

Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research

at the Department of Political Science, University of Heidelberg

Conflictbarometer 2005

Crisis - Wars - Coups d'État
Negotiations - Mediations - Peace Settlements

14th ANNUAL CONFLICT ANALYSIS



HIIK

The HEIDELBERG INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT RESEARCH (HIIK) at the DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG is a registered non-profit association. It is dedicated to research, evaluation and documentation of inner- and interstate political conflicts. HIIK evolved from the research project 'COSIMO' (Conflict Simulation Model) led by Prof. Dr. Frank R. Pfetsch (University of Heidelberg) and financed by the German Research Association in 1991.

Conflict

We define conflicts as the clashing of interests (positional differences) on national values of some duration and magnitude between at least two parties (organized groups, states, groups of states, organizations) that are determined to pursue their interests and win their cases.

Conflict Items

Territory
Secession
Decolonization
Autonomy
System, Ideology
National Power
Regional Predominance
International Power
Resources
Other

Conflict Intensities

State of Violence	Intensity Group	Level of Intensity	Name of Intensity	Definition
non-violent	low	1	Latent Conflict	A positional difference on definable values of national meaning is considered to be a latent conflict if respective demands are articulated by one of the parties and perceived by the other as such.
		2	Manifest Conflict	A manifest conflict includes the use of measures that are located in the preliminary stage to violent force. This includes for example verbal pressure, threatening explicitly with violence, or the imposition of economic sanctions.
violent	medium	3	Crisis	A crisis is a tense situation in which at least one of the parties uses violent force in sporadic incidents.
	high	4	Severe Crisis	A conflict is considered to be a severe crisis if violent force is repeatedly used in an organized way.
		5	War	A war is a type of violent conflict in which violent force is used with a certain continuity in an organized and systematic way. The conflict parties exercise extensive measures, depending on the situation. The extent of destruction is massive and of long duration.

The present Conflict Barometer 2005 reflects our current state of research.

Therefore, this edition's data might differ from previous editions.

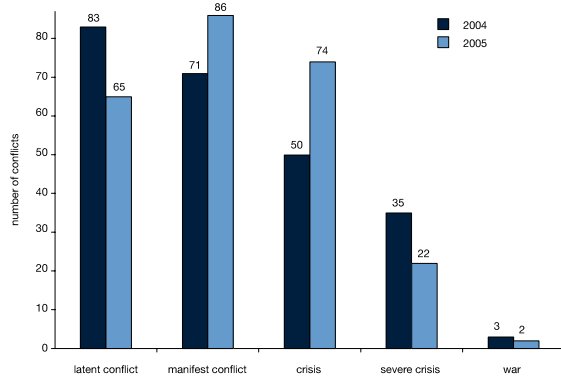
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Global Conflict Panorama

Global Development

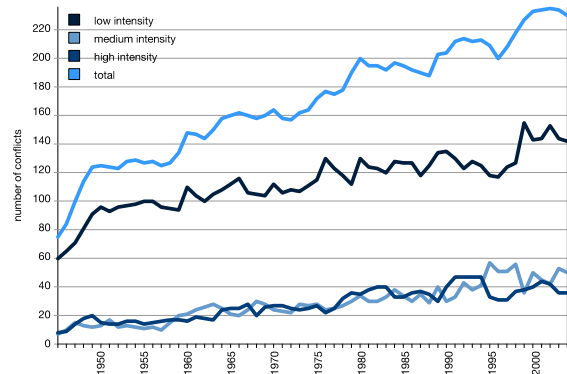
In 2005, there are 249 political conflicts. Two of them are wars and 22 are severe crises, making a total of 24 conflicts being carried out with a massive amount of violence. 74 conflicts are classified as crises, meaning violence is used only occasionally. In contrast, there are 151 non-violent conflicts, which can be differentiated in 86 manifest and 65 latent conflicts.

Global Intensities 2005 compared to 2004



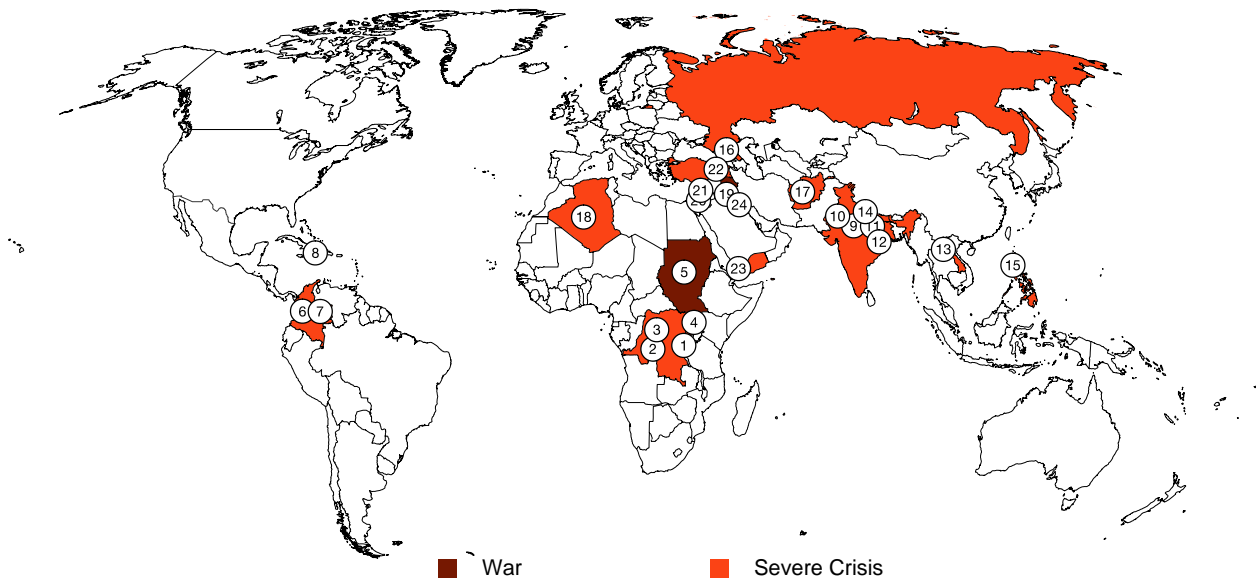
Compared to last year, the number of conflicts carried out on the highest intensity level has slightly decreased from three to two wars. These two, the conflict in Sudan's Darfur region [=> Sudan (Darfur)] and the war between the Iraqi Interim Government and predominantly Sunni insurgents [=> Iraq (insurgents)], had already been carried out on the same level of intensity in the previous year. Last year's third war, in the DR Congo [=> DR Congo (various rebel groups)], deescalated to a severe crisis. The number of severe crises has decreased significantly from 35 to 22, reflecting a significant reduction of conflicts on the two highest intensity levels. In 2005, 24 high-intensity conflicts are counted, compared to 38 in 2004. The number of crises, representing conflicts of medium intensity, has increased strikingly from 50 to 74. On the one hand, this increase signifies the trend of deescalation since the majority of last year's severe crises deescalated by one level. On the other hand, this development is due to the escalation of some formerly non-violent conflicts to

Ongoing global Conflicts of low, medium and high Intensity 1945 to 2005



a violent level and eleven new conflicts turning violent in the very year of their beginning. The number of conflicts on the non-violent intensity levels has decreased by three, from 154 to 151. While manifest conflicts have risen from 71 to 86, latent conflicts were reduced from 83 to 65. The total number of conflicts has risen from 242 to 249, as six conflicts ended in 2004 and 13 new conflicts emerged in 2005. These are set as follows: In Europe, two conflicts ended in 2004 and one new conflict emerged in 2005. In Africa, no conflict ended in 2004, one is considered to have ended in 2005 so far, as the territorial dispute between Niger and Benin was determined by a decision of the International Court of Justice in The Hague. Five new conflicts occurred in Africa. In the Americas, one conflict ended in 2004 and three new ones arose in 2005; in Asia and Oceania, two ended and four are new; in the Middle East and Maghreb, one ended and no new ones emerged. Out of the 13 new conflicts, only two are being carried out without violence: Gambia vs. Senegal and Colombia vs. Venezuela. Eleven are fought on a low level of violence: France (rioters), Guinea (assassination attempt), Ethiopia (opposition), Ethiopia (Oromo - Somali), Sudan (Eastern Front), Belize (opposition), Colombia (Guambianos), Bangladesh (JMP), India (Meghalaya) and Uzbekistan (opposition). In order to show a long-term trend, the five intensity levels are categorized into three groups: the two non-violent levels are summarized as low intensity, crises as medium intensity, and severe crises and wars as conflicts of high intensity. The graph

Worldmap of Highly Violent Conflicts 2005



The countries affected by conflicts are marked regarding the highest intensity.

