial capital of the UN.



It combines scholarly depth, drawn from the oldest university in the Netherlands (f. 1575), with a cutting-edge curriculum that capitalises on its location in the vibrant, international atmosphere of The Hague. LUC The Hague admitted its first 110 students in September 2010 and was awarded a Sirius grant by the Dutch Ministry of Education to acknowledge the excellence of its programmes. Its exclusive college building is located along the prestigious Lange Voorhout, in the very heart of the city near the Houses of Parliament and the Peace Palace.

The highly selective college is based on a Liberal Arts & Sciences ethos, but focuses on the kinds of themes for which the city of The Hague is well known, as the International City of Peace, Justice and Sustainability. Hence, LUC offers BA and BSc degree programmes in the field of 'Global Challenges,' with content oriented towards issues in peace, justice and sustainability. All teaching by the international faculty is in English, and students may follow majors in areas such as Global Justice, Human Interaction, Sustainability, World Politics and International Development. LUC The Hague's goal is to provide a theme-based but interdisciplinary undergraduate experience of the highest quality. Therefore, LUC graduates will be qualified to apply for Master and PhD- level studies at major research universities around the world, or to pursue a career in (inter) national corporate or public organisations.

During their first two years at LUC The Hague, students live in custom-built student housing located close to The Hague's international train station, Den Haag HS. In the third (final) year of their study, the students then move to other housing facilities in The Hague. The LUC The Hague tutors play an indispensable role in helping students to handle academic decisions, adjust to life as a student and deal with the various challenges that life throws at them. These academics stimulate students to explore new areas and to follow their passion, while consistently ensuring that students combine depth and breadth in their programme and meet the graduation requirements. In the year 2013 LUC proudly delivered its first alumni.

### - International Institute of Social Studies – Erasmus University (ISS)

The International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) was founded in 1952 by Dutch universities jointly with the Netherlands Ministry of Education, and is now one of the world's leading centres in its field. As of July 2009 it was integrated into Erasmus University Rotterdam. As the University's postgraduate school of policy-oriented critical social science ISS seeks to understand issues of equity and poverty in an age of globalisation. Its activities include interdisciplinary research, training, capacity development and advisory work in the field of development studies. The ISS is at the cutting edge of research in such areas as human rights, governance, post-conflict management, gender studies and economic development. As a centre for public debate it frequently organises conferences, round tables meetings and public lectures. What differentiates ISS from regular universities is that its students - many of them from developing countries - are mid-career professionals. They already hold a bachelor's degree or equivalent from their home country and have several years' working experience.

Their average age is 30. Students share accommodation that is spread across The Hague and owned by the institute. All nationalities live, eat and learn together. Not surprisingly, its students often refer to the institute as a mini United Nations.

The ISS offers a variety of programmes: short courses; an MA programme of 15 months with 16 specialisations; a PhD programme of 4 years; various postgraduate diploma programmes and tailor-made training. The curricula focus on topics such as poverty, conflict, human rights, international law, water and economics. All degrees are recognised both in the Netherlands and abroad. The ISS collaborates with partners worldwide on capacity development projects, monitoring and evaluating missions, and tailor-made teaching programmes. Its staff members represent 30 countries from all over the world. Each year, 300 to 400 students from over 60 countries enrol in ISS teaching programmes. The institute has some 11,000 alumni from over 150 countries and keeps in touch with this group through e-mails and newsletters, social media and by organising worldwide alumni meetings.

The Institute is conveniently located in the centre of The Hague; it has its own residence halls and houses one of Europe's most specialised and well-recognised research libraries in its domains of teaching and research. Its collection comprises some 100,000 printed books and periodicals on human rights, governance, post-conflict management, equity and poverty, gender studies, globalisation and economic development. The library also has access to electronic sources, covering some 300,000 e-books and 30,000 journals and databases. The ISS library forms an integrated part of the Erasmus University and Medical Library and offers free 'Wi-Fi' access. ISS is a Member of The Hague Academic Coalition (HAC).

### - The Open University

De Open Universiteit (The Open University), which welcomed its first students in 1984, is an independent government-funded institute for distance learning at university level, which aims at making higher education accessible to anyone with the necessary aptitudes and interests, and regardless of formal qualifications. OU is a pioneer in open higher distance education and a leader in educational innovation in the Netherlands and abroad. OU is organised into three departments, seven schools, twelve regional study centres (one of them being located in The Hague) and three support centres throughout the Netherlands. It also has six study centres in Belgium (Flanders) and one in the Dutch Antilles. Its seven schools develop material and conduct educational programmes in the faculties of Management,

Science, Law, Psychology, Cultural Sciences, Education & Training, and Computer Science. Each school is headed by a dean of studies, who supervises teams of subject specialists and educational technologists engaged in developing courses and programmes, in cooperation with specialists from other educational institutes and from trade and industry.



To fulfil its mission of encouraging innovation in higher education, OU has channelled its expertise through the Netherlands Laboratory for Lifelong Learning (Celstec), its specialised research institute. In addition, its Ruud de Moor Centrum for the professionalization of teachers helps to address the shortage of teachers within primary and secondary schools and develops products that help raise the quality of teachers, right on the job. The Open University cooperates with institutions at home and abroad and within various contexts: partnerships may involve joint projects with a single institution or within national or international umbrella organisations. They focus on a wide variety of themes and concerns, ranging from research and development to producing and running joint courses. At home, OU has joined forces with organisations and learning institutes on a variety of innovative educational projects, either with a view to developing courses or to running a learning programme. OU also works with organisations in the public and private sector. The Open University is a member of the European Association of Distance Teaching Universities (EADTU) and of the Euro\*MBA Consortium.



## 2.4 Post-academic training

### - Netherlands Defence College (NLDC)

The Netherlands Defence College operates as a training institute for defence managers and staff officers of the Dutch armed forces and military police. Courses of the kind were first launched in 2005, but represent an on-going national tradition of near to two centuries. In combining military training, academic education and personality building, the courses make for a fairly unique programme in the Netherlands. NLDC also provides specialised training courses for officers of the armed forces from Central and Eastern European countries. To that end, NLDC cooperates in various spheres with Clingendael, the Netherlands Institute of International Relations. NLDC has offices in Breda, Den Helder, and The Hague.

### - Netherlands School of Public Administration (NSPA)

The Netherlands School of Public Administration was established in 1989, to fill the gap of follow-up training programmes for the upper echelons of the public sector. It is located in a grand building, in the very heart of the country's political sphere. Basically, NSPA aims at widening the horizon of national policymakers. To that end, it provides very specific professional training at a post-academic level. Combining the fields of national, international and comparative public administration, the programme teaches civil servants the entirely different dynamics of the global village and instils in them the specific management views and skills required to operate effectively in an international environment: from the awareness of shared responsibility for interconnected levels of government to the specific demands of participation in international policy processes; from the building of international network capacities to the respect for international agreements in national policy-making.

The first programme offered by the school was the Master of Public Administration (MPA), a two-year, part-time course. Many other programmes have since been added, including Political Leadership and a variety of shorter courses. As a rule, NSPA Students are employed by organisations in the Dutch public domain. They are mostly managers from ministries, provincial and national government, law enforcement, fire departments and the judiciary and are selected to boost their personal effectiveness or rise from mid-management to senior executive level. They work in small groups to ensure interaction and discussion with top lecturers from the academic world as well as experts from the government or business community. The school welcomes some 300 part-time students annually.

There's a world of difference between working in the public sector and working in the private field and the broad study programme also expands on these differences. Public administration, strategy, politics, and administrative relations: the programmes are becoming increasingly tailored to the participants' field of work. Topical issues within the public sector play a key role and the school's own think tank conducts research within this domain to generate topical and practice-based course material.

## 2.5 International Cooperation and Services Organisations for Education

### - Nederlands-Vlaamse Accreditatieorganisatie (NVAO)

The Accreditation Organisation of the Netherlands and Flanders (Nederlands-Vlaamse Accreditatieorganisatie) monitors the quality of higher education in the Dutch and Flemish regions in an independent capacity. By the critical review of educational processes, it helps position the institutions of higher education in the national and international perspective. NVAO contributes to the increase of quality awareness within higher education and to improving the position of higher education as such in the Netherlands and Flanders in the national and international context.

It engages in intensive consultation with institutions of higher education in the Netherlands and Flanders, with experts, umbrella and professional organisations, students, employer's organisations and labour unions. NVAO endeavours to be proactive, to engage in dialogue with institutions, students and the labour market.

Among its missions are the advancement of the European and the international dimension in Dutch and Flemish accreditation and the maintenance of international contacts in order to reach agreement and cohesion.

The organisation was established by international treaty.

### - Netherlands Organisation for International Cooperation in Higher Education (Nuffic)

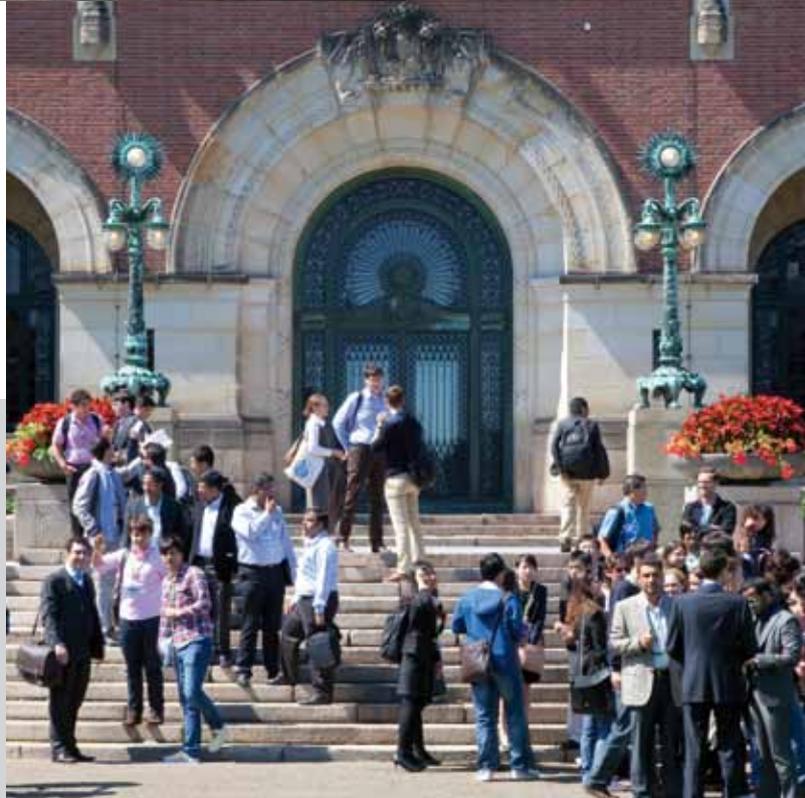
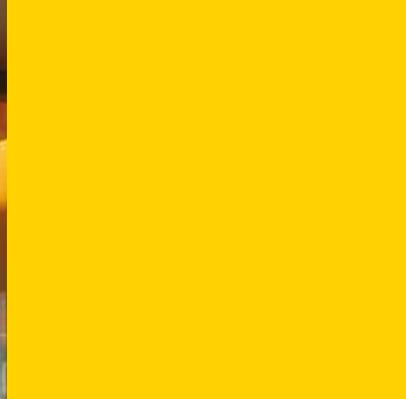
The Netherlands Organisation for International Cooperation in Higher Education is an independent, non-profit organisation based in The Hague, which acts as service provider and intermediary between Dutch higher education and the higher education sector in other countries. Nuffic supports internationalisation, research and professional education both in the Netherlands and abroad, and helps improve access to higher education worldwide. Nuffic's most important contract partners are the Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture & Science and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



Nuffic's motto, ever since its foundation back in 1952, is Linking Knowledge Worldwide. Linking knowledge means linking people. This sharing often leads to the creation of new knowledge, adding to the wealth of knowledge on our planet by communicating with each other and by forming networks. Nuffic is made up of four Directorates: Capacity Building & Scholarships, Communication, Knowledge & Innovation, and Business Support. Together with the Director-General, three Directors make up the Senior Management Team. Each Directorate is divided into departments, and some departments are again divided into teams.



Nuffic has a work force of about 240: some 200 at the head office in The Hague, another 40 at its Netherlands Education Support Offices (Nesos) in in locations strategically important for Dutch higher education: Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Russia, South Korea, Taipei, Thailand and Vietnam. Nuffic offers its staff a challenging place to work, with an emphasis on teamwork and individual responsibility.



# V. Research, Education, Policy Dialogue and Knowledge Dissemination

## 1. THE HAGUE ACADEMIC COALITION

The Hague Academic Coalition (HAC), established in 2004, is a platform of 9 Hague institutes working in the field of Peace, Justice and Security through academic research and education:

- Carnegie Foundation
- Hague Institute for the Internationalisation of Law (HiIL)
- International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) of Erasmus University Rotterdam
- Campus The Hague / Grotius Centre of Leiden University
- Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael'
- The Hague Academy of International Law
- The Hague University of Applied Sciences
- T.M.C. Asser Instituut
- The Hague Institute for Global Justice

Considering The Hague's position as City of Peace and Justice, HAC aims to strengthen the city's knowledge infrastructure through promoting knowledge exchange and dissemination, and facilitating joint policy dialogue relating to international peace, justice and security issues. Its mission is inspired by the observation that globalisation and new communication technologies are fundamentally changing international relations. Societal interdependencies are increasing between sectors, geographical areas and stakeholders. Mono-disciplinary approaches increasingly fail to explain complex conflicts between and within states. Interdisciplinary knowledge and innovation are key ingredients of an international agenda towards a more peaceful and sustainable world.

Education and research programmes of HAC's member institutes cover a wide range of disciplines, including international law, international relations, social and economic development, public administration and governance. Together HAC's members host an international community of more than 20.000 students, senior academics and other experts.

HAC and its members actively cooperate with international institutions, including international organisations, embassies, courts and tribunals and NGOs. By stimulating the interaction between academia, practitioners and policy makers it aims to provide an academic climate in which long term fundamental research questions and education needs are being addressed. HAC's board consists of the directors of member institutes, who meet on a monthly basis.

### **International conferences and policy dialogues**

Apart from the many conferences and seminars organized in The Hague by the various institutions, the HAC joins hands in an annual international conference series, called From Peace to Justice. The aim of these conferences is to increase the interaction between various scientific disciplines and between academics, practitioners, diplomats, policy makers and the judiciary. Most of the conferences lead to the publication of a book in the series of the Hague Academic Press (imprint of T.M.C. Asser Instituut). In so called 'Hague Dialogues' small groups of experts from various disciplines meet in round table settings based on Chatham House rules, to discuss major issues of peace, justice and security. In 'HAC Lectures' invited experts give lectures about relevant topics that are not necessarily policy-driven or perceived as a major issue at the moment. HAC's past conferences, dialogues and lectures addressed, amongst others, the following subjects: International Criminal Accountability and the Rights of Children, Culture and International Law, Constitutionalism in the Age of Globalisation, access to justice, Transitional Justice in post conflict countries, judicial independence - operational interdependence, victims of severe crimes against humanity, the freedom of the seas - Mare Liberum, Justice in Motion - from Nuremburg to The Hague, Peace Diplomacy and International Agency - a tribute to Dag Hammarskjöld, The Politics of Justice, Rwanda and the Restoration of the Rule of Law.

## 2. MEMBER INSTITUTES OF THE HAGUE ACADEMIC COALITION

### **- Carnegie Foundation**

The Carnegie Foundation was founded in 1904 by its namesake, the philanthropist and captain of industry Andrew Carnegie. The Carnegie Foundation in the Netherlands is part of the international network of Carnegie organisations, all of which share the objective of promoting peace and education. Its primary task is to maintain and manage the various facilities at the Peace Palace, which was established to promote international cooperation in education, welfare and peace. The Foundation facilitates the accommodation of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the International Court of Justice and The Hague Academy of International Law.

The main theme at the Peace Palace is international law, particularly the judicial settlement of disputes. The Palace is a Dutch national monument and is visited by many foreign tourists every year. Apart from its major symbolic importance for the city of The Hague, the Peace Palace is primarily a leading forum for conflict resolution through negotiation and mediation.



The Peace Palace Library houses one of the world's largest collections of literature on international law. This major source of knowledge will now be exploited more fully by The Hague Academic Coalition. The library and the academy hall are the venue for the summer courses given by the Hague Academy of International Law and for the regular conferences at the diplomatic or expert level of the Hague Conference on Private International Law. It is also a splendid venue for incidental conferences, study groups and visiting professors.

#### **- Hague Academy of International Law (HAIL)**

The Hague Academy of International Law is a Dutch law foundation, governed by a Curatorium made up of prominent internationalists. This body directs all academic activities, while day-to-day organisation is entrusted to the Secretary-General. An Administrative Council supervises the Secretariat and Treasury of the Academy. Lectures and seminars are divided into two periods of three weeks each, covering private and public international law respectively. Parallel to the regular courses, special seminars for advanced students are organised. They feature a fundamental approach to topical issues and are designed for scholars aspiring at the prestigious Academy Diploma. Following the Academy sessions, a three-

week advanced research course is organised, the thematically arranged Centre for Studies and Research. The Centre is reserved for a fairly restricted number of intellectually advanced and experienced academics and diplomats.

In 1969 the Academy launched an External Programme consisting of annual courses held in Africa, Latin America or Asia, and tailor-made to reflect specific regional interests, for the benefit of young professors of international law and civil servants. Also, on a regular basis, workshops are held in collaboration with the University of the United Nations. Both international institutions and private persons assist the Academy in funding scholarships for students to attend the summer courses. The Academy also offers a fairly limited number of two-month residential scholarships in The Hague, reserved for doctoral candidates from developing countries. From its inception, the Academy also boasts an Amicale, the Association of Attenders and Alumni of the Hague Academy, or A.A.A., which helps cultivate contacts and international exchange. Through its national groups, its acclaimed Hague Yearbook of International Law, its excursions and social events, it is the embodiment of brotherhood.

#### **- Hague Institute for the Internationalisation of Law (HiIL)**

As exposed above in fuller detail (see III.3.4), HiIL is a research institute whose objective is to study the internationalisation of national law. Its primary aim is to explore how national legal orders function in a world where national borders in the traditional sense are becoming less important and the interconnectedness of societies – and thus of their laws – is a fact of life. The Netherlands Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of the Interior jointly fund HiIL to play an active role in the international debate, and to encourage, initiate, facilitate and fund research in all the domains covered by its partners in The Hague Academic Coalition. The coalition, therefore, is an indispensable sounding board for HiIL, enabling the Institute to take the pulse of on-going research programmes and to identify new ideas, the better to adapt its policy to topical needs.

#### **- Hague University of Applied Sciences**

The ambit and gamut of programmes offered by The Hague University of Applied Sciences have been enlarged on in full detail above (See IV.2.1). Clearly, a range of research projects developed by the University comes within the sphere of interest of The Hague Academic Coalition.



*"Capsules  
with hundreds  
of bright little  
seeds..."*



Worth mentioning in this domain are the English professional Master degree programmes in European Law and Policy, International Relations and Safety & Security. Again, the University's Academy of Public Management, Safety & Law is involved in local, European and international projects involving research and empowerment. As part of an international presence in the field of safety and security, members of the Academy are helping to establish 'safety-regions' and public policing projects. Finally, the Academy operates the Bynkershoek Institute, which facilitates the exchange of legal knowledge and fosters legal education and research, as well as cooperation with various higher institutions of legal education. It forms a platform where lecturers, researchers and practicing jurists can meet, develop legal material, publish research and train and recruit young talent. All in all, these activities make The Hague University a keen stakeholder in the HAC and its stimulating exchange of thought from a truly interdisciplinary approach, the better to be able to adapt its research programmes to future needs and in harmony with training courses offered by HAC's other members.



Clingendael

#### **- International Institute of Social Studies – Erasmus University (ISS)**

The International Institute of Social Studies (ISS), described in fuller detail above (see IV.2.2), is the postgraduate school of policy-oriented critical social science of Erasmus University Rotterdam that seeks to understand issues of equity and poverty in an age of globalisation. Its activities include interdisciplinary research, training, capacity development and advisory work in the field of development studies. The ISS is at the cutting edge of research in such areas as human rights, governance, post-conflict management, gender studies and

economic development, in short, well within the scope of the province of The Hague academic coalition. Over the past four years ISS has both on her part stimulated and helped steer debate within the HAC and itself benefited from the cross-pollination in that body's comprehensive exchange of thought.

#### **- Leiden University - Campus The Hague / Grotius Centre**

The Grotius Centre is a Hague-based centre of Leiden University that focuses on all aspects of international law. It accommodates a variety of activities and its programmes embrace all aspects of international law at the highest levels of academia. The academic expertise of Leiden University is paired with the everyday practice of the various international legal organisations that are based in The Hague, such as the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) and the International Criminal Court (ICC). The Grotius Centre is located in the centre of The Hague near the Houses of Parliament. It has its own library for students and staff. More detailed information about the Centre and its background is available at the libraries of Leiden University (see e.g. the Law Library and Leiden Law links) and the Peace Palace. The Grotius Centre disseminates knowledge in all fields of international law by organising distinguished professional seminars, high-quality courses for professionals, the LL.M. (Adv.) programme in Public International Law, a pan-European moot court competition, insightful yearly conferences and strategic expert meetings. The Hague Campus is a Member of The Hague Academic Coalition (HAC). The exchange of thought to which the Centre has now gained access by participating in the Hague Academic Coalition has added yet another chapter to the mutually profitable cross-fertilisation of the worlds of learning at Leiden and international jurisprudence and diplomacy at The Hague from which the Netherlands has benefited for centuries on end.

#### **- Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael'**

The Netherlands Institute of International Relations – which is also known by its brand name 'Clingendael' – is a diplomatic academy and a think tank. The objective of the institute is to acquire and disseminate knowledge of foreign policy and international affairs. Special attention is devoted to European integration, transatlantic relations, international security issues, conflict studies, international energy markets, negotiations and diplomacy, the UN and other global organisations. Clingendael seeks to achieve this



T.M.C. Asser Instituut



objective by undertaking research, publishing studies, organising courses and training programmes, and providing information. Clingendael acts in an advisory capacity to the government, parliament and social organisations. Furthermore the institute organises conferences and seminars, maintains a library and documentation centre, and publishes a Dutch-language monthly on international politics – *Internationale Spectator* - as well as a Newsletter. Clingendael has approximately 80 staff members, mostly researchers and training staff. Clingendael has an international focus: political leaders, diplomats, journalists and researchers from all over the world are frequently invited to give lectures and to take part in conferences and seminars. Visiting scholars also participate in the Institute's activities. Clingendael provides training courses in international relations (international organisations, notably the United Nations, European integration and the European Union, human rights, diplomatic skills etc.) for diplomats from Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, China, Indonesia, North Africa, the Great Lakes Region and other regions in Africa, and assists in the training of specialists in various countries. Clingendael maintains regular contacts with other major research institutes and diplomatic academies throughout Europe and the USA and, together with like-minded institutes

in Western Europe, prepares studies for the Dutch government, foreign governments and the European Commission. Clingendael is a non-profit foundation. More than 50 per cent of the Institute's budget is generated by its own activities (courses, seminars, research projects, workshops on international negotiations, etc.). The remainder is made up of subsidies from the Netherlands ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defence. Clingendael is an autonomous organisation: its activities and views are independent of any public or private body, and it is not connected to any political party or ideological movement.

#### **- T.M.C. Asser Instituut**

The T.M.C. Asser Instituut was established in 1965 as a joint initiative of the assembled law faculties of the Dutch universities. The Institute was deliberately positioned in The Hague in the immediate vicinity of the many international institutions and bears the name of the Nobel Peace Prize winner, Tobias Asser. Since its foundation as an independent, inter-university institution, with its core business being the performance of fundamental and applied research in public and private international law, European law and commercial arbitration, the T.M.C. Asser Instituut has developed into

a prominent international academic centre facilitating and contributing to research, teaching, scholarship and knowledge dissemination in the global legal environment.

The Institute has built itself an excellent reputation at the national and International level for its development, organisation and hosting of conferences, academic meetings, demand driven post-graduate training programmes and for the provision of advice and contract research for governments, NGOs and private bodies. The institute's own publishing house, the T.M.C. Asser Press, not only serves the publishing needs of the T.M.C. Asser Instituut and its constituent universities but also those of academics and practitioners world-wide. The Institute's modern, well-equipped library, which is also a European documentation centre, provides a reliable supply of the documentation and information that is indispensable for academics and practitioners. The library is also accessible to the public.

#### **- The Hague Institute for Global Justice (THIGJ)**



The Hague  
Institute for Global Justice

The Hague Institute for Global Justice, or simply The Hague Institute, was established in 2011 by the city of The Hague, key Hague-based organisations and with support from the Dutch government. Located in the city that has been a symbol of peace and justice for over a century, The Hague Institute uniquely addresses issues at the intersection of peace, security and justice. It is an independent, nonpartisan organisation which conducts interdisciplinary research and professional skills training, develops practitioner tools, and convenes experts and partners to facilitate dialogue and promote knowledge sharing.

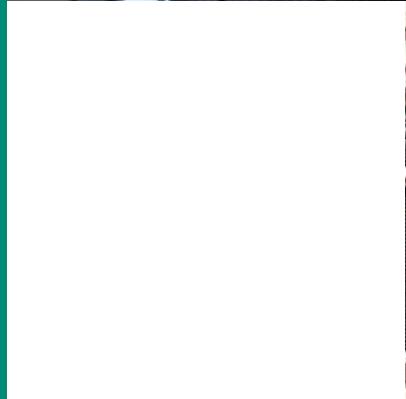
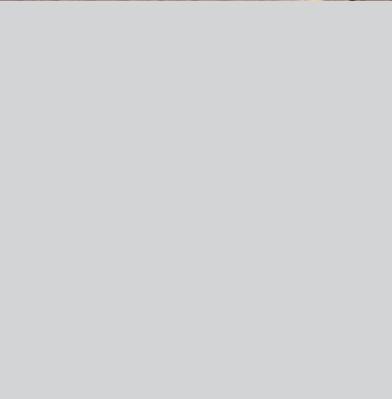
The Institute's work centers on three strategic areas: Conflict Prevention, the Rule of Law, and Global Governance. Through its analysis and practical activities, The Hague Institute aims to contribute to, and strengthen, the global framework for preventing conflict and furthering international peace. The Hague Institute has a broad range of short- and long-term projects that deal with a spectrum of peace and justice issues. The Hague Approach: Achieving Sustainable Peacebuilding" is a flagship project that involves research into the crucial question of how fragile and post-conflict states can achieve enduring peace, stability, and justice. It is based on empirical studies of Afghanistan, Iraq, and Libya and identifies best

practices and guidelines for post-conflict stabilization and reconstruction. Some of the Institute's other key projects include working with partners to establish a "Water Diplomacy Consortium", and a "Knowledge Platform on Security and Rule of Law" which brings together a network of organisations to exchange knowledge and identify areas for research.

Dr. Abiodun Williams serves as the president of The Hague Institute for Global Justice. An advisory council, led by former U.S. Secretary of State Dr. Madeleine K. Albright, acts as a strategic sounding board.

#### **- International Baccalaureate (IB)**

International Baccalaureate is a non-profit educational foundation, which aims to develop inquiring, knowledgeable and caring young people to help create a better and more peaceful world through intercultural understanding and respect. IB works with schools, governments and international organisations to develop challenging programs of international education and rigorous assessment, thus to encourage students across the world to become active, compassionate and lifelong learners who understand that other people, with their differences, can also be right. Founded in 1968, the IB has seen tremendous planned growth in the past five years. What started as a single programme in 1968 has developed into a full continuum of education for students, spanning the period from kindergarten to pre-university years. IB currently works with 3,493 schools in 144 countries to offer its programs to well over a million students. IB's four programs help develop the intellectual, personal, emotional and social skills to live, learn and work in a rapidly globalizing world. The International School of The Hague has been an IB World School since June 1986. It offers the IB Middle Years Programme and IB Diploma Programme to some 600 students. IB is more than its programs and certificates. It is motivated by a mission to create a better world through education. It promotes intercultural understanding and respect. IB values its hard-earned reputation for quality, high standards and pedagogical leadership. It achieves its goals by actively involving its stakeholders, particularly the teachers. At its heart lies the ambition to establish the IB as a global leader in international education.



### 3. LIBRARIES AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRES

#### - Peace Palace Library (PPL)

The Library of the Carnegie Foundation is historically the world's first single library on international, comparative, and foreign national law. Its vintage collections on the history of international law, Grotian research and peace studies may well be unparalleled in the world. However, over the years, emphasis has shifted. Major assets today are its in-depth indexing of books and journals and its ready delivery of full text digital sources over the Internet. The Library boasts a collection of more than 1,800 unique electronic journals, links and subscription facilities to the online content of 450 more journals, and to many freely available E-journals (full text online journals) which can be browsed, read and printed from your desktop. The Peace Palace actual and virtual libraries have now become a universal port of call for research by legal practitioners, scholars and students alike. Featuring a specialised staff and boasting its new reading rooms and offices in the modern Academy Building in the Palace grounds, which offers state-of-the-art technology, the Library confidently aspires at asserting its prominent role as a global beacon for end-users.

#### - Royal Library and the National Archives

The number of libraries at the disposal of students in the field of international law and relations in The Hague is perplexing. Most research institutes harbour impressive collections, and so do the internationally oriented ministries and law firms. On top of this, within a perimeter of some 25 km., three of the most prestigious academic collections in the Netherlands can be found. Leiden University Library claims the oldest, and one of the country's richest, collections of manuscripts and rare prints.

In a complex of buildings opposite The Hague Central Station, The Royal Library and the National Archives are housed, along with a number of research and documentation centres, such as the Huygens Institute, the Central Bureau of Genealogy and the Netherlands Institute of Art History (RKD). The Royal Library also harbours the headquarters of IFLA, the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. Still, the Peace Palace Library may pose as the specialised centre in the domains here under consideration.

### 4. NETWORKS

#### - The Hague Peace Portal

The Peace Portal, an initiative of the European Centre for Conflict Prevention (ECCP) - which has been transformed into Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) -, is an online platform that aims to enable civil society to better harness the possibilities of the Internet for the prevention of violent conflicts. The Portal will facilitate civil society cooperation online: allowing users to interact, discuss, build networks and start communities on issues of specific interest. The Portal will offer ample possibilities to link and compare civil society generated information with information from various other relevant stakeholders (such as universities, governments and the UN). It will especially facilitate an active input from civil society organisations in conflict regions, including contributions from grass roots organisations, often an ignored source of information. The Portal will be different from a traditional website in that it will be a collaborative endeavour and the content will be produced and shared by its users.





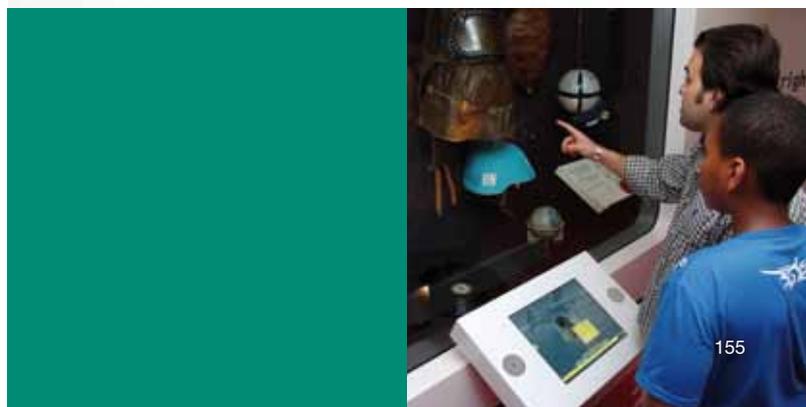
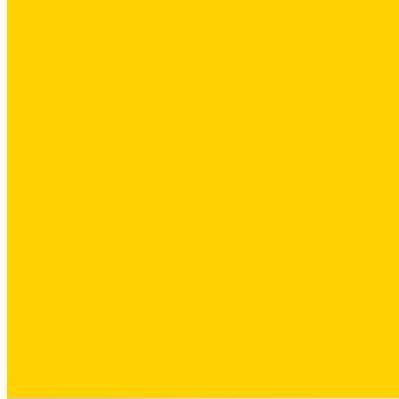


## Humanity House and Museon

To conclude this section, a few words may be added on the fascinating programmes and presentations in the international sphere developed on behalf of youngsters by two Hague-based institutions of education, the Humanity House and the Museum of Education (Museon). The Humanity House is a museum, centre of education and platform for the exchange of views at the same time. It offers exhibitions, workshops, rounds of debate and film evenings aimed at attracting inquisitive teenagers and students. The primary goal of the Humanity House is to present youngsters a spectacular journey of discovery into worlds unknown. Its main programme helps them experience the setbacks of living in a place gripped by conflict or hit by disaster.

The interactive Humanity Game developed by the House tells youngsters about emergency relief in all its aspects. Here, they hear true stories of catastrophe and its aftermath from the lips of fellow-youngsters who fell victim to strife or natural calamity. Exhibitions vividly portray the life of misery in refugee camps or follow the trail of heroin from Afghanistan to Europe, putting students on the track of the shocking dark side of globalization. One day, over luncheon, they may discuss the intricacies of phenomena like terrorism with judges of Hague-based international courts and tribunals, the next they may address humanitarian issues with Red Cross staff. In short, the Humanity House makes for an intriguing social laboratory. It makes youngsters, who may well count refugees among their intimate school friends or wish to organise relief campaigns for fellow-youngsters in need, reflect on the complexities of modern global society.

A much similar approach is seen in the Court Room at the Museon, or Museum of Education. In a very accessible way the for youngsters all too hidden world of courts and tribunals is laid open and documented in a display of legal rituals and objects, from the robe and hammer of the judge to the symbols of sword and scales. The Exhibition Room "Order in Court!" is a magnet among the many, forever rotating and expanding exhibitions to be visited at the Museum. They often link to topical issues of social, cultural or political life that are of special concern to the youngsters from all parts of the globe, who make for such a lively and inquisitive component of the international community of The Hague.





*“The Facilitating  
of International  
The Hague”*

# VI. The Hague Municipality

From early on, The Hague Municipality, its Executive and City Council have played a key role in the growth of the city towards its present position as a major UN centre and an international centre of justice and peace. Over the decades, local authorities have consistently shown keen interest in the international organs, encouraged new initiatives and guided the citizenry in steering processes of mental change and familiarising citizens with new ideas. Throughout this process, the interaction between local and national authorities, more precisely between City Hall and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - and notably its legal branch (Jura) and department of protocol - has been pivotal. But so has City Hall's understanding with academic, professional and commercial circles in town. The Hague houses some of the most prominent and internationally oriented law and accountancy firms in The Netherlands, is the cradle of Royal Dutch Shell, vaunts major branches of international companies such as Siemens, ING, AEGON or KPN, of prominent banking and insurance companies, and of foreign chambers of commerce. In short, the coordinating role of local authorities has long been a major asset towards success. In recent years, Mayor, Aldermen, and City Executive have created a special Department of International Affairs to manage and monitor the day-to-day administration of this international network, promote the concept of The Hague as an International Venue, position the city in Europe and entertain the bonds with its twin-cities.

Amongst many other departments, the Department of International Affairs is housed in City Hall. Within a matter of years, this modern creation of the American architect Richard Meier - a light, white, and colossal landmark bang in the middle of the historic old town - has arrogated a central position in town. Much more than just a venue for the city's 2,500 civil servants which populate the building, its central hall, the Atrium - an eminently multifunctional area flanked by libraries, archives, and information centres - has become the natural focus of the manifold manifestations generated by the multicultural urban society. With theatres, restaurants, and shops all around, the Atrium is the heartbeat of city life.

## Department of International Affairs (BIZ)

As former secretary-general Boutros-Ghali said "The Hague is the legal capital of the world"; indeed The Hague is generally seen as the centre of excellence in the field of peace and justice. The Municipality of The Hague highly values this position as part of the identity of the city. Enhancing this international character is a core task of the Department of International Affairs.

The Department actively consolidates the ties between many involved parties and facilitates and accommodates the many international organisations, institutions and embassies in The Hague. The Department works closely together with various strategic partners within and outside the municipality, amongst others: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the many international organisations in The Hague.

The Department of International Affairs consists of four sub-departments; each concentrating on a topic: international governmental organisations (IGOs) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), European affairs, embassies and The Hague International Centre (THIC). Apart from these four topics the department is also involved in The Hague Bridge project.

## Organisation

### *International Governmental Organisations and NGOs*

The Hague has a long tradition of facilitating and accommodating international governmental organisations and non governmental organisations. The account managers of the team 'International governmental organisations and NGOs' are responsible for maintaining contacts with the numerous organisations in the city to make sure they feel well in The Hague, but also in view of the desire to attract new organisations. For more information: [geert.dijkstra@denhaag.nl](mailto:geert.dijkstra@denhaag.nl)

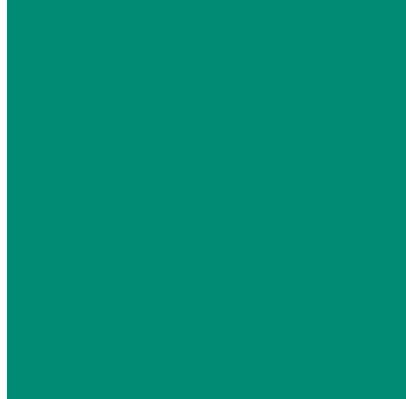
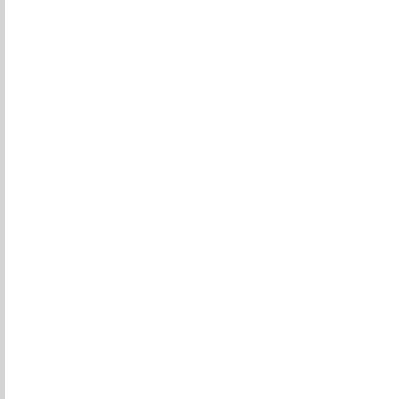
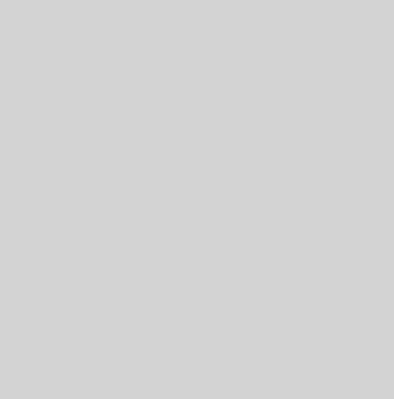
### *European Affairs*

The team 'European affairs' is responsible for the coordination of the municipality's European affairs. This includes:

- Advising on EU topics, lobbying and the implementation of The Hague's European agenda.
- Networking. The Hague shares an office in Brussels with Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Utrecht, with the aim to represent the city's interest on the European level. The Hague also actively participates in EUROCITIES, a network of major European cities.