Legend

No. Name of Conflict and Disputed Items

Africa - severe Crise

- 1 Burundi (Hutu) - national power
- 2 DR Congo (Hema - Lendu) - regional predominance, resources
- 3 DR Congo (various rebel groups) - national power, resources
- 4 Uganda (LRA) - autonomy

Africa - Wars

- 5 Sudan (Darfur) - regional predominance

Americas - severe Crise

- 6 Colombia (ELN) - system / ideology, national power
- 7 Colombia (FARC) - regional predominance, system / ideology
- 8 Haiti - national power

Asia - severe Crise

- 9 India (Assam) - secession, resources
- 10 India (Kashmir) - secession
- 11 India (Manipur) - secession
- 12 India (Naxalites) - system / ideology
- 13 Laos (LCMD, CIDL) - national power, system / ideology, autonomy

No. Name of Conflict and Disputed Items

- 14 Nepal (Maoists) - system / ideology, national power
- 15 Philippines (Abu Sayyaf) - secession

Europe - severe Crise:

- 16 Russia (Chechnya) - secession

Middle East and Maghreb - severe Crises

- 17 Afghanistan (Taleban) - regional predominance, national power, system / ideology
- 18 Algeria (Islamist groups) - national power, system / ideology
- 19 Iraq (al-Zarqawi group) - national power, system / ideology
- 20 Israel (Hezbollah) - system / ideology
- 21 Israel (Palestinians) - secession, system / ideology, resources
- 22 Turkey (Kurds) - autonomy
- 23 Yemen (Believing Youth Movement) - system / ideology

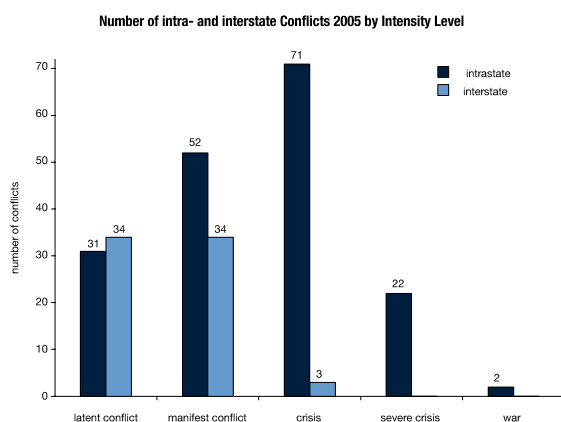
Middle East and Maghreb - Wars

- 24 Iraq (insurgents) - national power, system / ideology

below also presents the total number of conflicts observed. As shown by the graph, the number of annually observed conflicts has more or less continuously risen from 74 in 1945 to 249 in 2005. Most conflicts are low-intensity conflicts. When looking at high-intensity conflicts, a continuous and for the most part regular increase is obvious, from seven in 1945 to 38 in 2004. So the latest development of a decrease to 24 high-intensity conflicts in 2005 is quite remarkable. Three phases of high escalations can be distinguished: 1945 to 1949 from seven to 20, 1976 to 1979 from 22 to 37 and 1989 to 1991, the period that saw the collapse of the Soviet Union, from 31 to 47 marking the overall peak of high-intensity conflicts. Comparing the graphs of high- and medium-intensity conflicts, a diametrical trend is notable in the rise and fall of the curves. When the number of high-intensity conflicts increases, there is a decline in medium-intensity conflicts or crises respectively. This signifies that deescalating high-intensity conflicts often remain on a violent level, while crises often escalated to high-intensity conflicts. In many cases, individual conflicts oscillate between the level of a crisis and a severe crises or war.

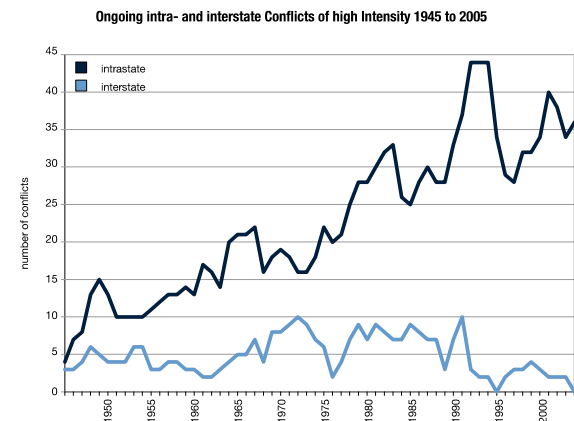
Analysis intrastate - interstate

In 2005, a total number of 178 internal and 71 interstate conflicts have been counted. None of the two wars and 22 severe crises has taken place between states, all of them being intrastate.



This represents a most remarkable finding. After all, in only three interstate conflicts (Armenia -

Azerbaijan, Nigeria - Cameroon, Bangladesh - India) violence has been used occasionally by the opposing parties. This was the case in 71 internal disputes. On the intensity level of manifest conflicts, the number of intrastate conflicts has also been considerably higher than that of international conflicts, with 52 to 34. Solely in matters of latent conflicts, interstate ones outweigh those within states by four.

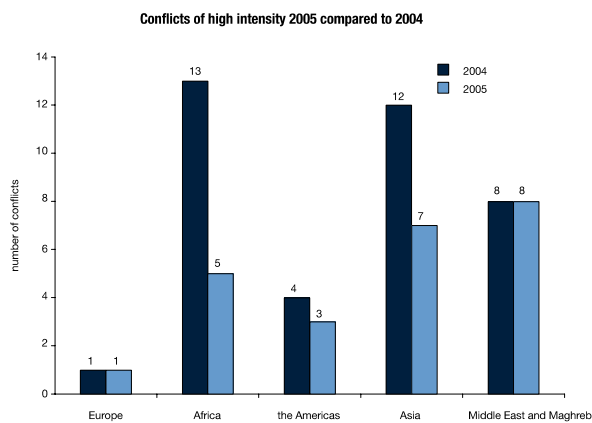


The long-term analysis, for which the two high intensity levels, severe crisis and war, have been summarized into one group, shows clearly that the predominance of intrastate violent conflicts can be observed from the beginning of the examined period.

Regional Development

The Americas are the region with the least total number of conflicts, 24. With a total of 86 out of 249, almost a third of all conflicts are located in Asia and Oceania. With 79, the region has also the highest number of low- and medium-intensity conflicts. In terms of crises, Asia and Oceania with 28 is followed by Africa with six crises less, third is Europe with half the number of Africa. Remarkably, Europe is the third in terms of the total number of conflicts, but has with only one severe crises [=>Russia (Chechnya)] the least number of high-intensity conflicts. Unlike previous years, with eight most high-intensity conflicts having been fought out in the Middle East and Maghreb, Asia and Oceania ranks second with seven high-intensity conflicts, Africa is third with five. This is just the inverse order as in the last

years, due to the fact that the number of high-intensity conflicts remained the same in the Middle East and Maghreb whilst a significant decrease took place in Asia and Oceania and an even greater one in Africa. It is also remarkable that there are no wars in the former region for the second year running, and only one war in Africa: Sudan (Darfur), while last year's other African war de-escalated by one level [=> DR Congo (various rebel groups)].

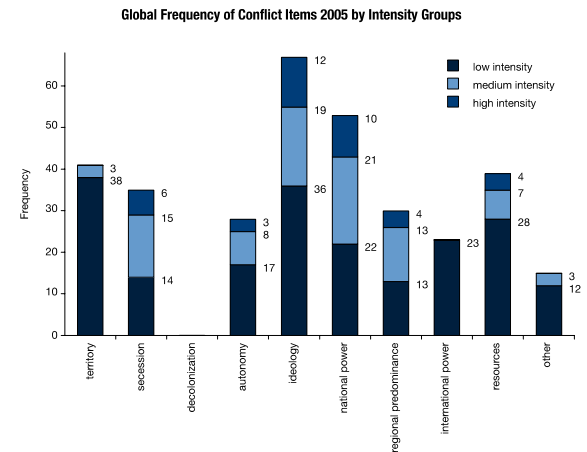


In the Middle East and Maghreb, as in the previous year also only one war is counted, taking place in the same conflict as last year [=> Iraq (insurgents)]. Europe is the region with the smallest number of high-intensity conflicts, both absolutely (one) and in relation to the number of states in the region. The Middle East and Maghreb has both the highest proportion of conflicts in total per state and high-intensity conflicts per state. Asia and Oceania may have nearly a third of the world's conflicts, but fewer conflicts per state than the Middle East and Maghreb, and also more than a third of the world's population. A comparison of high-intensity conflicts in the regions in 2004 and 2005 shows a significant decrease in Africa (13 to five) and Asia and Oceania (twelve to seven), a slight decrease in the Americas (four to three), while the numbers in Europe (one) and the Middle East and Maghreb (eight) remain the same.

Conflict Items

Most conflicts in 2005 concerned ideological differences or were conducted in order to change the political system (67), the second most frequent

reason for conflict was the aspiration for national power (53). More than half of the conflicts on national power but less than half of ideological conflicts were carried out with the use of violence, albeit oftentimes only occasionally.