### *Embassies*

The team 'Embassies' helps to facilitate between the embassies and the municipal government. Here too, The Hague feels very responsible to perform their host role towards the embassies to the best of its ability. The team helps the embassies with practical assistance and offers solutions to various kinds of problems by connecting them with the right departments within the municipality and other organisations.



## The Hague International Centre

The Hague International Centre (THIC) is a joint initiative between the Municipality of The Hague, the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) and ACCESS. THIC forms a point of contact between international residents and the municipality. Next to information on municipal services, THIC also supplies basic information on living in The Hague, such as health care and education. Additionally, THIC and IND make it possible for highly-skilled immigrants to obtain official documents in a fast and easy way. THIC frequently organises the Welcome to The Hague programme for newly arrived international residents.

## The Hague Bridge

The Hague Bridge is an initiative of the municipality to bring international residents and local inhabitants in The Hague closer together. Various low-threshold activities will be organised in all city districts. This way all residents of The Hague, including expats and internationals, can develop a better understanding of what the international city of The Hague stands for. The Hague Bridge also includes the annual The Hague International Day in September, when numerous international organisations and institutions open their doors for visitors. For more information visit the website: [www.denhaag.nl/thehaguebridge](http://www.denhaag.nl/thehaguebridge)

## Contact details

City of The Hague  
The Department of International Affairs  
Visiting address: Spui 70

P.O. Box 12600  
2500 DJ The Hague  
[www.thehague.com](http://www.thehague.com)

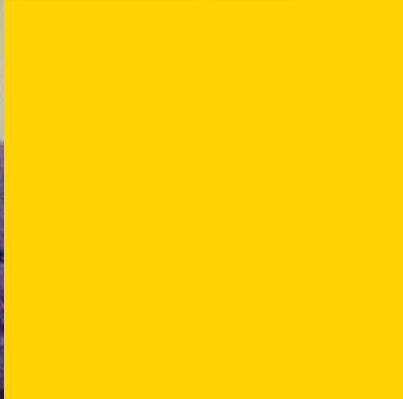
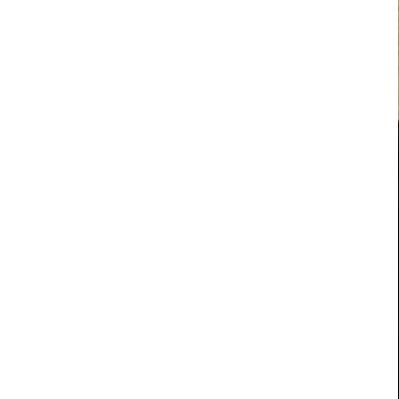
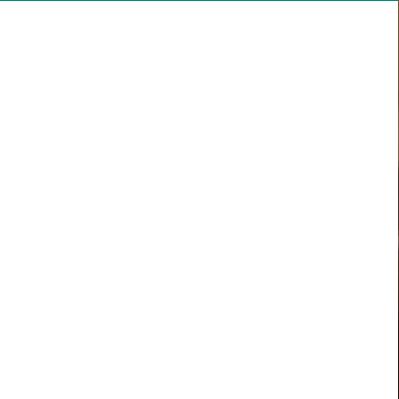
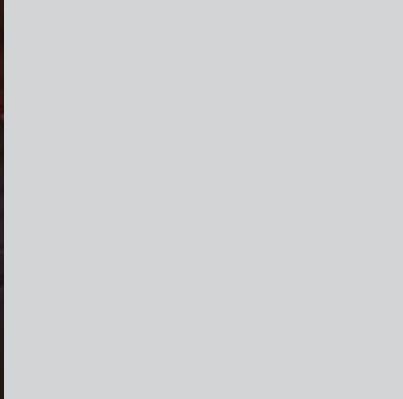
+31 (0)70 353 3204  
[biz@denhaag.nl](mailto:biz@denhaag.nl)





Pieter H. Kooijmans (1933-2013)

*“To gain peace  
is the ultimate  
victory”*



## VII. International Awards and Funds

The Hague international community vaunts two prestigious awards, both on a biennial basis, the one focusing on peace studies and cherishing a long pedigree, the other a fairly recent one, aiming at awarding international legal scholarship to the advancement of the Hague Tradition.

### - Carnegie-Wateler Peace Prize

Back in 1927, the Dutch banker J.G.D. Wateler bequeathed a substantial sum to the State of the Netherlands for the awarding of an annual prize to private persons or institutions, alternately Dutch and foreign, who had furthered the cause of peace. In 1930 the Dutch Carnegie Foundation, which administers the Peace Palace, became the custodian of the legacy, and from 1931 onwards prizes have been awarded annually, in autumn, during a ceremony in the Great Hall of Justice of the Peace Palace. Since 1981, a charter has been added to the prize. In 2004 the prize was renamed Carnegie-Wateler Peace Prize and is to be awarded biennially. Among former laureates are Lord Baden Powell (1937), Jean Monnet (1953), Mrs. Martin Luther King (1969), Henry Kissinger (1975), Sir Brian Urquhart, Former Under-Secretary-General UN (1988), and recently Javier Solana (2006). Among its institutional laureates are Unicef (1957), Doctors without Borders (1989), the Permanent Court of Arbitration (1998), and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2000/01).

### - The Hague Prize for International Law

In 2002, The Hague Prize for International Law was launched. The Prize is awarded by the Hague Prize Foundation every two years to a physical or legal person who has distinctly contributed to the development of public or private international law or to the development of the Rule of Law in the world. The Hague Prize is sponsored by the City of The Hague and is awarded by the independent Hague Prize Foundation, which was founded in 2002. During a ceremony which took place in the Great Hall of Justice of the Peace Palace on 18 June 2004, the first Hague Prize amounting to a medal and € 50,000,- was presented to Professor Shabtai Rosenne for his distinguished contributions to international law. In 2007 the second Hague Prize was awarded to Professor M. Cherif Bassiouni for his pioneering work over the past forty years in the field of criminal justice and international criminal law in particular. In 2009 the third Hague Prize for International Law was awarded to Dame Rosalyn Higgins "for her extraordinary contribution to the study and practice of international law. For more than 50 years she has distinguished herself as a legal scholar, barrister, judge, arbitrator and President of the International Court of Justice in The

Hague". On 21 September 2011 Mayor Jozias van Aartsen of The Hague presented the Fourth Hague Prize to Professor Dr. Paul Lagarde (Paris, France) for his pioneering work in the field of private international law and as one of the most important contributors to the work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law.





# VIII. The Hague International Community

Over the past decades the ever growing community of expats in The Hague has developed a rich variety of modules of communication covering a wide area of shared interests, societies, clubs, organs and websites criss-cross cultures, languages and disciplines.

## - Accueil des Francophones de La Haye

Accueil is the French counterpart to ACCESS and serves the same purposes through much similar activities. The number of French expats in The Hague is steadily on the rise.

## - Administrative Committee to Coordinate English-Speaking Services (ACCESS)

ACCESS aims at assisting the many thousands of English-speaking Expats in The Hague throughout their sojourn. It provides telephone information, counselling services and referrals, offers workshops, and a package to newcomers.

## - Alliance Française de La Haye

Part of a worldwide network to spread the knowledge of the French language and culture the Alliance represents a great tradition of cultural and social activities. Apart from offering a range of group courses and individual teaching programmes in the French language it serves as a linchpin of the international community in The Hague.

## - Hague Interns Association (HIA)

The mission of The Hague Interns Association is to improve the intern welfare and promote the intern rights of interns working at UN-related and intergovernmental organisations in The Hague. Any person who is, or was within the last two years, an intern in The Hague, is eligible to HIA Membership. At its first General Assembly, on 30 May 2012, HIA was incorporated under Dutch Civil Law (pursuant to article 2:26 Burgerlijk Wetboek - informal Vereniging). The HIA seeks to improve the working conditions, remuneration, and the diverse accessibility of internship programmes through dialogue with organisations, thereby improving the internship experience and increasing the participation of developing nations. The Association promotes the personal and professional welfare of interns, by consolidating and strengthening the community of interns in The Hague, and by providing assistance to interns in instances of difficulties, thereby providing support, advice, and social opportunities. The HIA generates a collective memory and a shared history among interns for the continuous promotion of its aims.

## - Social and Cultural Clubs

With the steady growth of the number of expats in The Hague, in an altogether natural process all sorts of international and national (women's) clubs have been established in the city. The Hague currently features a great variety of societies and cultural clubs, from the Anglo-American Theatre Group, the reputed British Choir in The Hague, and the Cecilia International Choir, to Women's Societies and The Hague International Network (THIN) that links expats and Dutch citizens.

Prominent among the institutionalised clubs are:

- American Women's Club of The Hague
- Australian & New Zealand Women's Club of The Hague
- British Club of The Hague
- Deutscher Klub in der Nederlanden
- Hispanic Society of The Hague (ASOHA)
- Indian Expat Society



- International Club The Hague
- International Women's Contact (IWC)
- Outpost The Hague
- Centro Español La Haya (Sociedad de Trabajadores Españoles)



Recent initiatives in this area of internationalism are the XPat Journal; the XPat Archive; The Hague Expat.tv; The Hague On Line; Holland Books (XPat Media); The HaGuest Card; Women's Business Initiative International.

The Expat Desk at the Hague International Centre in the Atrium of Town Hall is seconded by the Expat Desk Leiden and the Expat Desk Delft.

#### - Publications and periodicals

Here too, new initiatives are being taken on an almost daily basis.

Prominent and well established are the Holland Handbook, The Hague Finder, the Expats Magazine, the Holland Horizon Magazine, Roundabout, and the XPat Journal.

#### - Websites

Apart from the websites of specific organisations, in recent years various sites have been launched, both steered by local authorities and prompted by private initiative, to serve as an electronic forum of exchange and inform the international community on topical issues and daily events.

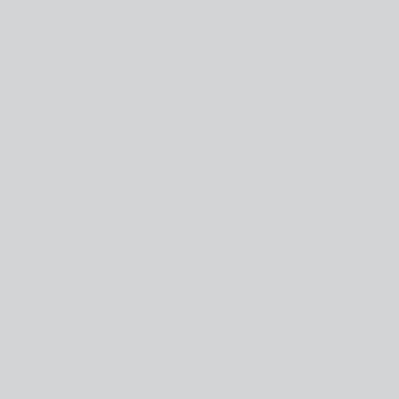
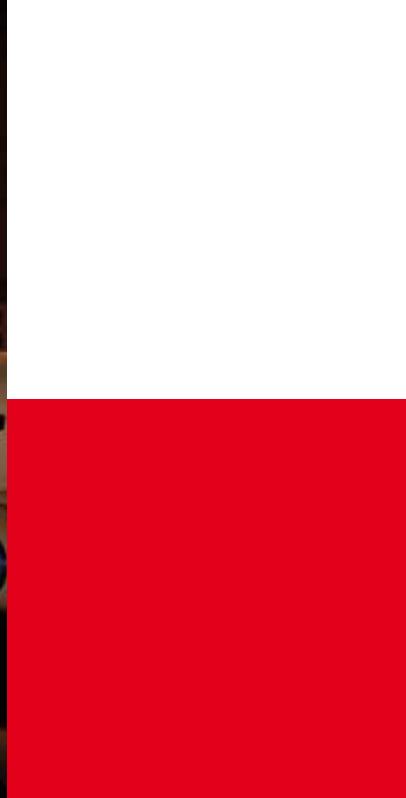
#### - International Churches

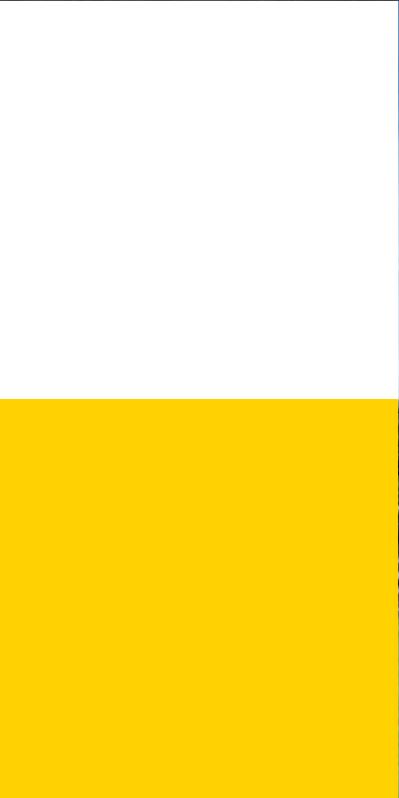
The growing international community in The Hague has given rise to some 65 international churches united in The Council of International Churches The Hague, reflecting the full palette of religious beliefs held worldwide.

#### - Rotterdam The Hague Airport

The Rotterdam-The Hague area has a long tradition of regional airports. In 1920 a first civil airport, 'Waalhaven' was opened near Rotterdam. This airport was bombed out in 1940. Meanwhile, in the vicinity of The Hague two airstrips had been developed, which over the decades alternately served civil and military ends and the purposes of the Royal house and the Government. In 1936 'Ypenburg' was opened (discontinued in 1991), in 1939 'Valkenburg' (discontinued in 2007). In 1956, a new era opened with the launching of the civil airport 'Zestienhoven', in-between Rotterdam and The Hague, which was intended to serve the whole region. The airport was substantially extended in 1967. As the happy outcome of a joint effort of the two cities, the airport, as of 2010, has received a new status, and a new name to reflect this upgrading and the region's cooperative spirit: Rotterdam The Hague (International) Airport. It is the preferred airport of the Dutch national government that resides in The Hague.

Next to Schiphol Airport on the Northern side of The Hague, the city is now also easily reached by air from the South. Rotterdam The Hague Airport is The Netherlands' third largest airport measured in passengers. Located only 20 minutes travelling from the Hague Centre, it provides excellent daily services to London, Hamburg and other European destinations.





# Vademecum

## The Peace Palace Visitors Centre

On May 30, 2012 the former President of the International Court of Justice, Dame Rosalyn Higgins, opened the new Visitors Centre in the grounds of the Peace Palace. The Centre fulfils a long appreciated need and solves a dilemma that has long baffled the Carnegie Foundation. Strict security regulations on behalf of the International Courts operating in the grounds foreclose free entrance to the site by unauthorized parties. However, the role of the Peace Palace as Icon of the Hague Heritage of Internationalism attracts scores of tourists from all over the world to the site on a daily basis. Up to now these visitors were poorly served.

Trying fervently to take pictures of the Palace façade through the forbidding spikes of the imposing entrance gates, they were unable to gather more than the most elementary information on the history of the building or the role and record of its occupant institutions: the International Court of Justice, the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the Hague Academy of International Law and the Peace Palace Library.

All this has now changed overnight. The state-of-the-art Visitors Centre with its striking titanium roof harbours an exhibition offering a wealth of information to layman and expert alike. The Centre was facilitated by substantial grants from the European Union, the Netherlands Foreign Ministry, the Municipality of The Hague and private Funds. In her opening address, Dame Rosalyn Higgins did not fail to observe with due pride that it was a British architect, Michael Wilford, who designed the new complex of Entrance Building ('Poortgebouw') and Visitors Centre.

As she noticed:

*There are those (like Prince Charles in my own country) who wish every new building to imitate the grand old buildings near them. [...] On this site, the Carnegie Foundation has gone [...] for modernity. But there is, in my view, still a cohesion to the Peace Palace site, by virtue of the materials carefully chosen, which form a harmonious "whole".*

She called the new building

*... light and handsome in its own right, while still allowing an unalloyed view of the Peace Palace itself.*



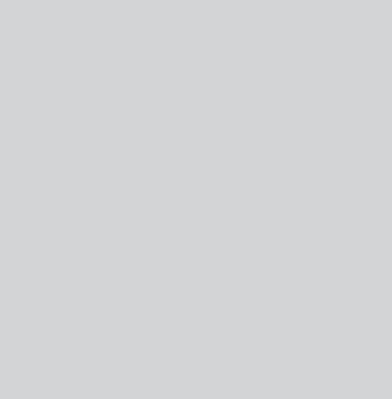


As the former Foreign Minister of the Netherlands and current Chairman of the Board of the Carnegie Foundation, dr. Bernard Bot, put it on this occasion: *The concept of this building is to give the visitor 'the world of the Peace Palace in half an hour'. It is a quick tour for any visitor with interest in the building and the institutions it houses, with a possibility of staying longer and going in greater detail.*

The Carnegie Foundation aspires at attracting a broad range of visitors to its Centre. Therefore, the exposition of Palace and Institutions is made easily accessible and attractive also to audiences unfamiliar with the legal domain. The tour of the Centre can be made in no less than seven languages. It comprises an introductory film and special animated films illustrating the work of the institutions, and is brimmed with high tech applications and a wealth of panels featuring historical pictures and legends. Last but not least, the Centre boasts some intriguing historic objects. These include the fan ("eventail") signed in 1899 by the hundred delegates from twenty-four nations that attended the First Hague Peace Conference; the original key to the palace gates; the Nobel Peace Prize of Tobias Asser, the only Dutchman ever to be bestowed this honour; and some wonderfully embroidered national chairs of now extinct nations that once adhered to the PCA. A map showing the location of The Hague's prominent institutions in the domain of international law completes the exposition. The Visitors Centre is well timed to receive the numerous guests attracted by the forthcoming Centenary of the Peace Palace to be celebrated in August-September 2013.