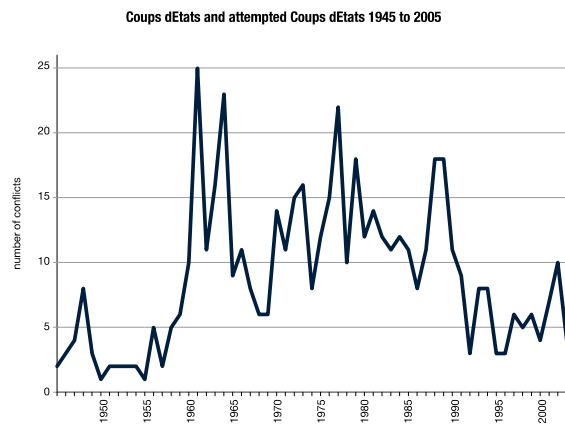


None of the disputes on international power - an interstate item - were violent in 2005. Territorial claims, another interstate item, are only rarely carried out violently - yet, all violent interstate conflicts in this year concerned territory -, whereas the intrastate items of secession and regional predominance are fought out violently in more than half of the cases. Autonomy, another intrastate item, is pursued violently in more than one third of the conflicts. Disputes about resources were violent in less than a third of the observed cases. One has to keep in mind that conflicts often have more than one item, resources being the item very frequently mixed with national and international power as well as with regional predominance, autonomy and secession.

Coups d'États

After last year's peak of ten attempted coups, there were three successful and no failed coups in 2005. In Mauritania, which is assigned here to the region of the Middle East and Maghreb, a group of Republican Guards overthrew the regime of President Maouiya Ould Taya two years after an unsuccessful attempt to oust him. The other two putsches took place in Asia. In Nepal, King Gyanendra sacked the government and imposed a state of emergency on February 1. In Kyrgyzstan, a coup by the people after fraudulent elections

ousted authoritarian President Askar Akayev who fled to Russia in April.



Terrorism

Terrorism is not a new phenomenon. Europe has been confronted with this kind of violence for decades, with ETA in Spain or the IRA in Northern Ireland. But with the events of September 11, 2001, terrorism seems to have reached a new quality. Motivated by fundamentalist religious faith, the transnational al-Qaeda network plots attacks, usually suicide attacks, long in advance in order to produce large effects with a massive amount of destruction or many victims, to receive the most possible public attention. This aim was certainly achieved with last years' attack on the public transportation system in Madrid, Spain, and this year's events in Great Britain and Jordan. On July 7, a series of bomb attacks on London's public transportation system killed 56 persons, including the four suicide assassins of British nationality. About 700 people were injured. After the police searched houses in the cities of Leeds, Luton, and Birmingham, the mastermind of the attacks was identified on July 14, a Pakistani with connections to Osama Bin Laden, head of the Islamist terrorist organization of al-Qaeda. On July 21, four attempted bombings took place in the British capital. Seven suspects were arrested and formally charged. On November 9, three hotels in the Jordan capital of Amman were attacked by suicide bombers. Al-Qaeda in Iraq, led by the Jordanian citizen Abu Mussab al-Zarqawi, claimed responsibility for the terrorist attacks killing 56 people. Despite the fact that such events have an impact on international relations that are challenged

by the terrorist threat, they are not taken into account as separate conflicts here. In the cases described, the terrorists' claims do not refer to conflicts directly carried out between the attacker and the addressee, but are often related to other conflicts, e.g. in Iraq or the Middle East conflict, and aimed at changing the (foreign) policies of the target countries. We do assess terrorist attacks, but only as a measure of conflict conduct and not as separate conflicts. Therefore, conflicts like Iraq (al-Zarqawi group), Israel (Palestinians), Philippines (Abu Sayyaf), Spain (Basque provinces), or United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) are taken into account here. In these cases, terrorist means are used by a conflict party as a measure to pursue its interests that, by our definition, are related to national values.

Dynamics within individual Conflicts

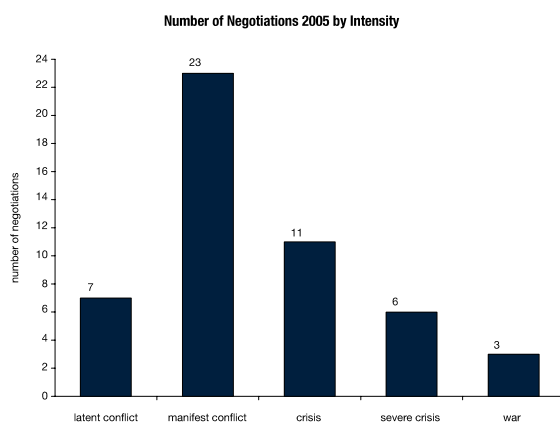
From 2004 to 2005, 171 conflicts remained on the same intensity level. A total of 34 conflicts escalated, nine out of these by two levels, 25 by one. 31 conflicts deescalated, seven of these by two levels, 24 by one. Of the nine conflicts that escalated by two levels, all turned from a latent conflict to a crisis. Out of the seven conflicts that deescalated by two levels, all turned from violent to non-violent: Two former crises transformed to latent conflicts and five severe crises to manifest conflicts. Of 31 deescalated conflicts, 15 were carried out without violence in 2005.

Change of Intensity	Number
Escalation by four Levels	0
Escalation by three Levels	0
Escalation by two Levels	9
Escalation by one Levels	25
No Change	171
Deescalation by one Levels	24
Deescalation by two Levels	7
Deescalation by three Levels	0
Deescalation by four Levels	0

Measures of Conflict Resolution

Negotiations

In at least 24 of the 249 current conflicts, talks, negotiations and conferences were conducted at least once this year. Conflict parties were most likely to talk to each other in conflicts that were carried out on the two highest intensity levels.



Most talks took place in North Korea vs. USA, South Korea, Japan, followed by North Korea vs. South Korea and Côte d'Ivoire (rebels).

Treaties

A total of 22 treaties or agreements were signed on the regulation of conflicts in 2005; five of these in highly violent conflicts, e.g. in Sudan (Darfur) and Burundi (Hutu). Amongst the total number, three peace treaties were reached [Sudan (SPLM/A), Senegal (MFDC), Indonesia (Aceh)] and three ceasefires concluded [Burundi (Hutu), Côte d'Ivoire (rebels), India (Bodos - Santhals)]. Nevertheless, these agreements did not result in final resolutions of the conflicts concerned. The other deals referred to the regulation of procedures or disputed items, or were of a more general nature like memorandums of understanding and declarations on principles.

International Organizations

By the end of 2005, the United Nations Organization (UNO) had 18 peacekeeping missions, including two political missions. Two new peacekeeping operations were established and two ended during the analyzed period. On May 20, the political mission of the UN Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL) commenced in order to support the capacity development of critical institutions to strengthen democratic governance, and to help further build peace. On March 24, the UN decided to deploy the UN Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) in order to support the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of January 9, signed by the government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement / Army (SPLM/A). At the end of the year, 3,519 troops were present in Sudan. This mission underlined the risen efforts the UN has been making in Africa in recent years. In 2004, the UN for the first time provided six missions simultaneously in this conflict-ridden region (ONUB in Burundi, UNOCI in Côte d'Ivoire, UNMIL in Liberia, MONUC in the DR Congo, UNMEE in Ethiopia and Eritrea, and UNAMSIL in Sierra Leone). In 2005, this number, with the Sudan mission, was even increased to seven concurrent operations. Therefore, Africa constitutes the region with most UN missions, followed by the Middle East and Maghreb with five ongoing peacekeeping activities (political mission UNAMA in Afghanistan, UNDOF in the Golan Heights between Israel and Syria, MINURSO in Western Sahara, Morocco, UNIFIL in Lebanon, and UNTSO in Israel). As in the previous year, the UN maintained three missions in Europe (UNFICYP in Cyprus, UNOMIG in Abkhazia, Georgia and UNMIK in Kosovo, Serbia and Montenegro). Despite the fact that Asia and Oceania was the region with the second highest total number of highly violent conflicts, there were only three active missions (UNOTIL succeeded UNMISSET in Eastern Timor; UNMOGIP in India and Pakistan). One of these, UNMISSET, ended on May 20, but was succeeded by UNOTIL. A general observation concerning UN peacekeeping missions is that the international community is giving Blue Helmets more robust mandates and is increasing its efforts in violent

Overview: Present UN Peacekeeping Missions

Mission Acronym	Name of Mission	Start	Country
Europe			
UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	1964	Republic of Cyprus
UNMIK	United Nations Mission in Kosovo	1999	Serbia and Montenegro
UNOMIG	UN Observer Mission to Georgia	1993	Georgia
Africa			
MONUC	UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1999	DR Congo
ONUB	UN Mission for Burundi	2003	Burundi
UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone	1999	Sierra Leone
UNMEE	United Nations Mission in Ehtiopia and Eritrea	2000	Ethiopia/ Eritrea
UNMIL	UN Mission in Libera	2003	Liberia
UNMIS	UN Mission in Sudan	2005	Sudan
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire	2004	Côte d'Ivoire
The Americas			
MNUSTAH	UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti	2004	Haiti
Asia and Oceania			
UNMOGIP	United Nations Mission Observers Group in India and Pakistan	1949	India and Pakistan
UNOTIL	UN Office in Timor-Leste	2005	East Timor
Middle East and Maghreb			
MINURSO	UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	1991	Morocco (Western Sahara)
UNAMA	UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	2002	Afghanistan
UNDOF	UN Disengagement Observer Force Golan Heights	1974	Syria - Israel
UNIFIL	UN Interim Force in Lebanon	1978	Lebanon
UNTSO	UN Truce Supervizory Organization Middle East	1948	Middle East

conflicts. In four cases, UN troops have been assigned to high-intensity conflicts, namely in the war in Sudan (Darfur) as well as in the severe crises in Burundi (Hutu), the DR Congo (Hema - Lendu) and (various rebel groups), and Israel (Palestinians). By October, a total of 61,106 troops from 107 different countries had been assigned to peacekeeping missions. These numbers contrast with 62,790 troops from 103 different countries in 2004. Pakistan contributed most troops (8,183 to 9,914 troops in action during the year) in 2005, followed by Bangladesh (7,932 to 9,457) and India (5,154 to 6,878). 248 to 297 Germans were deployed in five missions. Apart from peacekeeping missions, the UN can also apply measures not involving the use of armed force in order to maintain or restore peace and security. Sanctions represent such measures. In 2005, the UN is maintaining sanctions against nine states: Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Iraq, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Sudan. Besides the UN, several regional

organizations maintain peacekeeping missions in 2005, e.g. the African Union (AU) in Sudan (Darfur), the Economic and Monetary Council of Central Africa (CEMAC) in the Central African Republic and the Organization of American States (OAS) in Haiti and Suriname. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) maintains a total of seven missions, most of them on the Balkans. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is leading peacekeeping missions in Kosovo and Afghanistan.

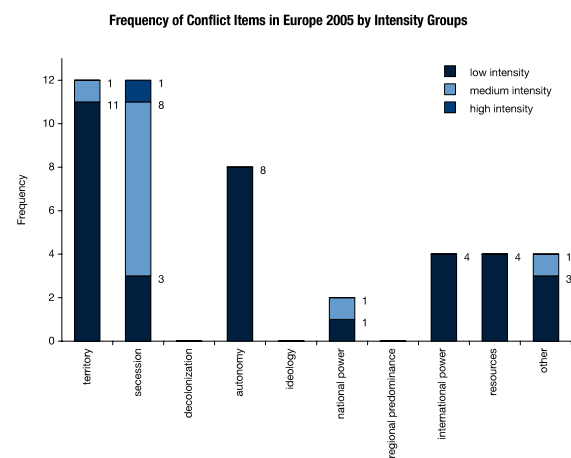
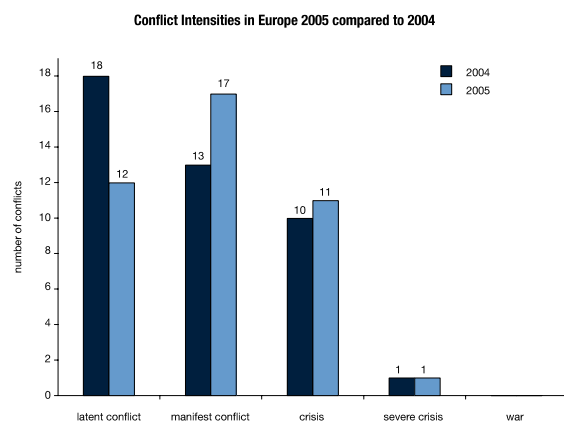
Authoritative Decisions by the ICJ

On September 29, Costa Rica instituted proceedings against Nicaragua. The case, which added up to the eleven cases already pending in 2004, was brought to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) at The Hague in a dispute concerning navigational and related rights of Costa Rica on the San Juan River. The ICJ issued three judgments in the period under review. On 12/15/04, the ICJ

found that it had no jurisdiction to entertain the claims on the "Legality of Use of Force" made by Serbia and Montenegro against Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, and the United Kingdom. Furthermore, on February 10, the court found that it had no jurisdiction to decide the dispute between Liechtenstein and Germany over "certain property". On 6/1/01, Liechtenstein had filed the application for the compensation of its citizens who were expropriated after World War II on former Czechoslovakian territory. On July 12, the court issued a judgment in the border dispute between Benin and Niger. It determined that the island of Lt Goungou in the River Niger belongs to Niger. There was no advisory case pending in 2005.

Europe

The total number of monitored conflicts in Europe is 41. A new conflict arose in France between rioters and the French authorities. Two conflicts ended in 2004: Georgia (Ajara) and Georgia (coup d'état). Compared to last year, the number of violent conflicts has increased from eleven to twelve. Two conflicts have crossed the threshold of violence: the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh between Armenia and Azerbaijan and the conflict in southern Serbia (Presevo valley). The only severe crisis is the conflict in Russia (Chechnya). Secession, territory and autonomy are still the most frequent conflict items in Europe. The most conflictive regions are the Caucasus and the Balkans.



Armenia - Azerbaijan

Intensität: 3 Änderung: ↗ Beginn: 1988
 Konfliktparteien: Armenia vs. Azerbaijan
 Konfliktgegenstand: territory

The conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the territorial affiliation of Nagorno Karabakh continued. Although the territory is internationally recognized as part of Azerbaijan, Armenian troops have been occupying the enclave mainly inhabited by Armenians since 1992. In February and March, both sides conducted temporary violations of the ceasefire agreement. At least six servicemen were reportedly killed. Several meetings between the foreign ministers as well as between the presidents of both countries led to no solution. There were no signs of Armenia planning to terminate the occupation. Azerbaijan demanded the withdrawal of Armenian troops as a prerequisite for further negotiations. The parliamentary elections on November 6, which resulted in a victory for President Ilham Aliyev's ruling New Azerbaijan Party, led to no change of the Azeri position. tw

Azerbaijan (opposition)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: • Beginn: 2003
 Konfliktparteien: opposition vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: national power

The conflict in Azerbaijan between the opposition and the government of Ilham Aliyev continued. With the presidential elections in November, it reached a new climax. In March, the police arrested several critical journalists. The opposition accused the government of being behind the murder of a journalist and announced to hold mass rallies. After the Council of Europe had demanded the release of political prisoners, Aliyev proclaimed the release of 114 prisoners. Between May and October, several rallies and demonstrations took place in the capital of Baku. At the end of October, Aliyev eased the restrictions for foreign observers to monitor the elections. However, human rights activists accused the government of intimidation and violence ahead of the parliamentary elections. The poll of November 6 did not meet democratic standards and was declared unfair both by the opposition and international observers. Aliyev declared himself the winner while the opposition

Summary: Conflicts in Europe 2005

Name of Conflict	Conflict Parties	Conflict Items	Start	Change	Int
Armenia - Azerbaijan	Armenia vs. Azerbaijan	territory	1988	↗	3
Azerbaijan (opposition)	opposition vs. government	national power	2003	•	3
Belarus - Poland	Belarus vs. Poland	international power	1994	↗	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina (RS - BCF)	Republika Srpska vs. Bosniak-Croat Federation	autonomy	1995	•	2
Caspian Sea*	Armenia vs. Azerbaijan vs. Georgia vs. Iran vs. Kazakhstan vs. Russia vs. Turkmenistan vs. Turkey	territory (borderline sea), resources (oil and gas), international power	1993	•	2
Croatia (Krajina, West and East Slavonia)	Croatian Serbs, militant Serbs vs. government	autonomy	1992	↗	2
Cyprus (Northern Cyprus)	Northern Cyprus vs. Republic of Cyprus	secession	1963	•	2
Denmark - Canada (Hans Island)	Denmark vs. Canada	territory	1973	↗	2
France (Corsica)	Corsican Nationalists, FLNC vs. government	secession	1975	•	3
France (rioters)	rioters vs. government	other (social situation)	2005	new	3
Georgia (Abkhazia)	Abkhaz seperatists vs. government	secession	1989	•	3
Georgia (South Ossetia)	South-Ossetian separatists vs. government	secession	1989	•	3
Hungary - Romania (minority)*	Hungary vs. Romania	autonomy	1990	•	1
Hungary - Slovakia (minority)*	Hungary vs. Slovakia	autonomy	1993	•	1
Hungary - Slovakia (resources)*	Hungary vs. Slovakia	resources	1989	•	1
Latvia (Russian-speaking minority)	Russian-speaking minority vs. government	autonomy	1991	•	2
Liechtenstein - Germany	Liechtenstein vs. Germany	other	1998	•	1
Macedonia (Albanian minority)	Albanian minority vs. government	secession	1991	•	3
Macedonia - Greece	Macedonia vs. Greece	territory, others (name of state)	1991	•	2
Moldova (Transdnistria)	Transdnistrian separatists vs. government	secession	1989	•	2
Romania (Hungarian minority)*	Hungarian minority vs. government	autonomy	1989	•	1
Romania - Ukraine*	Romania vs. Ukraine	territory (borderline sea), resources (oil and gas)	1991	•	1
Russia (Chechnya)	Chechen rebels vs. government	secession	1989	•	4
Russia - Georgia*	Russia vs. Georgia	international power	1992	↘	2
Russia - Latvia*	Russia vs. Latvia	international power	1994	•	2
Russia - Norway (Barent Sea)	Russia vs. Norway	territory, resources	1947	↗	2
Russia - Ukraine*	Russia vs. Ukraine	territory	2003	•	1
Serbia and Montenegro (Hungarian minority)*	Hungarian minority in Vojvodina vs. Serbia	autonomy	1998	•	2
Serbia and Montenegro (Kosovo)	Albanian majority in Kosovo vs. Serbian government	secession	1989	•	3
Serbia and Montenegro (Montenegro)*	Serbia vs. Montenegro	secession	1997	•	1
Serbia and Montenegro (UCPMB)	Southern Serbian municipalities Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja, UCPMB vs. Serbian government	secession	2000	↑	3
Slovakia (Hungarian minority)*	Hungarian minority vs. government	autonomy	1993	•	1
Slovenia - Croatia*	Slovenia vs. Croatia*	territory	1991	•	2
Spain (Basque provinces)	ETA vs. government	secession	1959	•	3
Spain - Morocco (Ceuta and Melilla)*	Spain vs. Morocco	territory	1961	•	1
Spain - Morocco (Parsley Island)*	Spain vs. Morocco	territory	1956	•	1