# Indexes

## Alphabetical List of Embassies

Embassy	Visiting Address	Telephone	E-mail	Website	Telefax
Afghanistan	Laan van Meerdervoort 51, 2517 AE	(070) 427 8771	contact@afghanistanembassy.nl	www.afghanistanembassy.nl	(070) 427 2540
Albania	Anna Paulownastraat 109b, 2518 BD	(070) 427 2101	embalba@xs4all.nl	www.mfa.gov.al	(070) 427 2083
Algeria	Van Stolklaan 1-3, 2585 JS	(070) 352 2954	ambalg1@ziggo.nl	www.embalgeria.nl	(070) 306 1961
Angola	Lange Voorhout 46, 2514 EG	(070) 302 0057	emb.angola.nl@gmail.com	www.minbuza.nl	(070) 216 4452
Argentina	Javastraat 20, 2585 AN	(070) 311 8411	epbaj@mrecic.gov.ar	www.embassyargentina.nl	(070) 311 8410
Armenia	Laan van Meerdervoort 90, 2517 AP	(070) 331 1002	armembnl@mfa.am	www.netherlands.mfa.am	(070) 331 1002
Australia	Carnegielaan 4, 2517 KH	(070) 310 8200	austemb_thehague@dfat.gov.au	www.australian-embassy.nl	(070) 310 7863
Austria	Van Alkemadeiaan 342, 2597 AS	(070) 324 5470	den-haag-ob@bmaa.gv.at	www.aussenministerium.at/den Haag	(070) 328 2066
Azerbaijan	Andries Bickerweg 6, 2517 JP	(070) 392 1939	info@azembassy.nl	www.azembassy.nl	(070) 346 9604
Bangladesh	Wassenaarseweg 39, 2596 CG	(070) 328 3722	mission.hague@mofa.gov.bd	www.bangladeshembassy.nl	(070) 328 3524
Belarus	Anna Paulownastraat 34, 2518 BE	(070) 363 1566	info@wirusland.com	www.netherlands.belembassy.org	(070) 364 0555
Belgium	Alexanderveld 97, 2585 DB	(070) 312 3456	thehague@diplobel.fed.be	www.diplomatie.be/thehague	(070) 364 5579
Bolivia	Nassaulaan 5, 2514 JS	(070) 361 6707	embolned@xs4all.nl	www.embassyofbolivia.nl/	(070) 362 0039
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Bezuidenhoutseweg 223, 2594 AL	(070) 358 8505	info@bhembassy.nl	www.embassy-bih.nl	(070) 358 4367
Brazil	Mauritskade 19, 2514 HD	(070) 302 3959	brasil@brazilianembassy.nl	www.ambassadevanbrazile.nl	(070) 302 3950
Bulgaria	Duinroosweg 9, 2597 KJ	(070) 350 3051	embassy.hague@mfa.bg	www.embassy-bulgaria.nl	(070) 358 4688
Cameroon	Amaliastraat 14, 2514 JC	(070) 346 9715	ambacam-la-haye@planet.nl	www.cameroon-embassy.nl	(070) 365 2979
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Chile	Mauritskade 51, 2514 HG	(070) 312 3640	echile.holanda@minrel.gov.cl	www.echile.nl	(070) 345 2109
China	Willem Lodewijklaan 10, 2517 JT	(070) 306 5061	chinaemb_nl@mfa.gov.cn	www.chinaembassy.nl	(070) 355 1651
Colombia	Groot Hertoginnelaan 14, 2517 EG	(070) 361 4545	elahaya@cancilleria.gov.co	www.colombiaemb.nl	(070) 361 4636
Costa Rica	Laan Copes van Cattenburch 46, 2585 GB	(070) 354 0780	embajada@embacr.nl	www.embacr.nl	(070) 358 4754
Croatia	Amaliastraat 16, 2514 JC	(070) 362 3638	croemb.haag@mvp.hr	nl.mvp.hr	(070) 392 7823
Cuba	Scheveningseweg 9, 2517 KS	(070) 360 6061	embacuba@xs4all.nl	www.embacuba.nl	(070) 364 7586
Cyprus	Surinamestraat 15, 2585 GG	(070) 346 6499	cyprus@xs4all.nl	www.mfa.gov.cy/embassythehague	(070) 392 4024
Czech Republic	Paleisstraat 4, 2514 JA	(070) 313 0031	hague@embassy.mzv.cz	www.mzv.cz/hague	(070) 356 3349
Denmark	Koninginnegracht 30, 2514 AB	(070) 302 5959	haaamb@um.dk	www.ambhaag.um.dk	(070) 302 5950
Dominican Republic	Raamweg 21-22, 2596 HL	(070) 331 7553	embajada@embajadadominicana.nl	www.embajadadominicana.nl/	(070) 404 9890
Ecuador	Koninginnegracht 84, 2514 AJ	(070) 346 9563	info@embassyecuador.eu	www.ambassadevanecuador.nl	(070) 365 8910
Egypt	Badhuisweg 92, 2587 CL	(070) 354 2000	info@ambeg.nl	www.mfa.gov.eg/Hague_Emb	(070) 354 3304
El Salvador	Riouwstaat 137, 2585 HP	(070) 324 9855	EmbajadaPaisesBajos@rree.gob.sv	www.minbuza.nl	(070) 324 7842
Eritrea	Nassauplein 13, 2585 EB	(070) 427 6812	info@emberitrea.nl	www.minbuza.nl	(070) 427 7236
Estonia	Zeestraat 92, 2518 AD	(070) 302 9050	embassy.haag@mfa.ee	www.estemb.nl	(070) 302 9051
Finland	Groot Hertoginnelaan 16, 2517 EG	(070) 346 9754	sanomat.haa@formin.fi	www.finlande.nl	(070) 310 7174
France	Smidsplein 1, 2514 BT	(070) 312 5800	info@ambafrance-nl.org	www.ambafrance-nl.org	(070) 312 5824
Georgia	Groot Hertoginnelaan 28, 2517 EG	(070) 302 9080	thehague.emb@mfa.gov.ge	www.netherland.mfa.gov.ge	(070) 302 9081
Germany	Groot Hertoginnelaan 18-20, 2517 EG	(070) 342 0600	ambduits@euronet.nl	www.duitse-ambassade.nl	(070) 365 1957
Ghana	Laan Copes van Cattenburch 70, 2585 GD	(070) 338 4384	info@ghanaembassy.nl	www.ghanaembassy.nl	(070) 306 2800
Greece	Amaliastraat 1, 2514 JC	(070) 363 8700	gremb.hag@mfa.gr	www.greekembassy.nl	(070) 356 3040
Guatemala	Javastraat 44, 2585 AP	(070) 302 0253	empaisesbajos@minex.gob.gt		(070) 360 2270
Holy See (Apostolic Nunciature)	Carnegielaan 5, 2517 KH	(070) 350 3363	apost.nuntiatuur@inter.nl.net	www.minbuza.nl	(070) 352 1461
Honduras	Burgemeester Patijnlaan 1932, 2585 CB	(070) 364 1684	eholan@honduras.demon.nl	www.embassyofhonduras.nl	(070) 364 9134

## Alphabetical List of Embassies

Embassy	Visiting Address	Telephone	E-mail	Website	Telefax
Hungary	Hogeweg 14, 2585 JD	(070) 350 0404	mission.hga@kum.hu	www.hungarianembassy.nl	(070) 352 1749
India	Buitenrustweg 2, 2517 KD	(070) 346 9771	webmaster@indianembassy.nl	www.indianembassy.nl	(070) 361 7072
Indonesia	Tobias Asserlaan 8, 2517 KC	(070) 310 8100	bidpen@indonesia.nl	www.indonesia.nl	(070) 364 3331
Iran	Duinweg 20, 2585 JX	(070) 354 8483	info@iranianembassy.nl	www.iranianembassy.nl	(070) 338 4018
Iraq	Johan de Wittlaan 16, 2517 JR	(070) 310 1260	info@embassyofiraq.nl	www.embassyofiraq.nl	(070) 310 1280
Ireland	Scheveningseweg 112, 2584 AE	(070) 363 0993	thehagueembassy@dfa.ie	www.embassyofireland.nl	(070) 361 7604
Israel	Buitenhof 47, 2513 AH	(070) 376 0500	info@hague.mfa.gov.il	www.israel.nl/ambassade	(070) 376 0555
Italy	Alexanderstraat 12, 2514 JL	(070) 302 1030	embitaly.den Haag@esteri.it	www.ambalaja.esteri.it	(070) 361 4932
Ivory Coast	Laan Van Meerdervoort 16, 2517 AK	(070) 311 7878	ambacoti.paysbas@yahoo.com	www.minbuza.nl	(070) 392 4017
Japan	Tobias Asserlaan 2, 2517 KC	(070) 346 9544	info@hg.mofa.go.jp	www.nl.emb-japan.go.jp	(070) 310 6341
Jordan	Badhuisweg 79, 2587 CD	(070) 416 7200	info@jordanembassy.nl	www.jordanembassy.nl	(070) 416 7209
Kazakhstan	Nieuwe Parklaan 69, 2597 LB	(070) 363 4757	info@kazakhembassy.nl	www.kazakhembassy.nl	(070) 365 7600
Kenya	Nieuwe Parklaan 21, 2597 LA	(070) 350 4215	info@kenyanembassy-nl.com	www.kenyanembassy-nl.com	(070) 355 3594
Korea	Verlengde Tolweg 8, 2517 JV	(070) 358 6076	koremb@euronet.nl	nld.mofat.go.kr/eng/index.jsp	(070) 350 4712
Kosovo	Anna Paulownastraat 56c, 2518 BG	06 5222 2919	embassy.netherlands@ks-gov.net	www.ambasada-ks.net/nl	(070) 364 4473
Kuwait	Carnegielaan 9, 2517 KH	(070) 312 3400	info@kuwaitembassy.nl	www.minbuza.nl	(070) 365 8398
Latvia	Balistraat 88, 2585 XX	(070) 306 5000	embassy.netherlands@mfa.gov.lv	www.mfa.gov.lv/en/netherlands	(070) 306 2858
Lebanon	Frederikstraat 2, 2514 LK	(070) 365 8906	info@lebanonembassy.nl	www.libanonembassy.nl	(070) 362 0779
Libya	Parkweg 15, 2585 JH	(070) 355 8886	embassylibia@ziggo.nl		(070) 355 9075
Lithuania	Laan van Meerdervoort 20, 2517 AK	(070) 385 5418	amb.nl@urm.lt	nl.mfa.lt	(070) 385 3940
Luxembourg	Nassaulaan 8, 2514 JS	(070) 364 7589	lahaye.amb@mae.etat.lu	lahaye.mae.lu/fr	(070) 346 2000
Macedonia	Laan van Meerdervoort 50c, 2517 AM	(070) 427 4464	hague@mfa.gov.mk	www.missions.gov.mk/hague	(070) 427 4469
Malaysia	Rustenburgweg 2, 2517 KE	(070) 350 6506	malaysia@euronet.nl	www.kln.gov.my/perwakilan/thehague	(070) 350 6536
Malta	Carnegielaan 4-14, 2517 KH	(070) 356 1252	maltaembassy.thehague@gov.mt	www.foreign.gov.mt/	(070) 346 4796
Mexico	Nassauplein 28, 2585 EC	(070) 360 2900	embamex@embamex-nl.com	www.embamex-nl.com	(070) 356 0543
Morocco	Oranjestraat 9, 2514 JB	(070) 346 9617	sifamalahaye@hotmail.fr		(070) 356 2829
New Zealand	Eisenhowerlaan 77n, 2517 KK	(070) 346 9324	nzemb@xs4all.nl	www.nzembassy.com	(070) 363 2983
Nicaragua	Statenlaan 52, 2582 GP	(070) 322 5063	info@embanic.nl	www.embanic.nl	(070) 350 8331
Nigeria	Wagenaarweg 5, 2597 LL	(070) 350 1703	nigembassy@nigerianembassy.nl	www.nigerianembassy.nl	(070) 355 1110
Norway	Lange Vijverberg 11, 2513 AC	(070) 311 7611	emb.hague@mfa.no	www.noorwegen.nl	(070) 365 9630
Oman	Nieuwe Parklaan 9, 2597 LA	(070) 361 5800	s.vanderborden@embassyofoman.nl		(070) 360 5364
Pakistan	Amaliastraat 8, 2514 JC	(070) 3648948	info@pakembassy.nl	www.embassyofpakistan.com	(070) 310 6047
Panama	Amaliastraat 3-5, 2514 JC	06 579 37 501	teranjm@panamaembassy.nl	www.panamaembassy.nl	
Palestinian Delegation	Laan Copes van Cattenburch 73, 2585 EW	(070) 360 4864	pgd@planet.nl	www.minbuza.nl	(070) 365 7847
Peru	Nassauplein 4, 2585 EA	(070) 365 3500	info@embassyofperu.nl	www.embassyofperu.nl	(070) 365 1929
Philippines	Laan Copes van Cattenburch 125, 2585 EZ	(070) 360 4820	thehague@philembassy.nl	www.philembassy.nl	(070) 356 0030
Poland	Alexanderstraat 25, 2514 JM	(070) 799 0100	haga.amb.sekretariat@msz.gov.pl	www.haga.polemb.net	(070) 799 0137
Portugal	Zeestraat 74, 2518 AD	(070) 363 0217	info@portembassy.nl	www.secomunidades.pt/web/haia	(070) 361 5589
Qatar	Borweg 7, 2597 LR	(070) 416 6666	info@embassyofqatar.nl	www.embassyofqatar.nl	(070) 416 6660
Romania	Catsheuvel 55, 2517 KA	(070) 322 3612	roembnl@xs4all.nl	www.haga.mae.ro	(070) 354 1587

## Alphabetical List of Embassies

Embassy	Visiting Address	Telephone	E-mail	Website	Telefax
Russia	Andries Bickerweg 2, 2517 JP	(070) 346 8888	ambrusnl@euronet.nl	www.netherlands.mid.ru	(070) 361 7960
Rwanda	Johan van Oldenbarneveltlaan 9b, 2582 NE	(070) 392 6571	ambalahaye@minaffet.gov.rw	www.ambalahaye.nl	(070) 427 5326
Saudi Arabia	Alexanderstraat 19, 2514 JM	(070) 361 4391	saudiembassy@casema.nl	www.mofa.gov.sa	(070) 427 6183
Senegal	Laan van Meerdervoort 22, 2517 AK	(070) 216 2808	ambassadesenegal@ziggo.nl	www.minbuza.nl	(070) 216 2286
Serbia	Groot Hertoginnelaan 30, 2517 EG	(070) 363 6800	embassy.hague@mfa.rs	users.bart.nl/~yuamban/	(070) 360 2421
Slovakia	Parkweg 1, 2585 JG	(070) 416 7777	emb.hague@mzv.sk	www.hague.mfa.sk	(070) 416 7783
Slovenia	Anna Paulownastraat 11, 2518 BA	(070) 310 8690	vhg@gov.si	www.mzz.gov.si	(070) 362 6608
South Africa	Wassenaarseweg 40, 2596 CJ	(070) 392 4501	info@zuidafrika.nl	www.zuidafrika.nl	(070) 346 0669
Spain	Lange Voorhout 50, 2514 EG	(070) 302 4999	ambassade.spanje@worldonline.nl	www.maec.es/subwebs/ Embajadas/LaHaya	(070) 361 7959
Sri Lanka	Jacob de Graefflaan 2, 2517 JM	(070) 365 5910	mission@sriankaembassy.nl	www.infolanka.nl	(070) 346 5596
Sudan	Laan Copes van Cattenburch 81, 2585 EW	(070) 360 5300	sudan@telfort.nl	www.sudanembassy-gov-nl.org/	(070) 361 7975
Suriname	Alexander Gogelweg 2, 2517 JH	(070) 365 0844	ambassade.suriname@wxs.nl		(070) 361 7445
Sweden	Jan Willem Frisolaan 3, 2517 JS	(070) 412 0200	ambassadenhaag@foreign.ministry.se	www.swedenabroad.com/thehague	(070) 412 0211
Switzerland	Lange Voorhout 42, 2514 EE	(070) 364 2831	hay.vertretung@eda.admin.ch	www.eda.admin.ch/den Haag	(070) 356 1238
Thailand	Laan Copes van Cattenburch 123, 2582 EZ	(070) 345 9703	thaiembassy.thehague@gmail.com	www.thaiembassy.org/hague	(070) 345 1929
Tunisia	Gentsestraat 98, 2587 HX	(070) 351 2251	ambassadetunisie@ziggo.nl		(070) 351 4323
Turkey	Jan Evertstraat 15, 2514 BS	(070) 360 4912	embassy.thehague@mfa.gov.tr	www.turkishembassy.nl	(070) 361 7969
Ukraine	Zeestraat 78, 2518 AD	(070) 362 6095	embukr@wxs.nl	www.mfa.gov.ua/netherlands	(070) 361 5565
United Arab Emirates	Eisenhowerlaan 130, 2517 KN	(070) 338 4370	info@uae-embassy.nl	www.uae-embassy.nl	(070) 338 4373
United Kingdom	Lange Voorhout 10, 2514 ED	(070) 427 0427	ukinnl@fco.gov.uk	ukinnl.fco.gov.uk/en/	(070) 427 0345
United States of America	Lange Voorhout 102, 2514 EJ	(070) 310 2209	ircthehague@state.gov	thehague.usembassy.gov	(070) 361 4688
Uruguay	Mauritskade 33, 2514 HD	(070) 360 9815	uruholan@wxs.nl	www.minbuza.nl	(070) 356 2826
Venezuela	Nassaulaan 2, 2514 JS	(070) 365 1256	embve.nlhya@gmail.com	www.embven.nl	(070) 365 6954
Vietnam	Nassauplein 12, 2585 EB	(070) 364 8917	vnbassy.nl@mofa.gov.vn	vnbassy.nl@mofa.gov.vn	(070) 364 8656
Yemen	Nassaulaan 2a, 2514 JS	(070) 365 3936	yemenembassy@planet.nl	www.yemenembassy.nl	(070) 365 3312

## Alphabetical List of Consulates (-General)

Consulates(-General)	Visiting address	Telephone	E-mail	Website	Telefax
Barbados	Ruychrocklaan 227, 2597 EB	(070) 326 4444	barbados@wxs.nl	www.minbuza.nl	(070) 398 3705
Bhutan	Koningin Marijallaan 176, 2595 GE	(070) 778 6215		www.minbuza.nl	
Malawi	P.O. Box 469, 2240 AL Wassenaar	(070) 510 4302	ptenarve@ziggo.nl	www.minbuza.nl	(070) 489 5993
Nicaragua	Sumatrastraat 336, 2585 CZ	(070) 306 1742	consul@embanic.nl	www.embanic.nl	(070) 350 8331
Niger	Laan van Nieuw Oost-Indië 14, 2593 BT	(070) 381 9951	info@consulaatniger.nl	www.consulaatniger.nl	(070) 385 4840
Russia	Scheveningseweg 2, 2517 KT	(070) 346 8888	ambrusnl@euronet.nl	www.ambru.nl	(070) 365 8634
Syria	Laan van Meerdervoort 53d, 2517 AE	(070) 346 9795		www.minbuza.nl	(070) 345 0033