Name of Conflict	Conflict Parties	Conflict Items	Start	Change	Int
Spain - United Kingdom (Gibraltar)*	Spain vs. United Kingdom	territory	1954	•	1
Turkey - Armenia	Turkey vs. Armenia	others (acceptance of Armenian genocide)	1915	↗	2
Turkey - Greece*	Turkey vs. Greece	territory	1973	•	2
Ukraine (opposition)	opposition vs. government	national power	2004	•	2
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	Sinn Féin, IRA vs. government, UUP, DUP, UDA/UFF, LVF, Red Hand Defenders, Orange Volunteers	secession	1968	•	3

-conflict marked with * are without description

-mentioned are only those conflict parties relevant for the period under review

-change of intensity compared to the previous year: negative values indicate a de-escalation, positive values an escalation

-levels of intensity: 5: War, 4: Severe Crisis, 3: Crisis, 2: Manifest Conflict, 1: Latent Conflict

announced to challenge the results in court and to stage street protests until the election results were annulled. The government on the other hand declared to take action to prevent a change of leadership similar to that in Ukraine. On November 12, about 20,000 people protested in Baku against the elections. The government reacted by dismissing two governors held responsible for the election fraud. In two districts, the elections are to be repeated and in one the votes are to be recounted.

ap

Belarus - Poland

Intensität: 2 Änderung: ↗ Beginn: 1994
 Konfliktparteien: Belarus vs. Poland
 Konfliktgegenstand: international power

Since Alexander Lukashenko was elected as President of Belarus in 1994, relations with Poland have worsened. On May 12, a Belarussian court declared the election of a new head of the Union of Poles in Belarus illegal. Belarus accused the Polish minority of instigating a revolution and banned various Polish newspapers. In the weeks that followed, both sides expelled diplomats and Belarus temporarily detained Polish members of the Union. On July 28, Poland recalled its ambassador from the Belarussian capital of Minsk. In August, Belarussian border guards refused to grant entry to a delegation of Polish European Parliament members led by European Parliament Vice President Jacek Saryusz-Wolski. On August 28, the Union of Poles in Belarus elected a new

chairman. Poland did not recognize him and suspended financial support. However, in October, the Polish ambassador returned to Belarus. On November 23, the Belarussian president announced that people of Polish descent in Belarus could not be called a Polish minority.

luk

Bosnia and Herzegovina (RS - BCF)

Intensität: 2 Änderung: • Beginn: 1995
 Konfliktparteien: Republika Srpska vs. Bosniak-Croat Federation
 Konfliktgegenstand: autonomy

The conflict between the two entities in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) continued. After months of refusal, the parliament of the Republika Srpska (RS) gave in to the pressure exerted by the International Community's High Representative, Paddy Ashdown, and the EU and accepted an agreement on a police reform on October 4. This agreement, which aims at integrating the two entities' police forces, was seen as a prerequisite for BiH to open talks on a Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) with the EU. On August 30, the RS parliament had already agreed to place its soldiers under the command of an integrated army by 1/1/06. Although a number of war crime suspects were apprehended, the prime suspects, Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic, remain at large. On November 11, RS President Dragan Cavic met with his Serbian counterpart Boris Tadic and Serbian Prime Minister Vojislav Kostunica in Belgrade to discuss cooperation with the ICTY. They agreed that Mladic and Karadzic

must be transferred to The Hague. At a conference on changes to the 1995 Dayton Accords in Brussels on November 13, Cavic strongly opposed any changes to the constitution of BiH endangering the existence of RS as a separate entity. Instead, he expressed interest in discussing the possibility of a third, namely Croatian entity in BiH. The EU's foreign ministers authorized the Commission on November 21 to start negotiating a SAA.

aog

Croatia (Krajina, West and East Slavonia)

Intensität: 2 Änderung: ↗ Beginn: 1992
 Konfliktparteien: Croatian Serbs, militant Serbs vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: autonomy

The conflict between Croatia and Croatian Serbs continued. On February 26, militant Serb nationalists, allegedly from Vojislav Seselj's Serbian Radical Party (SRS), created a Croatian-Serb "government in exile" for Krajina, based in Belgrade. Croatia immediately protested. In late January, the EU announced that Croatia's accession talks would not start in March as scheduled, unless Croatian war crimes indictee Ante Gotovina was extradited. In March, the EU postponed the talks, saying Zagreb was not fully cooperating with the ICTY as part of the reconciliation process. After Croatia started to bring to trial former Croatian military policemen and generals made responsible for crimes in the Balkan wars, especially in Krajina, the EU formally launched Croatia's entry talks on October 4. On the other hand, the trial of three Yugoslav National Army officers charged with the massacre of over 260 Croats and other non-Serbs in the Slavonian city of Vukovar opened before the ICTY on October 11.

aog

Cyprus (Northern Cyprus)

Intensität: 2 Änderung: • Beginn: 1963
 Konfliktparteien: Northern Cyprus vs. Republic of Cyprus
 Konfliktgegenstand: secession

The conflict between the Republic of Cyprus and Northern Cyprus remained unsolved. During the EU summit in December 2004, the Greek Cypriot government insisted that Turkey must formally recognize the Republic of Cyprus before the start

of membership negotiations with the EU. The Turkish government rejected this. However, Turkish Prime Minister Tayyip Erdogan agreed that Turkey must sign a customs accord extending to all EU members, including the Republic of Cyprus. In the parliamentary elections on February 20, the Republican Turkish Party of current Turkish Cypriot Prime Minister Mehmet Ali Talat won 44% of the votes. On April 17, Talat replaced former President Rauf Denktaş by winning the presidential elections. In mid-May, Greek Cypriot and UN officials started planning new Cyprus peace talks. However, these plans failed in June as UN officials did not see a chance for a successful new round of talks. On September 21, the EU member states approved the so-called counter-declaration calling on Turkey to recognize the Republic of Cyprus before accession.

ks

Denmark - Canada (Hans Island)

Intensität: 2 Änderung: ↗ Beginn: 1973
 Konfliktparteien: Denmark vs. Canada
 Konfliktgegenstand: territory

The small uninhabited barren island of Hans, located in the center of the Kennedy Channel, is still claimed by both Canada and Denmark. The two countries failed to settle the issue when borders were drawn in 1973. In July, the Canadian defense minister set foot on the island as a symbolic gesture to reaffirm Canada's claim. Consequently, Denmark sent a letter of protest. Seeking to resolve the conflict diplomatically, the two countries decided to open negotiations. In the event that they failed to achieve an agreement, they announced to submit the issue to the ICJ. In August, Canada sent two warships to a port in the area. In September, the two countries approved a process to resolve the dispute by checking historical documents and maps in order to clarify whom the island legally belongs to.

ap

France (Corsica)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: • Beginn: 1975
 Konfliktparteien: Corsican Nationalists, FLNC vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: secession

The conflict between the separatist Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC) and the French

government continued. Since November 2004, the FLNC has committed numerous bomb attacks on government buildings, holiday camps, private and public facilities. After the conviction of one of the key leaders of the group, five bombs exploded in different Corsican cities on May 29. The visit of the French Interior Minister Nicolas Sarkozy on July 22 was accompanied by bomb attacks as well. The bomb attacks caused material damage, but no casualties were recorded.

al

France (rioters)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: new	Beginn: 2005
Konfliktparteien:	rioters vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	other (social situation)	