## Alphabetical List of NGOs

Name	Address	Zip code	City
ADFU/Cercle Diplomatique	Postbus 13054	2501 EB	Den Haag
African Diaspora Policy Centre (ADPC)	Zeestraat 100	2518 AD	Den Haag
African Foundation for International Law (AFL)	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
Africa Legal Aid (AFLA)	Zeestraat 100	2518 AD	Den Haag
Amnesty International (AI)	Bezuidenhoutseweg 99a	2594 AC	Den Haag
Aqua for All (AfA)	Koningskade 40	2596 AA	Den Haag
Association of Defence Counsel (ADC/ICTY)	Churchillplein 1	2517 JW	Den Haag
Association of European Journalists (AEJ)	Prinsessegracht 7	2514 AN	Den Haag
Association of National Committees of the Blue Shield (ANCBS)	Prins Willem-Alexanderhof 20	2595 BE	Den Haag
Bangladesh Support Group (BASUG)	Koperwerf 28	2544 EN	Den Haag
Bernhard van Leer Foundation	Lange Houtstraat 2	2511 CW	Den Haag
Bridging The Gulf (BTG)	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
Buro Beleidsbeïnvloeding Ontwikkelingssamenwerking (BBO)	Plein 9	2511CR	Den Haag
Care Netherlands	Juffrouw Idastraat 11	2513 BE	Den Haag
Carnegie Foundation	Carnegieplein 2	2517 KJ	Den Haag
Centre for International Legal Cooperation (CILC)	Koninginnegracht 7	2514 AA	Den Haag
Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC)	Bezuidenhoutseweg 99A	2594 AC	Den Haag
Co-operative Programme on Water and Climate (CPWC)	Bezuidenhoutseweg 2	2594 AV	Den Haag
Cordaid	Lutherse Burgwal 10	2512 CB	Den Haag
CMC Mensen met een Missie	Lutherse Burgwal 10	2512 CB	Den Haag
Diaspora Forum on Development (DFD)	Binckhorstlaan 36 (M 2.45)	2516 BE	Den Haag
Dutch Coalition on Disability and Development (DCDD)	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
Euroclio	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
Europa Nostra	Lange Voorhout 35	2514 EC	Den Haag
Europeana	Prins Willem-Alexanderhof 5	2595 BE	Den Haag
European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation (EBLIDA)	Prins Willem-Alexanderhof 5	2595 BE	Den Haag
European Climate Foundation (ECF)	Tournooiveld 4	2511 CX	Den Haag
European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Programme (EDCTP)	Laan van Nieuw Oost Indië 334	2593 CE	Den Haag
European Judicial Network (EJN)	Maanweg 174	2516 AB	Den Haag
European Metropolitan network Institute (EMI)	Laan van Nieuw Oost Indië 300	2593 CE	Den Haag
European Network for Cyber Security (ENCS)	Prinses Beatrixlaan 800	2595 BN	Den Haag
European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN)	Laan van Nieuw Oost Indië 300	2593 CE	Den Haag
Europa Direct Centre (EDC)	Hofweg 1H	2511 AA	Den Haag
Europese Beweging Nederland (EBN)	Postbus 93539 - Clingendael 7, 2597 VH	2509 AM	Den Haag
Fondema	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
Foreign Press Association of the Netherlands	Eisenhowerlaan 150	2517 KP	Den Haag
Foundation Arctic People Alert (APA)	Zusterstraat 58-B	2512 TN	Den Haag
Gender Concerns International (GCI)	Raamweg 21 - 22	2596 HL	Den Haag
Global Human Rights Defence (GHRD)	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC)	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
Hivos	Raamweg 16	2596 HL	Den Haag
Initiatives of Change (IofC)	Amaliastraat 10	2514 JC	Den Haag

Telephone	E-mail	Website
06- 125 33 791	info@adfu-international.org	www.adfu-international.nl
(070) 753 7731	info@diaspora-centre.org	www.diaspora-centre.org
(070) 346 8286	info@afil-fadi.org	www.afil-fadi.org
(070) 345 2842	associatesnl@africalegalaid.com	www.africalegalaid.com
(070) 304 7114	l.galway@amnesty.nl	www.amnesty.nl
(070) 351 9725	info@aquaforall.nl	www.aquaforall.nl
(070) 512 5418	dkennedy@icty.org	www.adcicty.org
(070) 356 3922	jvwhoudt@hotmail.com	www.aej.org
(070) 331 5592	contact@ancbs.org	www.ancbs.org
06-106 44 471	info@basug.nl	www.basug.nl
(070) 331 2240	registry@bvleerf.nl	www.bernardvanleer.org
(070) 381 4198	bridgingthegulf@nhc.nl	www.bridgingthegulf.org
(070) 311 8811	nverzijden@bbo.org	www.bbo.org
(070) 310 5050	general@carenederland.org	www.carenederland.org
(070) 302 4242	carnegie@carnegie-stichting.nl	www.vredespaleis.nl
(070) 311 7250	office@cic.nl	www.cic.nl
(070) 311 1080	cicc-hague@coalitionfortheicc.org	www.iccnw.org
(070) 304 3750	info@cpwc.nl	www.waterandclimate.org
(070) 313 6300	info@cordaid.nl	www.cordaid.nl
(070) 313 6700	info@mensenmeteenmissie.nl	www.mensenmeteenmissie.nl
(070) 205 0513	info@d-f-d.org	www.d-f-d.org
06- 449 93 877	dcdd@dcdd.nl	www.dcdd.nl
(070) 381 7836	info@euroclio.nl	www.euroclio.nl
(070) 302 4050	info@europanostra.org	www.europanostra.org
(070) 314 0991	info@europeana.eu	www.europeana.eu
(070) 314 0136	ebilda@ebilda.org	www.ebilda.org
(070) 711 9600	gabriela.teran@europeanclimate.org	www.europeanclimate.org
(070) 344 0880	info@edctp.org	www.edctp.nl
(070) 412 5575	ejn@eurojust.europa.eu	www.ejn-crimjust.europa.eu
(070) 344 0966	info@emi-network.eu	www.emi-network.eu
(088) 866 2590	info@encs.eu	www.encs.eu
(070) 344 0745	secretariat@eukn.org	www.eukn.org
070-33 11 777	info@prodemos.nl	www.prodemos.nl
(070) 349 9517	ebn@clingendael.nl	www.europesebeweging.nl
06- 543 04 841	info@fondema.nl	www.fondema.nl
(070) 350 0978	schweighofer@weltreporter.net	www.bpv-fpa.nl
(070) 402 0943	arctica@planet.nl	www.arctica.nl
(070) 444 5082	info@genderconcerns.org	www.genderconcerns.org
(070) 345 6975	info@ghrd.org	www.ghrd.org
(070) 311 0970	info@gppac.net	www.gppac.net/page.php
(070) 376 5500	info@hivos.nl	www.hivos.nl
(070) 364 3591	info@iofc.nl	www.iofc.nl

## Alphabetical List of NGOs

Name	Address	Zip code	City
Institute for Environmental Security (IES)	Anna Paulownastraat 103	2518 BC	Den Haag
Institute for Historical Justice and Reconciliation (IHJR)	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
Institute for War & Peace Reporting (IWPR)	Zeestraat 100	2518 AD	Den Haag
IntEnt	Javastraat 58	2585 AR	Den Haag
International Association of Prosecutors (IAP)	Hartogstraat 13	2514 EP	Den Haag
International Bar Association Human Rights Institute (IBAHRI)	Carnegieplein 2	2517 KJ	Den Haag
International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (ICCT-The Hague)	Postbus 13228 - Koningin Julianaplein 10, 2595 AA	2501 EE	Den Haag
International Confederation of Midwives (ICM)	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
International Criminal Law Network (ICLN)	Koninginnegracht 27	2514 AB	Den Haag
International Criminal Law Services (ICLS)	Anna Paulownastraat 103	2518 BC	Den Haag
International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP)	Binckhorstlaan 36 (M04.03)	2516 BE	Den Haag
International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)	Zeestraat 100	2518 AD	Den Haag
International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA)	Prins Willem-Alexanderhof 5	2595 BE	Den Haag
International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)	Javastraat 56	2585 AR	Den Haag
International Institute for Communication and Development (IICD)	Raamweg 5	2596 HL	Den Haag
International Institute for Criminal Investigations (IICI)	Anna Paulownastraat 101	2518 BC	Den Haag
International Judicial Institute (IJI)	R.J. Schimmelpennincklaan 20-22	2517 JN	Den Haag
International Justice Mission Nederland (IJMN)	Bezuidenhoutseweg 249	2594 AM	Den Haag
International Mediation Institute (IMI)	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
International Network of Museums for Peace (INMP)	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP)	Andries Bickerweg 5	2517 JP	Den Haag
International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP)	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
International Statistical Institute (ISI)	Henri Faasdreef 312	2492 JP	Den Haag
International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC)	Bezuidenhoutseweg 2	2594 AV	Den Haag
International Water Association (IWA)	Koningin Julianaplein 2	2595 AA	Den Haag
IVN Natuur en Milieueducatie (IVN Zuid-Holland)	Zeestraat 100	2518 AD	Den Haag
Jacob Soetendorp Institute for Human Values (SI)	Postbus 710	2501 CS	Den Haag
Justitia et Pax	Lutherse Burgwal 10	2500 BH	Den Haag
KNCV Tuberculosefonds	Parkstraat 17	2514 JD	Den Haag
Kofi Annan Business School (KABS)	Kortenaerkade 12	2518 AX	Den Haag
Kreddha, International Peace Council	Jan van Nassaustraat 102	2596 BW	Den Haag
Lexchange	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
Liber	Prins Willem-Alexanderhof 5	2595 BE	Den Haag
Marokko Instituut (MAI)	Zeestraat 100	2518 AD	Den Haag
Melania Ontwikkelingssamenwerking	Lutherse Burgwal 10	2512 CB	Den Haag
Microjustice Initiative (MJJ)	Anna van Saksenlaan 51	2509 AA	Den Haag
Microjustice4All (MJFA)	Zeestraat 100	2518 AD	Den Haag
Model European Parliament (MEP)	Lange Voorhout 86 - 32	2514 EJ	Den Haag
Modèle Francophone Nations Unies (MFNU)	Scheveningseweg 237	2584 AA	Den Haag
Montesquieu Institute (MI)	Lange Voorhout 86 - 32	2514 EJ	Den Haag
Nederlandse Vrouwenraad (NVR)	Zeestraat 100	2518 AD	Den Haag
Nederlands-Vlaamse Accreditatieorganisatie (NVAO)	Parkstraat 28	2514 JK	Den Haag

Telephone	E-mail	Website
(070) 365 2299	info@envirosecurity.org	www.envirosecurity.org
(070) 361 5530	info@ihjr.org	www.historyandreconciliation.org
(070) 338 9016	marcel@iwpr.net	www.iwpr.net
(070) 305 1820	info@intent.eu	www.intent.eu
(070) 363 0345	sg@iap-association.org	www.iap-association.org
(070) 302 2827	hri@int-bar.org	www.ibanet.org
(070) 800 9531	info@icct.nl	www.icct.nl
(070) 306 0520	info@internationalmidwives.org	www.internationalmidwives.org
(070) 362 6579	secretary@icln.net	www.icln.net
06-249 96 650	iclsed@iclsfoundation.org	www.iclsfoundation.org
(070) 324 4557	info@ifhp.org	www.ifhp.org
(070) 356 0259	mpena@fidh.org	www.fidh.org
(070) 314 0884	ifla@ifla.org	www.ifla.org
(070) 335 5011	info-nl@ifaw.org	www.ifaw.org
(070) 311 7311	information@iicd.org	www.iicd.org
(070) 364 4660	iici@iici.info	www.iici.info
(070) 346 0974	info@iji.nl	www.iji.nl
06- 414 00 333	contact@ijmnl.org	www.ijmnl.org
(0044) 011 897 71 762	michael.leathes@immediation.org	www.immediation.org
(070) 345 0202	secretariat@inmp.net	www.museumsforpeace.org
(070) 302 1970	fip@fip.org	www.fip.org
(070) 346 2654	isocarp@isocarp.org	www.isocarp.org
(070) 337 5737	isi@cbs.nl	www.isi-web.org
(070) 304 4000	general@irc.nl	www.irc.nl
(070) 315 0792	water@iwahq.org	www.iwahq.org
(070) 302 3030	zuidholland@ivn.nl	www.ivn.nl
06- 427 60 532	info@soetendorp.org	www.soetendorpinstitute.org
(070) 313 6800	info@justitiaetpax.nl	www.justitiaetpax.nl
(070) 416 7222	info@kncvtbc.nl	www.tuberculose.nl
(070) 426 0465	marijke.vanbreene@kofiananbusinessschool.org	www.kofiananbusinessschool.org
(070) 314 1610	davinbremner@kredtha.org	www.kredtha.org
(070) 891 9101	info@lexchange.org	www.lexchange.org
(070) 314 0767	liber@kb.nl	www.libereurope.eu
06- 181 35 708	p.demas@chello.nl	www.marokkoinstituut.nl
(070) 313 6875	melania@cordaid.nl	www.melania.nl
(070) 349 4405	info@hiil.org	www.hiil.org
(070) 358 9221	info@microjustice4all.org	www.microjustice4all.org
(070) 363 0105	mep@montesquieu-instituut.nl	www.mepnederland.nl
(070) 306 6920	alainmedinger@yahoo.fr	www.mfnu.org
(070) 363 0105	info@montesquieu-instituut.nl	www.montesquieu-instituut.nl
(070) 346 9304	info@de-nvr.nl	www.nederlandsevrouwenraad.nl
(070) 312 2300	info@nvao.net	www.nvao.net

## Alphabetical List of NGOs

Name	Address	Zip code	City
Netherlands Association for the United Nations (NVVN)	Postbus 93539 - Clingendael 7, 2597 VH	2509 AM	Den Haag
Netherlands Atlantic Association (NAA)	Bezuidenhoutseweg 237a-239a	2594 AM	Den Haag
Netherlands Helsinki Committee (NHC)	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD)	Passage 31	2511 AB	Den Haag
Netherlands Red Cross (NRC)	Leeghwaterplein 27	2521 CV	Den Haag
Netherlands Society for International Affairs (NGIZ)	Postbus 93539 - Clingendael 7, 2597 VH	2509 AM	Den Haag
Netherlands Water Partnership (NWP)	Bezuidenhoutseweg 2	2594 AV	Den Haag
Oxfam Novib	Mauritskade 9	2500 GX	Den Haag
Paris Memorandum on Port State Control (Paris MOU)	P.O. Box 90653 - Nieuwe Uitleg, 2514 BP	2514 BP	Den Haag
Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA)	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
Partners voor Water (PWW)	Bezuidenhoutseweg 2	2594 AV	Den Haag
Pax Ludens Foundation	Zeestraat 100	2518 AD	Den Haag
Platform Spartak (PS)	Postbus 668 - van Maanenkade 218, 2501 CR	2501 CR	Den Haag
Prime Finance	Churchillplein 5E	2500 BS	Den Haag
Right to Play (RTP)	Laan van Nieuw Oost Indië 123	2593 BM	Den Haag
Save the Children	Postbus 82061 - Ln NOI 14-16, 2593 BT	2508 EB	Den Haag
SNV Netherlands Development Organisation	Dr. Kuypersstraat 5	2514 BA	Den Haag
Society for International Development (SID)	Zeestraat 100	2518 AD	Den Haag
Spanda Foundation	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
Stepping Stones for Africa	Willem van Outhoornstraat 48	2593 ZX	Den Haag
Stichting Vluchteling	Stadhouderslaan 28	2517 HZ	Den Haag
Sustainable Society Foundation (SSF)	Wassenaarseweg 16	2596 CH	Den Haag
Terre des Hommes Nederland (TDH)	Zoutmanstraat 42-44	2518 GS	Den Haag
The European Foundation on Social Quality (EFSQ)	Kortenaerkade 12	2518 AX	Den Haag
The European Library (TEL)	Prins Willem-Alexanderhof 5	2595 BE	Den Haag
The Hague Academy for Local Governance (THALG)	Nassaulaan 12	2514 JS	Den Haag
The Hague Center for Global Governance, Innovation and Emergence (THC)	Jan van Nassaustraat 102	2596 BW	Den Haag
The Hague Center for Strategic Studies (HCSS)	Lange Voorhout 16	2514 EE	Den Haag
The Hague Institute for Global Justice (THIGJ)	Sophialaan 10	2514 JR	Den Haag
The Hague International Model United Nations (THIMUN)	2e van Blankenburgstraat 119	2517 HC	Den Haag
The Hague Institute for the Internationalisation of Law (HiIL)	Bezuidenhoutseweg 16A	2594 AV	Den Haag
The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration (THP)	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
The Hague Security Delta (HSD)	Sophialaan 10	2514 JR	Den Haag
The Netherlands Waterworks Association (NWWA)	Sir Winston Churchillaan 273	2288 EA	Rijswijk
Tiye International (Tiye)	Zeestraat 100	2518 AD	Den Haag
Transparency International Nederland (TIN)	Benoordenhoutseweg 23	2596 BA	Den Haag
Upeace	Vredespaleis Carnegieplein 2	2517 KJ	Den Haag
UN Global Compact Netherlands (UNGC)	Bezuidenhoutseweg 12	2509 AA	Den Haag
United Network of Young Peacebuilders (UNOY Peacebuilders)	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organisation (UNPO)	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
Vluchtelingenwerk Den Haag	Hooftskade 91	2526 KB	Den Haag
VNG International	Nassaulaan 12	2514 JS	Den Haag

Telephone	E-mail	Website
(070) 374 6602	nvvn@clingendael.nl	www.nvvn.nl
(070) 363 9495	info@atlcom.nl	www.atlcom.nl
(070) 392 6700	office@nhc.nl	www.nhc.nl
(070) 311 5464	info@nimd.org	www.nimd.org
(070) 445 5666	service@redcross.nl	www.rodekruis.nl
(070) 374 6602	ngiz@clingendael.nl	www.ngiz.nl
(070) 304 3700	info@nwp.nl	www.nwp.nl
(070) 342 1621	info@oxfamnovib.nl	www.oxfamnovib.nl
(070) 456 1508	secretariat@parismou.org	www.parismou.org
(070) 360 4433	info@pgaction.org	www.pgaction.org
(088) 602 8058	info@partnersvoorwater.nl	www.partnersvoorwater.nl
(070) 250 0065	info@paxludens.org	www.paxludens.org
(070) 388 9970	info@platformspartak.eu	www.platformspartak.eu
(070) 820 0400	secretary@primefinancedisputes.org	www.primefinancedisputes.com
(070) 315 3490	info@righttoplay.nl	www.righttoplay.nl
(070) 338 4448	info@savethechildren.nl	www.savethechildren.nl
(070) 344 0244	info@snworld.org	www.snworld.org
(070) 205 0215	info@sid.nl.org	www.sid-nl.org
(070) 362 6522	info@spanda.org	www.spanda.org
(070) 381 9122	info@steppingstonesforafrica.org	www.steppingstonesforafrica.org
(070) 346 8946	info@vluchteling.org	www.vluchteling.org
317 750645	info@ssfindex.com	www.ssfindex.com
(070) 310 5000	info@tdh.nl	www.terredeshommes.nl
(070) 426 0460	EFSQ@iss.org	www.socialquality.org
(070) 314 0685	info@theeuropeanlibrary.org	www.theeuropeanlibrary.org
(070) 373 8695	info@thehagueacademy.com	www.thehagueacademy.com
06 - 135 54 129	info@thehaguecenter.org	www.thehaguecenter.org
(070) 318 4840	info@hcss.nl	www.hcss.nl
(070) 302 8130	info@thigi.org	www.thigi.org
(070) 356 3273	info@thimun.org	www.thimun.org
(070) 762 0700	info@hiil.org	www.hiil.org
(070) 711 8984	info@thehagueprocess.org	www.thehagueprocess.org
(070) 302 8180	info@thehaguesecuritydelta.com	www.thehaguesecuritydelta.com
(070) 414 4750	info@vewin.nl	www.vewin.nl
(070) 356 0013	tiyeinternational@gmail.com	www.tiye-international.org
(070) 314 2452	communicatie@transparency.nl	www.transparency.nl
(070) 302 2878	info@upeace.nl	www.upeace.nl
(070) 349 0468	ven@vno-ncw.nl	www.gcnetherlands.nl
(070) 364 7799	info@unoy.org	www.unoy.org
(070) 364 6504	unpo@unpo.org	www.unpo.org
(070) 3897001	info@vluchtelingenwerkzuidvleugel.nl	www.vluchtelingenwerkzuidvleugel.nl
(070) 373 8401	vng-international@vng.nl	www.vng-international.nl