A conflict erupted between deprived adolescents and the French authorities over the social situation in several suburbs. On October 25, Interior Minister Nicolas Sarkozy was pelted with stones and bottles while visiting Argenteuil, a suburb of the French capital of Paris. He had come to get an impression of the impact of new measures against urban violence and announced that crime-ridden neighborhoods should be "cleaned with a power hose". Two days later, the deaths of two teenagers, who were electrocuted on October 27 in the Paris suburb of Clichy-sous-Bois while trying to hide from the police, triggered a series of riots in several cities. One person was killed. During the clashes with the police forces, several persons were injured and about 9,000 vehicles were damaged or set on fire. A 90-day state of emergency was imposed in more than 30 French cities on November 9. 3,000 persons were arrested. After three weeks of unrest, the police declared the situation normal again.

sd

Georgia (Abkhazia)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1991
Konfliktparteien:	Abkhaz separatists vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	secession	

The breakaway republic of Abkhazia still demands full independence. On January 12, in the rerun of the October 2004 elections, de-facto President Sergei Bagapsh of Abkhazia won 90.1%. Bagapsh declared acceptance of Abkhaz independence as a precondition for further negotiations with central Georgian authorities. In January, Abkhaz authorities announced their intention to start

issuing their own passports and in March, the Abkhaz parliament passed a law on Abkhaz citizenship. Georgia protested against this step. The Abkhaz leadership showed increasing concern over Georgian armament efforts. Georgia announced to build up its army to be ready to join NATO while Abkhazia favors a further integration with Russia and declared not to accept EU or US mediation. The Abkhaz delegation, led by Foreign Minister Sergei Shamba, refused to participate in UN-led talks with Georgia about Abkhazia's future on July 22. Between August 15 and 17, the Abkhaz separatist militia organized its largest maneuver since the Abkhaz-Georgian ceasefire agreement in 1994. In February and April, two unsuccessful assassination attempts on Abkhazia's Prime Minister Alexander Ankvaba were committed by unknown perpetrators.

luk

Georgia (South Ossetia)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1989
Konfliktparteien:	South-Ossetian separatists vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	secession	

In the conflict between the government of Georgia and the breakaway republic of South Ossetia, which is not recognized by Georgia or any other state, South Ossetia still strives for secession and a federation with North Ossetia in the Russian Federation. Russia maintains peacekeeping forces in South Ossetia and has close contacts with the South Ossetian leadership. On January 26, Georgia offered South Ossetia talks on autonomy within a single Georgian state, but South Ossetia's leadership rejected the proposal. Georgia accused South Ossetian separatists of being behind a bomb attack on a police station in Gori killing three policemen on February 1. The South Ossetian leadership denied this accusation. Five people died in an attack of Georgian security forces against Ossetian military groups near Kurtra in South Ossetia on May 30. On June 1, South Ossetian de-facto President Eduard Kokoity declared that he hoped to gain independence for his country before 2007. On September 22, Georgian villages near the border to South Ossetia were attacked by separatists with heavy weapons.

luk

Latvia (Russian-speaking minority)

Intensität: 2 Änderung: • Beginn: 1991
 Konfliktparteien: Russian-speaking minority vs. government

Konfliktgegenstand: autonomy

The Russian-speaking minority in Latvia is still fighting for cultural autonomy and special minority rights. Although about 400,000 residents, mainly ethnic Russians, still live in Latvia under the status of "stateless persons", the annual number of people who acquire citizenship has reached a new peak. There are several organizations as well as one party in parliament, the Union for Human Rights in the United Latvia (FHRUL), advocating the rights of the minority. In May, the FHRUL voted against the ratification of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and organized several protests because the Parliament adopted the Convention only with several reservations. FHRUL and several other groups have demanded to grant local governments the right to use minority languages alongside with Latvian in communication with their residents. In June, the Council of Europe adopted a resolution calling to grant the right to participate in municipal elections to Latvian non-citizens. The Headquarters for the Defense of Russian-language Schools have continued to organize protests against the education reform, which restricted the use of the Russian language in schools and has been criticized heavily, also by Russia. In November, it became known that Russia is planning to provide 17.5 million US dollars to support NGOs in countries that "violate the rights of Russians".

Liechtenstein - Germany

Intensität: 1 Änderung: • Beginn: 1998
 Konfliktparteien: Liechtenstein vs. Germany
 Konfliktgegenstand: other

The conflict between Liechtenstein and Germany over an appropriate compensation for Liechtenstein citizens who were expropriated after World War II on former Czechoslovakian territory, exists since 1998. On February 10, the ICJ announced that it had no jurisdiction to decide about the application filed by Liechtenstein on 6/1/01. The court stated that the case was not under its competency as it dated back to 1945, when the ICJ had not yet been

established and well before Liechtenstein and Germany agreed in 1980 that the ICJ should rule in arguments between them.

ts

Macedonia (Albanian minority)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: • Beginn: 1991
 Konfliktparteien: Albanian minority vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: secession

The conflict between Macedonia and the Albanian minority over secession continued. The National Security Council appraised the security situation as stable, and Council of Europe Secretary General Terry Davis welcomed Macedonia's progress in the decentralization process. Nevertheless, Albanian extremists attacked police stations in the capital of Skopje and rural Macedonia with heavy weapons. In the course of the year, several Albanians were sentenced for separatist and terrorist activities. The former interior minister was cited to the ICTY. In March and April, several rounds of local elections took place. In mid-July, parliament adopted a law giving ethnic Albanians the right to fly the Albanian flag in areas where they make up the majority. On September 30, Albanians founded a new center-right party in Tetovo - the Party of Democratic Future.

ai

Macedonia - Greece

Intensität: 2 Änderung: • Beginn: 1991
 Konfliktparteien: Macedonia vs. Greece
 Konfliktgegenstand: territory, others (name of state)

Greece and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) have not yet been able to find an official name for the FYROM that is acceptable to both sides. UN special representative for the FYROM issue, Nimetz, made several proposals but his efforts produced no results. In November 2005, Macedonia gained the status of a candidate country for EU membership, but Athens warned Skopje that an accession to the EU could only be realized either after a mutually acceptable solution was found or with the name FYROM.

ai

Moldova (Transdnistria)

Intensität: 2 Änderung: • Beginn: 1989
 Konfliktparteien: Transdnistrian separatists vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: secession

The conflict between Moldova and the breakaway region of Transdnistria continued. At the beginning of the year, Moldova delayed the resumption of negotiations by prohibiting diplomatic representatives from Russia and Ukraine to enter Transdnistria. In April, Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko presented a new plan to resolve the conflict. On July 22, Moldova passed the law about the basic regulations of the legally special status of Transdnistria. According to this, Transdnistria would enjoy the status of a "special territorial autonomy in the state federation of Moldova". In October, Russia recognized the territorial integrity of Moldova. In September and October, the halted negotiation process was resumed with the EU and the USA taking part.

ag

Russia (Chechnya)

Intensität: 4 Änderung: • Beginn: 1989
 Konfliktparteien: Chechen rebels vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: secession

Russia still strives unsuccessfully to control the breakaway Caucasus republic and to stabilize the whole Caucasian region. After the hostage-taking in Beslan, in the Russian republic of North Ossetia, which borders Chechnya, the separatist leader Aslan Maskhadov called for a ceasefire in February. However, in March, he was killed in Chechnya. In February, the ECHR ruled that Moscow was guilty of serious human rights violations, including torture and extra-judicial killings, and sentenced Russia to paying compensation. In July, about 15 people were killed after a bomb was set off in a police vehicle in Grozny. On October 13, dozens of policemen and civilians were killed in an attack in Nalchik, the capital of the Russian North Caucasus republic of Kabardino-Balkaria. A few days later, Chechen warlord Shamil Basayev claimed responsibility for the attack, in which, according to the Russian authorities, 217 militants attacked police and other strategic buildings. In this context, the Russian interior ministry reported that the number of

terrorist incidents in Chechnya has been gradually declining over the last two years while the number of such actions elsewhere in the Northern Caucasus has been rising dramatically. On November 27, Chechnya held the first parliamentary elections since 1999. The party "United Russia" won about 61 percent of the votes. Due to the events in Nalchik, the OSCE did not send its observers since their security as well as free access to polling stations could not be guaranteed.

vl

Russia - Norway (Barent Sea)

Intensität: 2 Änderung: ↗ Beginn: 1947
 Konfliktparteien: Russia vs. Norway
 Konfliktgegenstand: territory, resources

The conflict between Russia and Norway over the disputed sea border and over resources in the Barents Sea intensified. On October 15, the Norwegian government accused a Russian trawler of crossing Norwegian waters near Svalbard which are not recognized by Russia. The Russian fishermen fled to avoid detention while two Norwegian inspectors were still on board. Russian authorities transferred the inspectors back to a Norwegian patrol boat on October 20. On October 24, the Norwegian Coast Guard detained a fishing boat and a transport vessel after the boats entered a twelve-mile exclusive fishing zone without permission. On October 26, the Russian Foreign Ministry stated that the Norwegian authorities had gone too far in their handling of the Russian fishing vessels. Two days later, Norway released the apprehended on bail. Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov met with Norwegian Foreign Minister Jonas Gahr Store on November 10 to talk about the Barent Sea problem.

luk

Serbia and Montenegro (Kosovo)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: • Beginn: 1989
 Konfliktparteien: Albanian majority in Kosovo vs. Serbian government
 Konfliktgegenstand: secession

The conflict between Serbia and the Albanian majority in Kosovo over the status of the province continued. In December, parliament re-elected Ibrahim Rugova as president. Former Kosovo Liberation Army commander Ramush Haradinaj became prime minister. Only three months later,

Haradinaj resigned after being indicted for war crimes at the ICTY. Haradinaj's successor Bajram Kosumi declared to continue his predecessor's policies. In March, the governments of Serbia and Kosovo resumed direct talks after one year of interruption. Later in the year, the two sides discussed the process of decentralization and the return of refugees. In June, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan commissioned Norwegian diplomat Kai Eide to review the current situation in Kosovo. The UN demanded the implementation of democratic standards as a precondition for the beginning of international negotiations on Kosovo's final status. In early October, Eide presented a report on his findings. The document came to the conclusion that, although the province lagged behind in meeting internationally set standards, the status quo was no longer sustainable. After Annan's recommendation for the beginning of negotiations and the unanimous approval of the UN Security Council on October 24, Kosovo finally moved into formal status talks. Reactions to that decision showed - again - the conflicting interests on both sides. While the ethnic Albanian majority seeks full independence, Belgrade's position can be summarized in the formula "more than autonomy, less than independence". The progress on the political level was overshadowed by ongoing acts of violence. Several bomb attempts targeted the UN mission UNMIK, claiming one life. The OSCE and the government of Kosovo were also attacked. President Rugova survived a bomb attempt on his convoy. There were also sporadic attacks on the Serbian minority in Kosovo, leaving two persons dead.

ic

Serbia and Montenegro (Presevo valley)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: ↑	Beginn: 2000
Konfliktparteien:	southern Serbian municipalities Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja, UCPMB vs. Serbian government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	secession	

The conflict between Serbia and the three Albanian-dominated municipalities of Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja situated in southern Serbia near the border to Kosovo intensified mainly because of two single incidents. In January, an Albanian youth was killed by a Serbian soldier after trying to cross the border between Serbia and Macedonia illegally.

This led to renewed tensions. Several thousand people demonstrated to protest against the killing and demanded the withdrawal of Serbian soldiers from the region. A government building was stormed. Serbia reacted by calling for an investigation and by warning against misusing the incident for political purposes. The Serbian Minister of Defense, Prvoslav Davinic, announced that the soldiers in the border area would soon be replaced by police forces and promised to increase the number of legal border crossing points. The Serbian government also decided to appoint the Coordination Center, which is responsible for southern Serbia and Kosovo, to deal with the situation in Presevo. Local Albanian politicians were invited to participate in the body's work, but their response remained noncommittal. In October, a hand grenade was thrown at a police station. A militant group called "Black Shadow" took responsibility for the attack. Considering the beginning of final status talks in Kosovo, they demanded a union of the Presevo region with Kosovo. In November, Serbian government representatives, OSCE officials and local authorities tried to defuse interethnic tensions in southern Serbia by deciding to introduce bilingualism in the region's judicial and educational sectors.

ic

Spain (Basque provinces)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1959
Konfliktparteien:	ETA vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	secession	

The conflict over the independence of the Basque provinces between the Basque Homeland and Freedom (ETA) and the Spanish government continued. On 12/12/04, the Basque parliament adopted a plan to loosen ties with the central government in Madrid. On February 1, the Spanish parliament rejected this proposal. In the Basque regional elections on April 17, the Basque Nationalist Party won 38.6%. The Communist Party of the Basque Lands, which is suspected to support ETA, won an unexpected fourth place with the backing of the banned Batasuna party. On May 17, the Spanish parliament gave the government permission to hold talks with ETA if the Basque separatist group disarmed. Although ETA announced on June 6 to stop attacking politicians,

it continued its terrorist activities. Several bomb attacks caused a large number of injuries and much damage. The Spanish and French police succeeded in arresting numerous ETA members, among them the spokesman of the banned Batasuna party, as well as several ETA leaders.

sk

Turkey - Armenia

Intensität: 2	Änderung: ↗	Beginn: 1915
Konfliktparteien:	Turkey vs. Armenia	
Konfliktgegenstand:	other (genocide)	

The issue of the 1915 genocide against the Armenian minority in the Ottoman Empire has remained a major dispute between Turkey and Armenia. The Turkish government criticized that the 90th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide was commemorated throughout the world. Turkish author Orhan Pamuk, who said in an interview that one million Armenians were killed in Turkey during World War I, was charged with insulting the Turkish state. Turkey still denies the genocide. In May, the Turkish Minister of Justice, Cemil Cicek, used his influence to prevent a conference on the Armenian issue organized by three Istanbul universities. In September, another conference on the Armenian issue was not banned because of the political intervention of Turkish Prime Minister Tayyip Erdogan. It took place under police protection. Erdogan also proposed to establish a joint commission with experts from Armenia and Turkey to investigate the killings.

ai

Ukraine (opposition)

Intensität: 2	Änderung: •	Beginn: 2004
Konfliktparteien:	opposition vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	national power	

The conflict between the opposition bloc Our Ukraine and the Ukrainian government de-escalated by announcing and conducting a rerun of the elections. Following mass protests, the Supreme Court annulled the result of the presidential elections which had taken place on 11/21/04. The winner of the rerun elections in December was opposition leader Viktor Yushchenko. He promised to strengthen freedom, democracy and the rule of law and announced that alleged corruption and crimes by the outgoing authorities would be investigated. In January, after

the Supreme Court rejected losing candidate Viktor Yanukovich's challenge of the election result, Yushchenko became president. Yulia Tymoshenko was approved as prime minister by parliament. On September 8, Yushchenko dismissed Tymoshenko and her cabinet because of severe corruption allegations. He appointed Yuri Yekhanurov as the new prime minister.

al

United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)

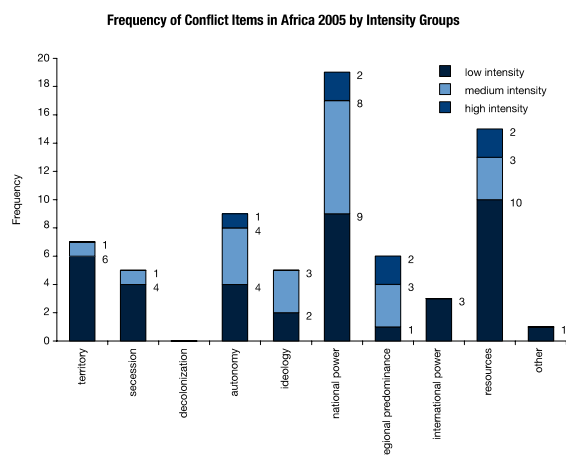
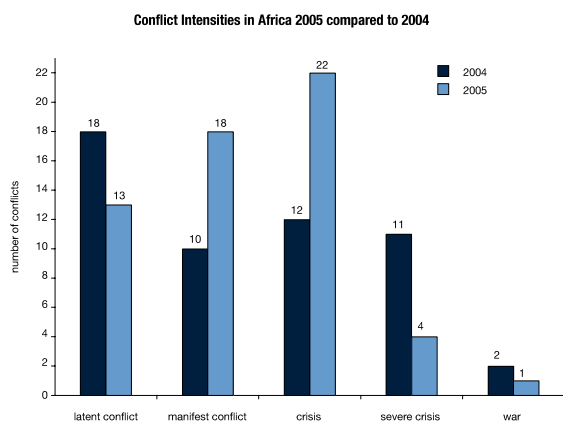
Intensität: 3	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1968
Konfliktparteien:	Sinn Féin, IRA vs. government, UUP, DUP, UDA/UFF, LVF, Red Hand Defenders, Orange Volunteers	
Konfliktgegenstand:	secession	

The conflict over secession of Northern Ireland from the United Kingdom continued. The bank robbery in late 2004 and the murder of a Catholic bystander by Irish Republican Army (IRA) activists cost the organization much of its remaining support worldwide, particularly in the USA. At the end of July, due to the mounting public pressure, the IRA leadership surprisingly announced that its units were ordered to dump their arms. Despite the impartial witnesses from the Catholic and Protestant churches and the report of the International Commission on Decommissioning, opponents and the public remained sceptical. The British government, however, decided to withdraw large parts of its troops from Northern Ireland. By August 2007, their size is to be reduced to that of a normal military base. Nevertheless, violent clashes occurred between Catholics and Protestants during the annual marching season. Their intensity reminded observers of earlier periods of the conflict before the Good Friday Agreement. Major actors were the loyalist paramilitaries, Ulster Volunteer Fighters (UVF) and Loyalist Volunteer Fighters (LVF) in particular. Moreover, the feud between these two groups raged on with undiminished violence. Although there were first attempts at negotiating, loyalist groups were unwilling to surrender their arms. Thus, the regional assembly remained suspended and the continuation of the peace process was still at risk.