## Alphabetical List of NGOs

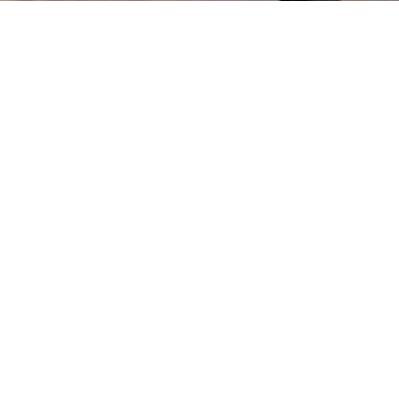
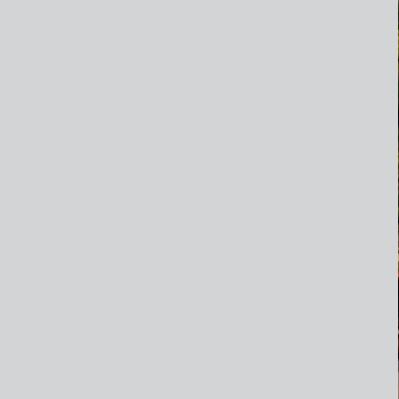
Name	Address	Zip code	City
Walk of Truth (WOT)	Laan Copes van Cattenburch 62	2585 GC	Den Haag
Water Governance Centre (WGC)	Koningskade 40	2509 AE	Den Haag
Wereldkinderen	Riouwstraat 191	2585 HT	Den Haag
Women Peacemakers Program (WPP)	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
Women for Water Partnership (WfWP)	Laan van Meerdervoort 70	2517 AN	Den Haag
Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice (WIGJ)	Noordwal 10	2513 EA	Den Haag
World Federalist Movement-Institute for Global Policy (WFM-IGP)	Bezuidenhoutseweg 99A	2594 AC	Den Haag
World Legal Forum	Koninginnegracht 27	2514 AB	Den Haag
World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)	Louis Couperusplein 2	2514 HP	Den Haag
Wo=men	Korte Poten 9B	2511 EB	Den Haag
Yi Jun Peace Museum and Academy Foundation	Wagenstraat 124A	2512 BA	Den Haag

## NGOs in The Hague region

Name	Address	Zip code	City
Amnesty International (regiokantoor Zuid-Holland/Zeeland)	Lange Geer 48a	2611 PW	Delft
AMREF Flying Doctors	Haagse Schouwweg 6 G	2332 KG	Leiden
Coastal & Marine Union (EUCC International)	Breestraat 89A	2311 CK	Leiden
Confucius Institute (CI)	P.N. van Eyckhof 3	2311 BV	Leiden
Defence for Children (ECPAT)	Hooglandse Kerkgracht 17 G	2312 HS	Leiden
Federation Internationale des Communautés Educatives (FICE-NL)	Hooglandse Kerkgracht 17 L	2313 HS	Leiden
International Child Development Initiatives (ICDI)	Hooglandse Kerkgracht 17 F	2314 HS	Leiden
International Research on Working Children (IREWOC)	Hooglandse Kerkgracht 17 H	2315 HS	Leiden

Telephone	E-mail	Website
(070) 358 7509	info@walkoftruth.org	www.walkoftruth.org
(070) 260 0057	info@watergovernancecentre.nl	www.watergovernancecentre.nl
(070) 350 6699	info@wereldkinderen.nl	www.wereldkinderen.nl
06- 457 46 379	isabelle@womenpeacemakersprogram.org	www.ifor.org/WPP
(070) 326 4176	secretariat@womenforwater.org	www.womenforwater.org
(070) 302 9911	info@iccwomen.org	www.iccwomen.org
(070) 363 4484	info@wfm-igp.org	www.wfm-igp.org
(070) 750 8688	secretary@worldlegalforum.org	www.worldlegalforum.org
(070) 314 2800	info@wspa.nl	www.wspa.nl
(070) 392 3106	info@wo-men.nl	www.wo-men.nl
(070) 356 2510	yijunpeacemuseum@hotmail.com	www.yijunpeacemuseum.com

Telephone	E-mail	Website
(015) 212 2284	amnesty@amnesty.nl	www.delft.amnesty.nl
(071) 576 9476	info@amref.nl	www.amref.nl
(071) 512 2900	admin@eucc.net	www.eucc.net
(070) 310 8600	kzxy.nl@gmail.com	www.confuciusinstituut.nl
(071) 516 0980	info@defenceforchildren.nl	www.ecpat.nl
(071) 513 7261	info@fice.nl	www.fice.nl
(071) 512 7420	icdi@icdi.nl	www.icdi.nl
(071) 512 2883	info@irewoc.nl	www.irewoc.nl



## Alphabetical List of IGOs in The Hague

Name	Address	Telephone	E-mail	Website
Benelux Bureau Intellectueel Eigendom (BBIE)	Bordewijklaan 15, 2591 XR	(070) 349 1111	info@boip.int	www.boip.int
Eurojust	Maanweg 174, 2516 AB	(070) 412 5000	info@eurojust.europa.eu	www.eurojust.europa.eu
European Commission, Representation in the Netherlands	Korte Vijverberg 5, 2513 AB	(070) 313 5300	burhay@ec.europa.eu	www.eu.nl
European Parliament, Information Office in the Netherlands	Korte Vijverberg 6, 2513 AB	(070) 313 5400	epdenhaag@europarlement.nl	www.europeesparlement.nl
Europol / European Cybercrime Centre (ECC)	Postbus 90850, 2509 LW Eisenhowerlaan 73, 2517 KK	(070) 302 5000	info@europol.europa.eu	www.europol.europa.eu
High Commissioner on National Minorities of the OSCE (HCNM/OSCE)	Prinsessegracht 22, 2514 AP	(070) 312 5500	hcnm@hcnm.org	www.osce.org/hcnm
International Court of Justice (ICJ)	Carnegieplein 2, 2517 KJ	(070) 302 2323	mail@icj-cij.org	www.icj-cij.org
International Criminal Court (ICC)	Maanweg 174, 2516 AB	(070) 515 8515	pio@icc-cpi.int	www.icc-cpi.int
International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY)	Churchillplein 1, 2517 JW	(070) 512 5285	nick.beston@icty.org	www.icty.org
International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA)	Passage 31, 2511 AB	(070) 302 8230	a.vermeulen@idea.int	www.idea.int
International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Postbus 10796, 2501 HT Carnegielaan 12, 2517 KH	(070) 318 1500	missionthehague@iom.int	www.iom-nederland.nl
Iran-United States Claims Tribunal (IUSCT)	Parkweg 13, 2585 JH	(070) 352 0064	registry@iusct.org	www.iusct.org
NATO Communications and Information Agency (NCI Agency)	Postbus 174, 2501 CD Oude Waalsdorperweg 61, 2597 AK	(070) 374 3002	info@ncia.nat.int	www.ncia.nato.int
Nederlandse Taalunie (NTU)	Lange Voorhout 19, 2514 EB	(070) 346 9548	info@taalunie.org	www.taalunieversum.org
Netherlands National Commission for UNESCO	Kortenaerkade 11, 2502 LT	(070) 426 0263	scunesco@unesco.nl	www.unesco.nl
Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	Johan de Wittlaan 32, 2517 JR	(070) 416 3300	media@opcw.org	www.opcw.org
Peace Palace Library (PPL)	Carnegieplein 2, 2517 KJ	(070) 3024125	peacelib@ppl.nl	www.ppl.nl
Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)	Carnegieplein 2, 2517 KJ	(070) 302 4165	bureau@pca-cpa.org	www.pca-cpa.org
The Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCCH)	Scheveningseweg 6, 2517 KT	(070) 363 3303	secretariat@hcch.net	www.hcch.net
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Postbus 18815, 2502 EV	(070) 346 6100	coker@unhcr.org	www.unhcr.org

## IGOs in The Hague region

Name	Address	Telephone	E-mail	Website
European Patent Office (EPO)	Patentlaan 2, 2288 EE Rijswijk	(070) 340 2040	info@epo.org	www.epo.org
European Space Research and Technology Centre (ESA/ESTEC)	Keplerlaan 1, 2200 AG Noordwijk	(071) 565 6565	jennifer.hordijk@esa.int	www.esa.int
Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL)	Dokter van der Stamstraat 1 2265 BC Leidschendam	(070) 515 9750	townsend@un.org	www.sc-sl.org
Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL)	Dokter van der Stamstraat 1 2265 BC Leidschendam	(070) 800 3400	stl-registry@un.org	www.stl-tsl.org
UNESCO Institute for Water Education (IHE)	Westvest 7, 2611 AX Delft	(015) 215 1715	info@unesco-ihe.org	www.unesco-ihe.org
UNICEF Netherlands	J.v.d.Eyndestraat 73, 2274 XA Voorburg	(070) 333 9300	info@unicef.nl	www.unicef.nl

## Alphabetical List of Educational, Knowledge and Cultural Institutions (The Hague)

Name	Address
Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations	Clingendael 7, 2597 VH
Deutsche Internationale Schule in Den Haag	Van Bleiswijkstraat 125, 2582 LB
European School of The Hague - Rijnlands Lyceum	Houtrustweg 2, 2566 HA
Hague Academy of International Law (HAIL/summercourses/450 students)	Carnegieplein 2, 2517 KJ
Hotelschool The Hague	Brusselselaan 2, 2587 AH
INHolland University of Applied Sciences	Theresiastraat 8, 2593 AN
International Baccalaureate	Churchillplein 6, 2517 JW
International Institute of Social Studies-Erasmus University (ISS)	Kortenaerkade 12, 2518 AX
International School of The Hague, Primary and Secondary School - Rijnlands Lyceum	Wijndaelerduin 1, 2554 BX
Kenniscentrum Europa Decentraal	Nassaulaan 12, Postbus 30435, 2500 GK
Leiden University, The Hague Campus	Lange Houtstraat 5-7, 2511 CV
Lighthouse Special Education (LSE)	Amalia van Solmsstraat 155, 2595 TA
Lycée Français Vincent van Gogh	Scheveningseweg 237, 2584 AA
Nederlands Dans Theater (expat dansers)	Schedeldoekshaven 60, 2511 EN
Netherlands Defence College	Brasserskade 227a, 2497 NX
Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)	Laan van Nieuw Oost-Indië 300, 2593 CE
Netherlands School of Public Administration	Lange Voorhout 17, 2514 EB
Nuffic, Netherlands organisation for international cooperation in higher education	Kortenaerkade 11, 2518 AX
Open University	Lange Houtstraat 11, 2511 CV
Residentie Orkest (expat orkestleden)	Schedeldoekshaven 84, 2511 EN
ROC Mondriaan Secondary Vocational Education	Leeghwaterplein 72, 2521 DB
Royal Academy of Art/Koninklijke Academie van Beeldende Kunsten	Prinsessegracht 4, 2514 AN
Royal Conservatoire/Koninklijk Conservatorium	Juliana van Stolberglaan 1, 2595 CA
Stichting Haagsche Schoolvereniging The Hague, Dutch and int. primary education	Nassaulaan 26, 2514 JT
Stroom (expat kunstenaars)	Hogewal 1-9, 2514 HA
The British School in the Netherlands (foundation, junior, senior, int. education)	Vrouw Avenweg 640, 2493 WZ
The Hague Academic Coalition (HAC)	Kortenaerkade 12, 2518 AX
The Hague Justice Portal (HJP)	R.J. Schimmelpennincklaan 20-22, 2517 JN
The Hague University of Applied Sciences (HHS)	Johanna Westerdijkplein 75, 2521 EN
The Polish School in The Hague	Colijnplein 9, 2555 HA
The Ukrainian School	Vlaskamp 19, 2592 AA Den Haag
T.M.C. Asser Instituut	R.J. Schimmelpennincklaan 20-22, 2517 JN
Vrije Academie (kunstenaars)	Paviljoensgracht 20 - 24, 2512 BP

## The Hague region

Name	Address
Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study (NIAS)	Meijboomlaan 1, 2242 PR Wassenaar
The American School of The Hague	Rijksstraatweg 200, 2241 BX Wassenaar
The Indonesian Embassy School in The Netherlands	Rijksstraatweg 679, 2245 CB Wassenaar

Telephone	E-mail	Website
(070) 324 5384	info@clingendael.nl	www.clingendael.nl
(070) 354 9454	info@disdh.nl	www.disdh.nl
(070) 700 1600	administration@eshth Hague.nl	www.europeanschoolthehague.nl
(070) 302 4242	registration@hagueacademy.nl	www.hagueacademy.nl
(070) 351 2481	info@hdh.nl	www.hotelschool.nl
(070) 312 0100	info.den Haag@inholland.nl	www.inholland.nl
(070) 352 6000	ibid@ibo.org	www.ibo.org
(070) 426 0460	information@iss.nl	www.iss.nl
(070) 338 4567	ish.primary@ishth Hague.nl	www.ishth Hague.nl
(070) 338 1090	info@europadecentraal.nl	www.europadecentraal.nl
(070) 302 1070	info@campusden Haag.nl	www.campusden Haag.nl
(070) 335 5698	info@hsvden Haag.nl	www.lighthouse.nl
(070) 306 6920	secretaire@lyceevangogh.nl	www.lyceevangogh.nl
(070) 880 0300	info@ndt.nl	www.ndt.nl
(015) 284 4702	nlda@mindf.nl	www.nlda.nl
(070) 344 0640	nwo@nwo.nl	www.nwo.nl
(070) 302 4910	info@nsob.nl	www.nsob.nl
(070) 426 0260	info@nuffic.nl	www.nuffic.nl
(070) 361 4701	den Haag@ou.nl	www.ou.nl
(070) 880 0200	info@residentieorkest.nl	www.residentieorkest.nl
(088) 666 3000	cvb@rocmondriaan.nl	www.rocmondriaan.nl
(070) 315 4777	post@kabk.nl	www.kabk.nl
(070) 315 1515	info@koncon.nl	www.koncon.nl
(070) 318 4950	info@hsvden Haag.nl	www.hsvden Haag.nl
(070) 365 8985	info@stroom.nl	www.stroom.nl
(070) 315 4040	junior.leidschenveen@britishschool.nl	www.britishschool.nl
(070) 426 0494	secretariat@haguecoalition.org	www.haguecoalition.org
(070) 342 0844	info@haguejusticeportal.net	www.haguejusticeportal.net
(070) 445 8888	info@hhs.nl	www.dehaagsehogeschool.nl
(040) 213 5289	kierownik@spk-haga.nl	www.spk-haga.nl
06 1811 3320	info@oekraïenseschool.nl	www.oekraïenseschool.nl
(070) 342 0300	info@asser.nl	www.asser.nl
(070) 363 8968	info@vrijeacademie.org	www.vrijeacademie.org

Telephone	E-mail	Website
(070) 512 2700	nias@nias.knaw.nl	www.nias.knaw.nl
(070) 512 10 60	pr@ash.nl	www.ash.nl
(070) 517 8875	info@sekolahindonesia.nl	www.sekolahindonesia.nl

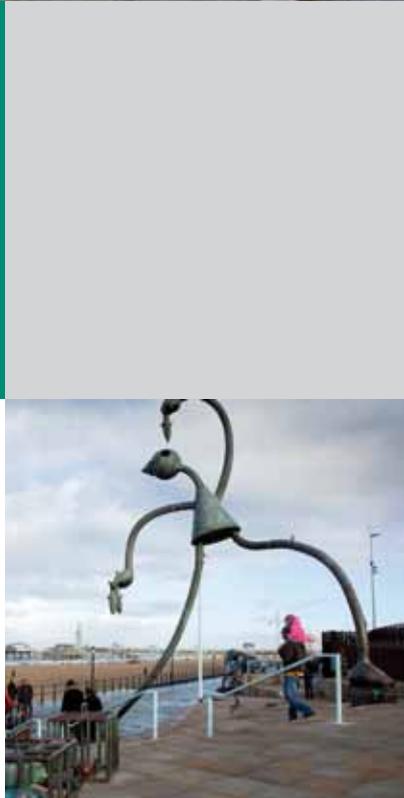
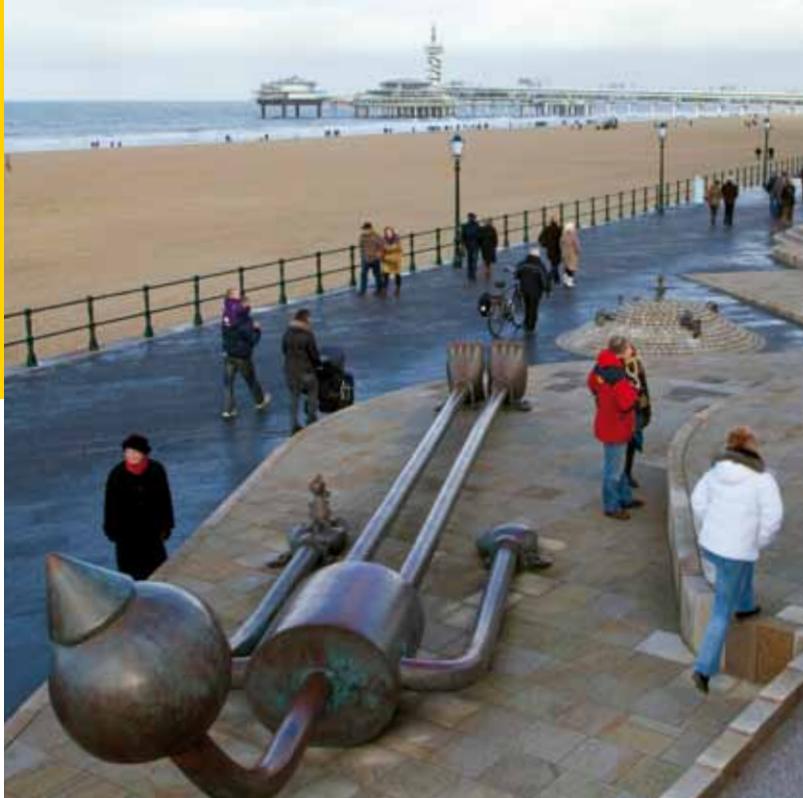
## Alphabetical List of Expat- and Service Organisations

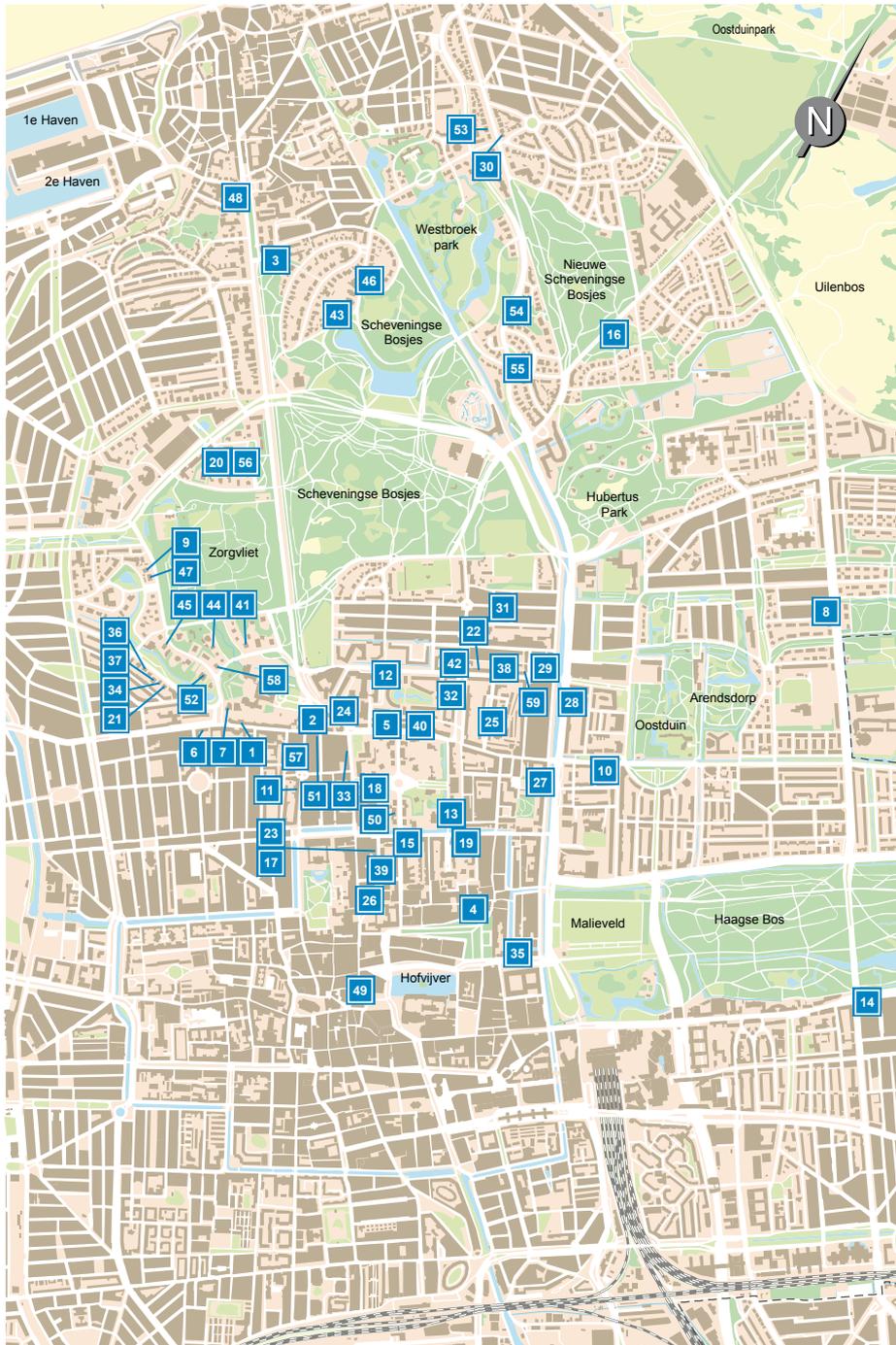
Expat- and Service organisations	Address	Telephone	E-mail	Website
ACCESS Foundation	Zeestraat 100 - 2nd Floor 2518 AD	0900 2 222 377	helpdesk@access-nl.org	www.access-nl.org
Accueil des Francophones de la Haye	Leuvensestraat 72, 2587 GK	(070) 212 2332	accueil.fr@gmail.com	www.accueillahaye.com
Alliance Française de la Haye	Kettingstraat 2, 2511 AN	(070) 362 1523	info@aflahaye.nl	www.aflahaye.nl
American Women's Club of The Hague	Johan van Oldebarneveldlaan 43, 2582 NJ	(070) 350 6007	info@awcthehague.org	www.awcthehague.org
Australian & New-Zealand Women's Club	P.O. Box 25, 2501 CA		membership@anzwc.nl	www.anzwc.nl
British Club of The Hague	Nieuwe Duiweg 25, 2587 AB	(070) 346 1973	info@britishclubthehague.nl	www.britishclubthehague.nl
Deutscher Klub in der Niederlanden	P.O. Box 85678, 2508 CJ	(070) 310 62 55	info@deutscherklub.nl	www.deutscherklub.nl
Hispanic Society of The Hague (ASOHA)	P.O. Box 82159, 2508 ED		secretaria@asoha.nl	www.asoha.nl
Indian Expat Society	Parkstraat 83, 2514 JG	06- 2266 0018	ramon.jaikaran@denhaag.nl	www.indianexpatsociety.org
International Club The Hague	Javastraat 26, 2585 AN	06- 2619 2141	info@internationalclub.eu	www.internationalclub.eu/en
International Women's Contact (IWC)	Vierloper 10, 2586 KV	(070) 355 8863	info@iwcthehague.nl	www.iwcthehague.nl
Outpost The Hague	Carel van Bylandtlaan 16, P.O. Box 162, 2501 AN	(070) 377 6530	outpost@shell.com	www.outpostthehague.com
Centro Español La Haya (Sociedad de Trabajadores Españoles)	Korte Lombardstraat 6, 2512 VR	(070) 388 5157	secretario@centroespanollh.com	www.centroespanollh.com
The Hague International Network (THIN)	Nassauplein 15, 2585 EB	(071) 5621034	thin@daesch.com	www.denhaag.nl

Diversen (non-profit)	Address	Telephone	E-mail	Website
Anglo-American Theatre Group (AATG)	Postbus 10239, 2501 HE	(070) 386 2081	membership@aatg.nl	www.aatg.nl
Carnegie-Wateler Peace Prize	Carnegieplein 2, 2517 KJ	(070) 302 4242	carnegie@carnegie-stichting.nl	www.vredespaleis.nl
International Association of Schools of Jazz	Juliana van Stolberglaan 1, 2595 CA	(070) 315 1484	info@iasj.com	www.iasj.com
The Hague Bridge	City Hall-Atrium, Spui 70, 2511 BT	(070) 353 9787	haagsebrug@denhaag.nl	www.denhaag.nl/haagsebrug
The Hague Department of International Affairs	City Hall-Atrium, Spui 70, 2511 BT	(070) 353 3204	biz@denhaag.nl	www.thehague.com
The Hague International Centre	City Hall-Atrium, Spui 70, 2511 BT	(070) 353 5043	internationalcentre@denhaag.nl	www.thehague.com
The Hague Prize Foundation	City Hall-Atrium, Spui 70, 2511 BT	(070) 353 2298	thehagueprize@denhaag.nl	www.thehagueprize.nl

Diversen (profit)	Address	Telephone	E-mail	Website
Holland Books (Xpat Media)	Van Boetzelalaan 153, 2581 AR	(070) 306 3310	info@expat.nl	www.hollandbooks.nl
The HaGuest Card	Nassauplein 15, 2585 EB	(070) 346 3467	welcome@theguestcard.com	www.theguestcard.com
Women's Business Initiative International	Nassauplein 20, 2585 EC	(070) 358 8557	info@womensbusinessinitiative.net	www.womensbusinessinitiative.net
The Hague On Line	Hollanderstraat 45a, 2517 HH	(070) 356 2202	info@thehagueonline.com	www.thehagueonline.com
Xpat Archive	Paramaribostraat 20, 2585 GN	(070) 427 2014	welcome@xpatarchive.com	www.xpatarchive.com
XPat Journal	Koninginnegracht 27, 2514 AB	(070) 750 8688	secretary@worldlegalforum.org	www.worldlegalforum.org
The Hague Expat.tv	Esperantoplein 6, 2518 LE	(070) 310 7965	info@thexpat.tv	www.thexpat.tv

The Hague region	Address	Telephone	E-mail	Website
Expat desk Leiden	Stationsweg 41 2312 AT Leiden	(071) 5166000	welcome@expatcentreleiden.nl	www.expatcentreleiden.nl
Expat desk Delft	City Hall-Atrium, Spui 70, 2511 BT	(070) 353 5043	internationalcentre@denhaag.nl	www.delft.nl/delften/residents
Cecilia International Choir	Mozartlaan 5, 2253 HV, Voorschoten	(070) 345 2192	info@cecilia-choir.com	www.cecilia-choir.com





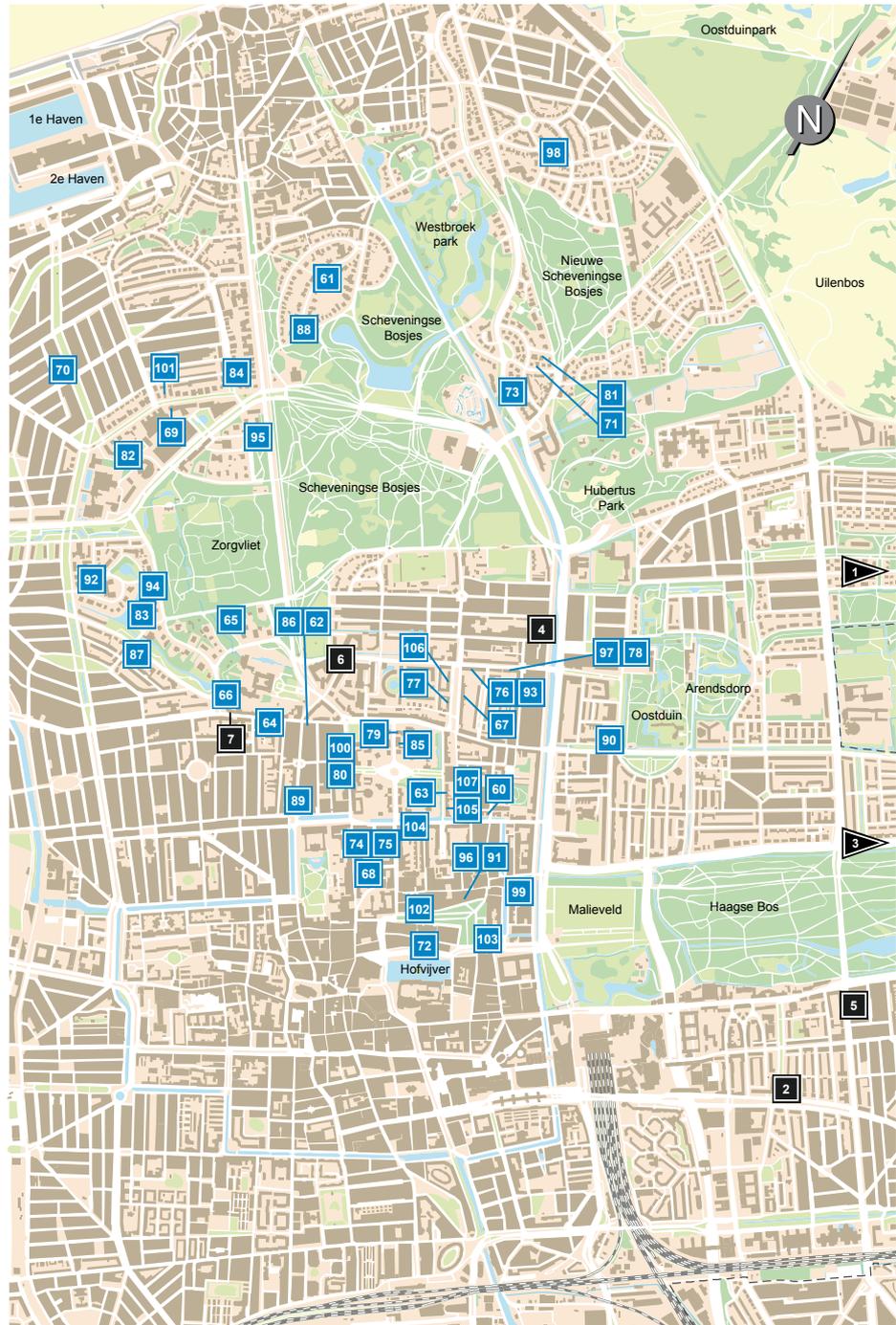
## Map of Embassies

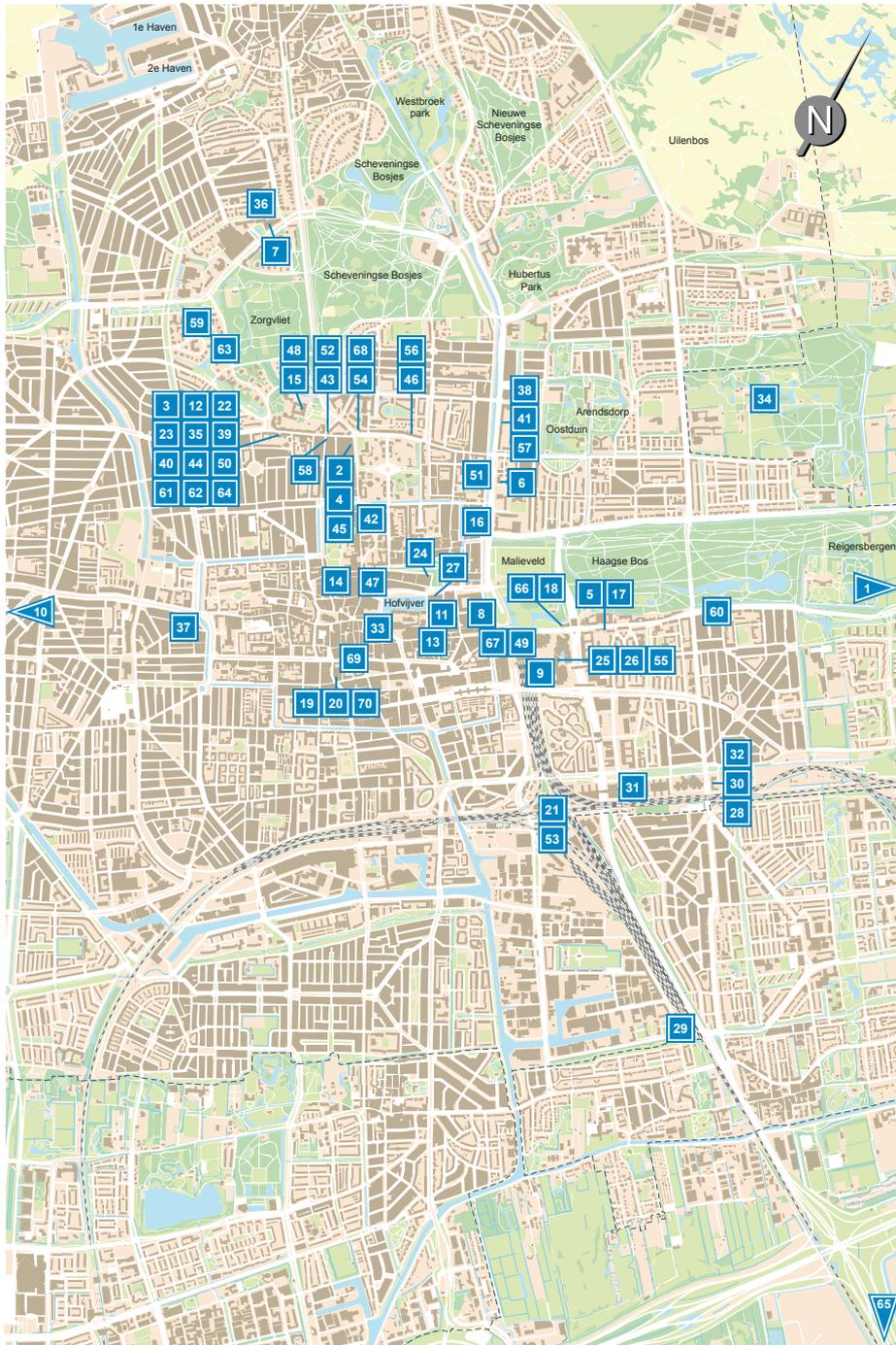
- 1 Afghanistan
- 2 Albania
- 3 Algeria
- 4 Angola
- 5 Argentina
- 6 Armenia
- 7 Australia
- 8 Austria
- 9 Azerbaijan
- 10 Bangladesh
- 11 Belarus
- 12 Belgium
- 13 Bolivia
- 14 Bosnia-Herzegovina
- 15 Brazil
- 16 Bulgaria
- 17 Cameroon
- 18 Canada
- 19 Chile
- 20 China
- 21 Colombia
- 22 Costa Rica
- 23 Croatia
- 24 Cuba
- 25 Cyprus
- 26 Czech Republic
- 27 Denmark
- 28 Dominican Republic
- 29 Ecuador
- 30 Egypt
- 31 El Salvador
- 32 Eritrea
- 33 Estonia
- 34 Finland
- 35 France
- 36 Georgia
- 37 Germany
- 38 Ghana
- 39 Greece
- 40 Guatemala
- 41 Holy See (Apostolic Nunciature)
- 42 Honduras
- 43 Hungary
- 44 India
- 45 Indonesia
- 46 Iran
- 47 Iraq
- 48 Ireland
- 49 Israel
- 50 Italy
- 51 Ivory Coast
- 52 Japan
- 53 Jordan
- 54 Kazakhstan
- 55 Kenya
- 56 Korea
- 57 Kosovo
- 58 Kuwait
- 59 Latvia

60. Lebanon
61. Libya
62. Lithuania
63. Luxembourg
64. Macedonia
65. Malaysia
66. Malta
67. Mexico
68. Morocco
69. New Zealand
70. Nicaragua
71. Nigeria
72. Norway
73. Oman
74. Pakistan
75. Panama
76. Palestinian Delegation
77. Peru
78. Philippines
79. Poland
80. Portugal
81. Qatar
82. Romania
83. Russia
84. Rwanda
85. Saudi Arabia
86. Senegal
87. Serbia
88. Slovakia
89. Slovenia
90. South Africa
91. Spain
92. Sri Lanka
93. Sudan
94. Suriname
95. Sweden
96. Switzerland
97. Thailand
98. Tunisia
99. Turkey
100. Ukraine
101. United Arab Emirates
102. United Kingdom
103. United States of America
104. Uruguay
105. Venezuela
106. Vietnam
107. Yemen

### Consulates (-General)

1. Barbados
2. Bhutan
3. Malawi
4. Nicaragua
5. Niger
6. Russia
7. Syria





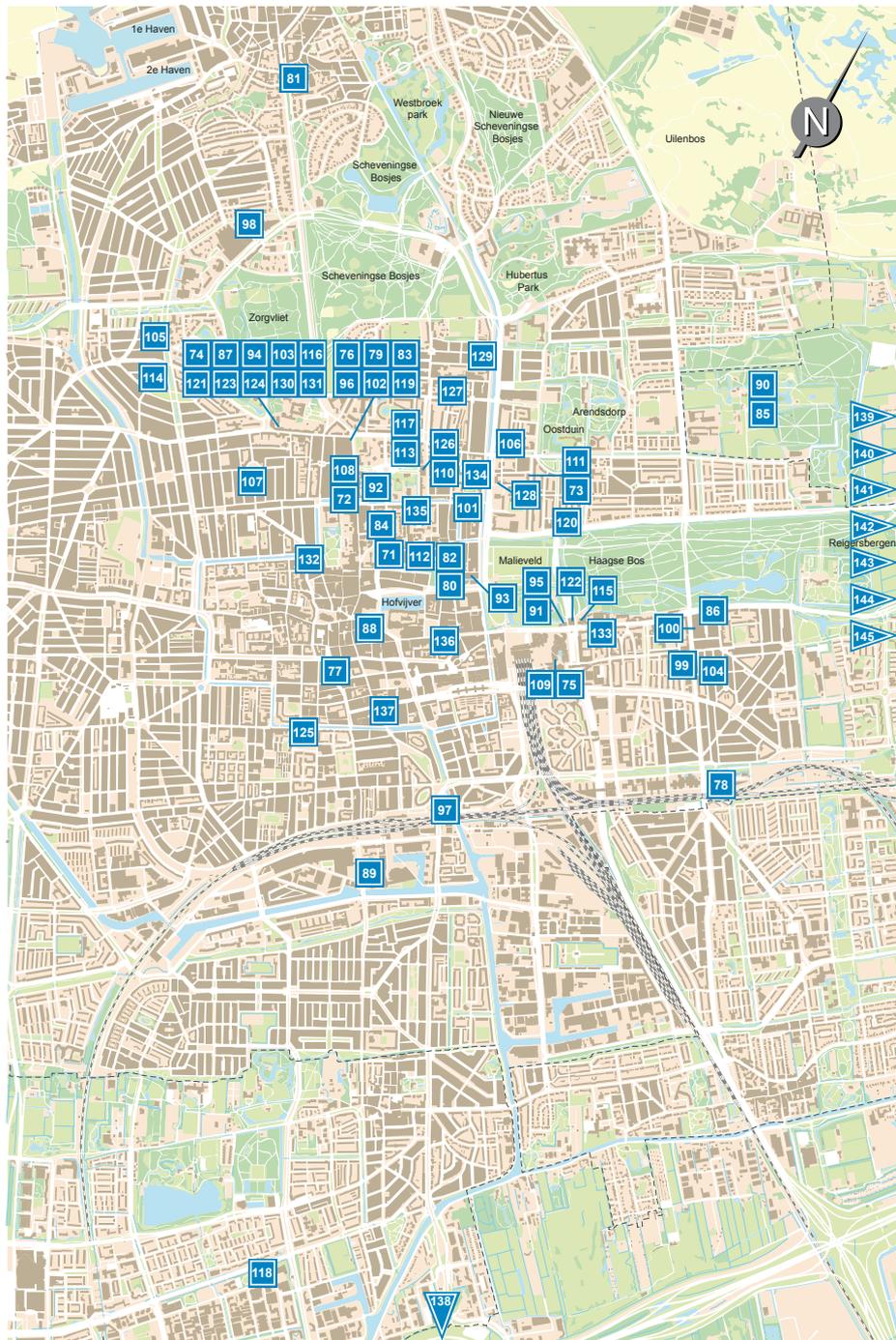
## Map of Non-Governmental Organisations

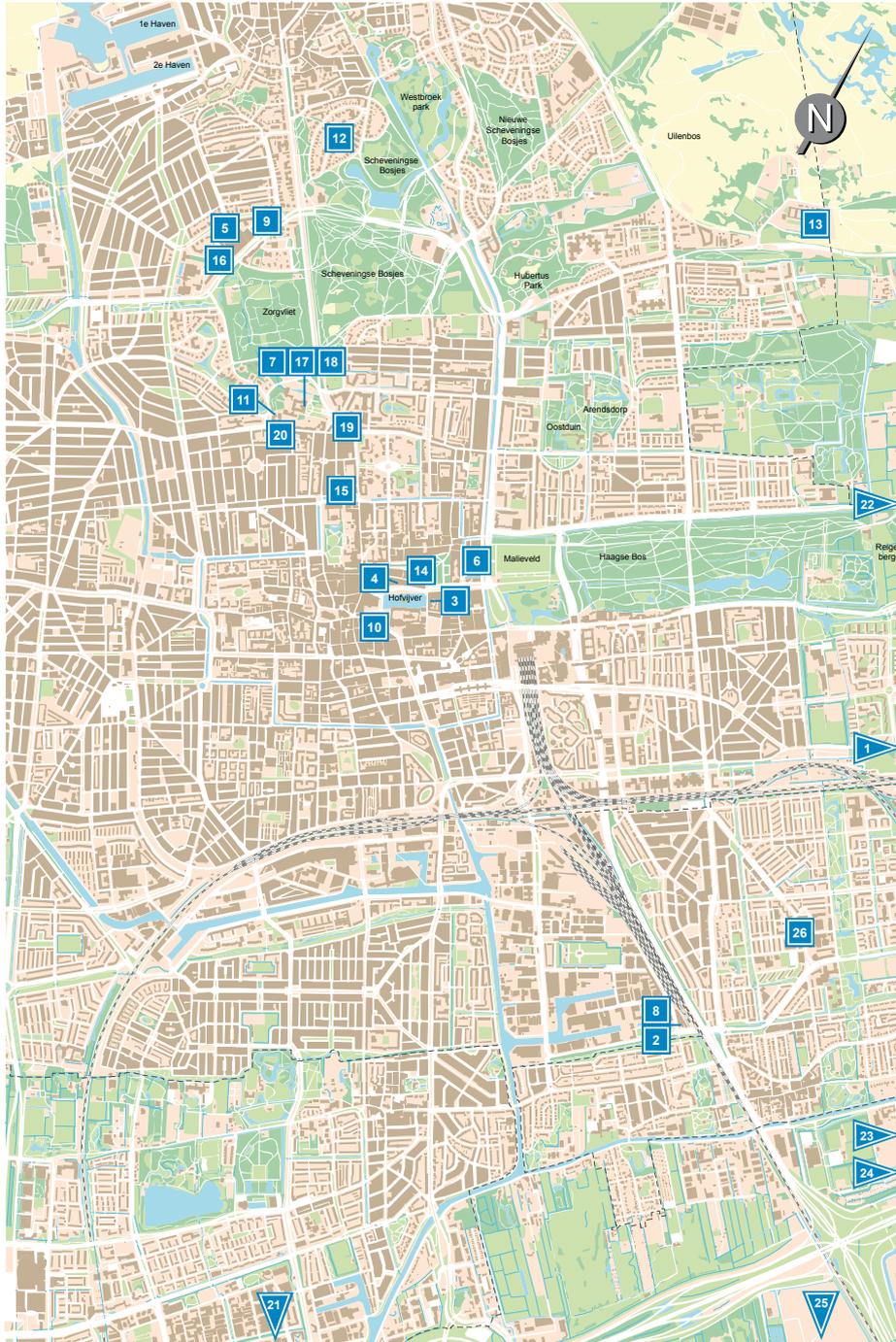
2. African Diaspora Policy Centre (ADPC)
3. African Foundation for International Law (AFIL)
4. Africa Legal Aid (AFLA)
5. Amnesty International (AI)
6. Aqua for All (Afa)
7. Association of Defence Counsel (ADC/ICTY)
8. Association of European Journalists (AEJ)
9. Association of National Committees of the Blue Shield (ANCBS)
10. Bangladesh Support Group (BASUG)
11. Bernhard van Leer Foundation
12. Bridging The Gulf (BTG)
13. Buro Beleidsbeïnvloeding Ontwikkelingssamenwerking (BBO)
14. Care Netherlands
15. Carnegie Foundation
16. Centre for International Legal Cooperation (CILC)
17. Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC)
18. Co-operative Programme on Water and Climate (CPWC)
19. Cordaid
20. CMC Mensen met een Missie
21. Diaspora Forum on Development (DFD)
22. Dutch Coalition on Disability and Development (DCDD)
23. Euroclio
24. Europa Nostra
25. Europeana
26. European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation (EBLIDA)
27. European Climate Foundation (ECF)
28. European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Programme (EDCTP)
29. European Judicial Network (EJN)
30. European Metropolitan network Institute (EMI)
31. European Network for Cyber Security (ENCS)
32. European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN)
33. Europa Direct Centre (EDC)
34. Europese Beweging Nederland (EBN)
35. Fondema
36. Foreign Press Association of the Netherlands
37. Foundation Arctic People Alert (APA)
38. Gender Concerns International (GCI)
39. Global Human Rights Defence (GHRD)
40. Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC)
41. Hivos
42. Initiatives of Change (IofC)
43. Institute for Environmental Security (IES)
44. Institute for Historical Justice and Reconciliation (IHJR)
45. Institute for War & Peace Reporting (IWPR)
46. IntEnt
47. International Association of Prosecutors (IAP)
48. International Bar Association Human Rights Institute (IBAHRI)
49. International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (ICCT-The Hague)
50. International Confederation of Midwives (ICM)
51. International Criminal Law Network (ICLN)
52. International Criminal Law Services (ICLS)
53. International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP)
54. International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)
55. International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA)
56. International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)
57. International Institute for Communication and Development (IICD)
58. International Institute for Criminal Investigations (IICI)
59. International Judicial Institute (IJI)
60. International Justice Mission Nederland (IJMNL)
61. International Mediation Institute (IMI)
62. International Network of Museums for Peace (INMP)
63. International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP)
64. International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP)
65. International Statistical Institute (ISI)
66. International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC)
67. International Water Association (IWA)
68. IVN Natuur en Milieueducatie (IVN Zuid-Holland)
69. Jacob Soetendorp Institute for Human Values (SI)
70. Justitia et Pax

- 71 KNCV Tuberculosefonds
- 72 Kofi Annan Business School (KABS)
- 73 Kredhda, International Peace Council
- 74 Lexchange
- 75 Liber
- 76 Marokko Instituut (MAI)
- 77 Melania Ontwikkelingssamenwerking
- 78 Microjustice Initiative (MJI)
- 79 Microjustice 4 All (MJFA)
- 80 Model European Parliament (MEP)
- 81 Modèle Francophone Nations Unies (MFNU)
- 82 Montesquieu Institute (MI)
- 83 Nederlandse Vrouwenraad (NVR)
- 84 Nederlands-Vlaamse Accreditatieorganisatie (NVAO)
- 85 Netherlands Association for the United Nations (NVN)
- 86 Netherlands Atlantic Association (NAA)
- 87 Netherlands Helsinki Committee (NHC)
- 88 Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD)
- 89 Netherlands Red Cross (NRC)
- 90 Netherlands Society for International Affairs (NGIZ)
- 91 Netherlands Water Partnership (NWP)
- 92 Oxfam Novib
- 93 Paris Memorandum on Port State Control (Paris MOU)
- 94 Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA)
- 95 Partners voor Water (PWW)
- 96 Pax Ludens Foundation
- 97 Platform Spartak (PS)
- 98 Prime Finance
- 99 Right to Play (RTP)
- 100 Save the Children
- 101 SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
- 102 Society for International Development (SID)
- 103 Spanda Foundation
- 104 Stepping Stones for Africa (SSFA)
- 105 Stichting Vluchteling
- 106 Sustainable Society Foundation (SSF)
- 107 Terre des Hommes Nederland (TDH)
- 108 The European Foundation on Social Quality (EFSQ)
- 109 The European Library (TEL)
- 110 The Hague Academy for Local Governance (THALG)
- 111 The Hague Center for Global Governance, Innovation and Emergence (THC)
- 112 The Hague Center for Strategic Studies (HCSS)
- 113 The Hague Institute for Global Justice (THIGJ)
- 114 The Hague International Model United Nations (THIMUN)
- 115 The Hague Institute for the Internationalisation of Law (HIL)
- 116 The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration (THP)
- 117 The Hague Security Delta (HSD)
- 118 The Netherlands Waterworks Association (NWWA)
- 119 Tye International (Tye)
- 120 Transparency International Nederland (TIN)
- 121 Upeace
- 122 UN Global Compact Netherlands (UNGC)
- 123 United Network of Young Peacebuilders (UNOY Peacebuilders)
- 124 Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organisation (UNPO)
- 125 Vluchtelingenwerk Den Haag
- 126 VNG International
- 127 Walk of Truth (WOT)
- 128 Water Governance Centre (WGC)
- 129 Wereldkinderen
- 130 Women Peacemakers Program (WPP)
- 131 Women for Water Partnership (WWP)
- 132 Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice (WIGJ)
- 133 World Federalist Movement-Institute for Global Policy (WFM-IGP)
- 134 World Legal Forum
- 135 World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)
- 136 Wo=men
- 137 Yi Jun Peace Museum and Academy Foundation

## NGOs in The Hague region

- 138 Amnesty International (regiokantoor Zuid-Holland/Zeeland)
- 139 AMREF Flying Doctors
- 140 Coastal & Marine Union (EUCC International)
- 141 Confucius Institute (CI)
- 142 Defence for Children (ECPAT)
- 143 Federation Internationale des Communautés Educatives (FICE-NL)
- 144 International Child Development Initiatives (ICDI)
- 145 International Research on Working Children (IREWOC)





## Map of Intergovernmental Organisations

1. Benelux Bureau Intellectueel Eigendom (BBIE)
2. Eurojust
3. European Commission, Representation in the Netherlands
4. European Parliament, Information Office in the Netherlands
5. Europol / European Cybercrime Centre (ECC)
6. High Commissioner on National Minorities of the OSCE (HCNM/OSCE)
7. International Court of Justice (ICJ)
8. International Criminal Court (ICC)
9. International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY)
10. International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA)
11. International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
12. Iran-United States Claims Tribunal (IUSCT)
13. NATO Communications and Information Agency (NCI Agency)
14. Nederlandse Taalunie (NTU)
15. Netherlands National Commission for UNESCO
16. Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
17. Peace Palace Library (PPL)
18. Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)
19. The Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCCH)
20. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

## The Hague region

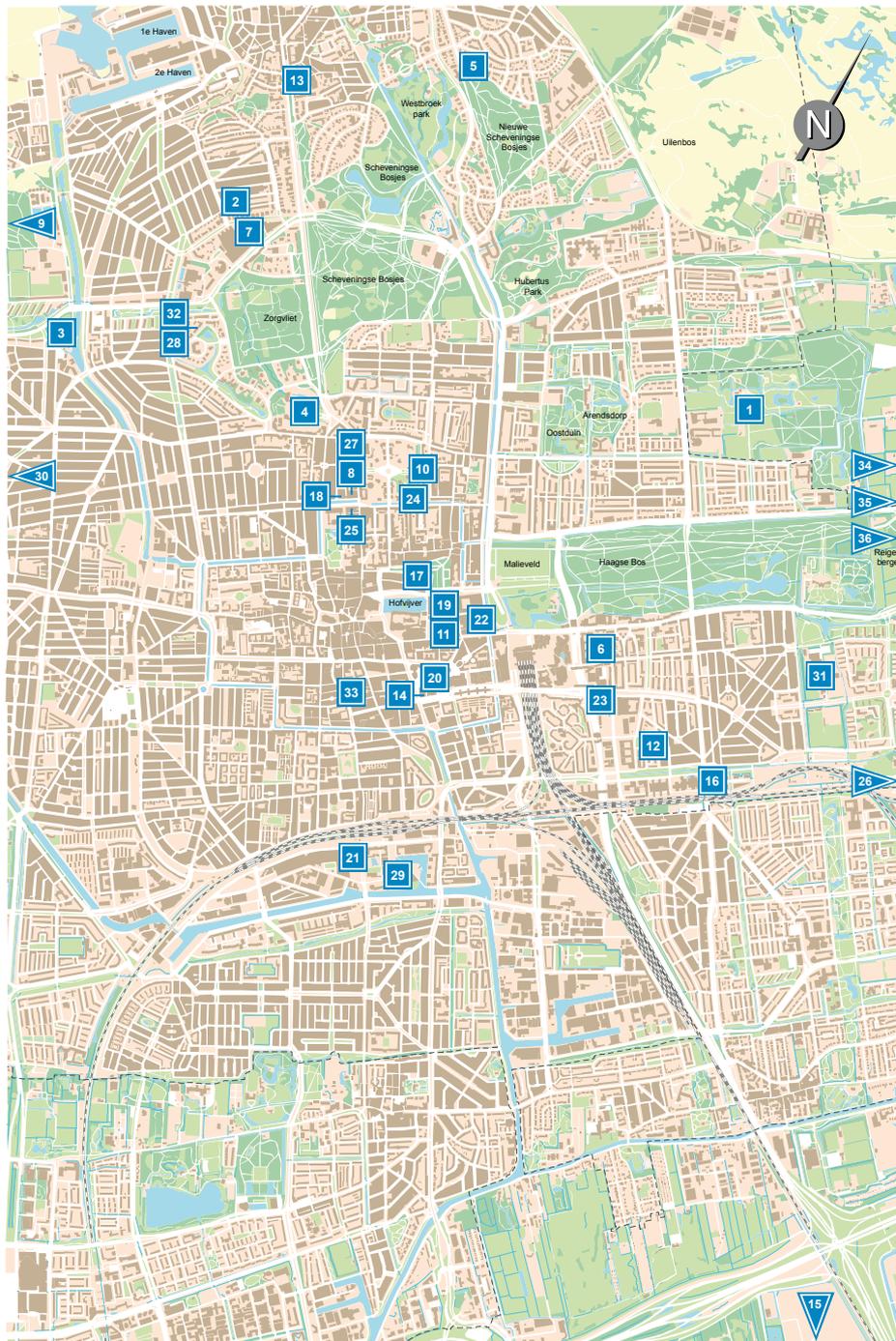
21. European Patent Office (EPO)
22. European Space Research and Technology Centre (ESA/ESTEC)
23. Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL)
24. Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL)
25. UNESCO Institute for Water Education (IHE)
26. UNICEF Netherlands

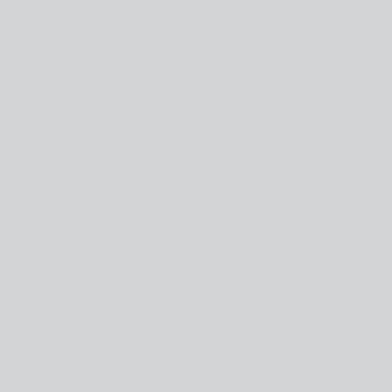
## Map of Educational & Knowledge Institutions

1. Clingendael, Netherlands Institute of International Relations
2. Deutsche Internationale Schule in Den Haag
3. European School of The Hague - Rijnlands Lyceum
4. Hague Academy of International Law (HAIL/summercourses/450 students)
5. Hotelschool The Hague
6. INHolland University of Applied Sciences
7. International Baccalaureate
8. International Institute of Social Studies-Erasmus University (ISS)
9. International School of The Hague, Primary and Secondary School - Rijnlands Lyceum
10. Kenniscentrum Europa Decentraal
11. Leiden University, The Hague Campus
12. Lighthouse Special Education (LSE)
13. Lycée Français Vincent van Gogh
14. Nederlands Dans Theater (expat dancers)
15. Netherlands Defence College
16. Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)
17. Netherlands School of Public Administration
18. Nuffic, Netherlands organisation for international cooperation in higher education
19. Open University
20. Residentie Orkest (expat orkestleden)
21. ROC Mondriaan Secondary Vocational Education
22. Royal Academy of Art/Koninklijke Academie van Beeldende Kunsten
23. Royal Conservatoire/Koninklijk Conservatorium
24. Stichting Haagsche Schoolvereniging The Hague, Dutch and int. primary education
25. Stroom (expat kunstenaars)
26. The British School in the Netherlands (foundation, junior, senior, int. education)
27. The Hague Academic Coalition (HAC)
28. The Hague Justice Portal (HJP)
29. The Hague University of Applied Sciences (HHS)
30. The Polish School in The Hague
31. The Ukrainian School
32. T.M.C. Asser Instituut
33. Vrije Academie (kunstenaars)

## The Hague region

34. Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study (NIAS)
35. The American School of The Hague
36. The Indonesian Embassy School in The Netherlands





# Colophon

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