mt

Africa

Africa South of the Sahara is no longer the region with the most conflicts on a high level of violence, yet its application remains common in the conduct of conflicts. In comparison with 2004, the number of high-intensity conflicts has dropped significantly from 13 to five, while the number of conflicts on the level of a crisis has increased from twelve to 22. The overall number of conflicts that have been conducted with the use of violence has risen from 25 to 27. The total number of observed conflicts has risen from 53 to 58. The most significant deescalation took place in Rwanda (Hutu), Liberia and Somalia (Somaliland). As in previous years, the most violent conflicts are located in the region of the Great Lakes and in the Darfur region of Sudan. Sudan (Darfur) remains the only conflict on the highest violence level this year. By far the most disputed conflict item has been national power, followed by resources. These two items, appearing often simultaneously, are interwoven and in some cases are assumed to presuppose each other, thus making a means-ends distinction hardly possible. The vast majority of casualties in African conflicts have been civilians, which sometimes have been targeted deliberately. The overall security situation has remained unstable due to the widespread proliferation of small arms and cross border movements of conflicts parties. The UN has made the most numerous and successful mediation attempts. In its mission in the DR Congo, the UN repeatedly engaged in combat operations to enforce its robust mandate. The AU is conducting a peace mission in Sudan (Darfur).



Angola (Cabinda)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: • Beginn: 1975
 Konfliktparteien: FLEC vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: secession

The conflict between the Angolan government and the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC) over the oil-rich province Cabinda remained unsolved. Angolan forces maintained a large military presence of 30,000 troops in Cabinda. FLEC's fighting capabilities were further reduced and restricted to the region of the Mayombe forest. In May, Estanislau Miguel Boma, a commander of FLEC's military wing, announced the resumption of military operations against the Angolan army. In May and July, isolated clashes were reported between the Angolan

army and rebel forces. In the course of these clashes, FLEC claimed to have shot down a military helicopter and to have killed 20 soldiers, while Angolan authorities denied this. In April, consultations were held in The Netherlands between church leaders and different rebel factions in order to achieve a joint bargaining position in upcoming talks with the government. As in 2004, there is no indication that direct negotiations or preparatory talks between the rebels and the government have taken place.

Summary: Conflicts in Africa 2005

Name of Conflict	Conflict Parties	Conflict Items	Start	Change	Int
Angola (Cabinda)	FLEC vs. government	secession	1975	•	3
Angola (UNITA)	UNITA vs. government	national power	1975	•	3
Botswana (Basarwa)	Basarwa vs. government	system / ideology, resources	1997	•	2
Burundi (Hutu)	various Hutu rebel groups vs. government	national power	1962	•	4
Central African Republic (Patassé)	Patassé vs. government	national power	1997	•	2
Chad (MDJT)*	MDJT vs. government	national power	1998	•	2
Comoros (regions)*	Anjouan (regional government) vs. Central Gov. (Union)	system / ideology	1997	•	1
Congo-Brazzaville (Ninja militias)	Ninja, CNR vs. Sassou-Ngesso	autonomy	1997	•	3
Côte d'Ivoire (rebels)	FN, Group of Seven vs. government	national power	1999	↘	3
DR Congo (Hema - Lendu)	Hema vs. Lendu	regional predominance, resources	2000	•	4
DR Congo (various rebel groups)	various rebel groups vs. government	national power, resources	1997	↘	4
DR Congo - Rwanda*	DR Congo vs. Rwanda	international power, resources	2002	•	2
DR Congo - Uganda*	DR Congo vs. Uganda	international power, resources	1999	↗	2
Equatorial Guinea (coup plotters)	coup plotters vs. government	national power	2004	•	2
Equatorial Guinea - Gabon*	Equatorial-Guinea vs. Gabon	territory	1970	•	1
Ethiopia (Anyuak - Nuer)	Anyuak vs. Nuer	regional predominance	2003	↘	3
Ethiopia (Ogaden)*	ONLF vs. government	autonomy	1984	•	1
Ethiopia (Oromo - Somali)	Oromo vs. Somali	regional predominance	2005	new	3
Ethiopia (Oromo)	OLF vs. government	autonomy	1974	↑	3
Ethiopia (opposition)	CUD, UEDF vs. government	national power	2005	new	3
Ethiopia - Eritrea	Ethiopia vs. Eritrea	territory	1998	•	2
Gambia - Senegal*	Gambia vs. Senegal	resources	2005	new	2
Guinea (Guerze - Konianke)	Guerze vs. Konianke	regional predominance	2001	•	3
Guinea (assassination attempt)	unknown assassins vs. head of State of Guinea	national power	2005	new	3
Guinea-Bissau (PAIGC)	PAIGC vs. government	national power	1998	↗	3
Guinea-Bissau - Gambia*	Guinea-Bissau vs. Gambia	other	2002	•	1
Kenya (ethnic groups)	Kenyan ethnic groups vs. Ugandan ethnics groups	resources	1991	↑	3
Kenya (opposition)	opposition vs. government	system / ideology	1999	•	3
Liberia (LURD, MODEL - Taylor loyalists)	Charles Taylor, Taylor loyalists vs. LURD, MODEL	national power, resources	1999	↓	2
Madagascar (CMMR)*	Committee for the Defence of Truth and Equality vs. government	secession, national power	2001	↓	1
Mauretania - Senegal*	Senegal vs. Mauritania	resources	2000	•	1
Mauritius - United Kingdom*	Mauritius vs. United Kingdom	territory	1980	•	1
Namibia (Caprivi Stripe)*	Caprivi Liberation Army vs government	secession	1998	•	1
Niger (various Tuareg groups)*	Tuareg Rebels vs. government	autonomy	1990	↘	2
Niger - Benin*	Niger vs. Benin	territory	1960	•	1
Nigeria (Christians - Muslims)	Muslims, Hausa-Fulani vs. Christians, Yoruba	system / ideology	2004	↘	3
Nigeria (Niger Delta - Ijaw)	Ijaw vs. Itsekiri, government	resources	1997	↘	3
Nigeria (Niger Delta Ogoni)*	MOSOP vs. government	autonomy, resources	1990	•	2
Nigeria - Cameroon	Nigeria vs. Cameroon	territory	1961	↑	3
Rwanda (various Hutu rebel groups)	Interahamwe, ex-FAR, FDLR vs. government	national power	1990	↓	2
Rwanda - Uganda*	Rwanda vs. Uganda	international Power, resources	2000	↘	2

Name of Conflict	Conflict Parties	Conflict Items	Start	Change	Int
Sao Tomé and Príncipe (Fernando Pereira)*	Fernando Pereira vs. government	national power	2003	•	1
Senegal (MFDC)	MFDC vs. government	autonomy	1982	↘	2
Sierra Leone (AFRC, RUF, SMG)*	AFRC, RUF, SMG vs. government	national power, resources	1991	•	2
Somalia (Somaliland)	Somaliland vs. government, Puntland	secession	1991	↓	2
Somalia (various rebel groups)	warlords vs. government	national power	1980	↘	3
South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal)*	IFP vs. government (ANC)	regional predominance	1990	•	1
South Africa - Namibia*	South Africa vs. Namibia	territory, resources	2000	•	1
Sudan (Darfur)	SLM/A, JEM, NMRD vs. government, Janjaweed	regional predominance	2003	•	5
Sudan (Eastern Front)	Eastern Front vs. government	autonomy	2005	new	3
Sudan (SPLA)	SPLA vs. government	autonomy, resources	1955	•	3
Swaziland (opposition)	SFTU, PUDEMO, Swaziland Youth Congress (SWAYOCO) vs. government	system / ideology	2000	•	3
Swaziland - South Africa*	Swaziland vs. South Africa	territory	1902	•	1
Tanzania (Zanzibar)	CUF vs. government	secession	1993	↗	2
Togo (opposition)	opposition vs. government	national power	2002	↑	3
Uganda (ADF, PRA)*	ADF, PRA vs. government	national power	1987	•	2
Uganda (LRA)	LRA vs. government	autonomy	1987	•	4
Zimbabwe (opposition)	MDC, NCA vs. government	national power	2000	•	3

-legend: see page 9

Angola (UNITA)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: • Beginn: 1975
 Konfliktparteien: UNITA vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: national power

In 2005, the conflict over national power in Angola was dominated by the conditions for the forthcoming 2006 elections, the slow pace of integrating former Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) fighters, and an increased number of clashes between UNITA and supporters of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the governing party. Following the MPLA government's announcement in August 2004 of a timetable for legislative and presidential elections to be held in September 2006, the debates continued. UNITA repeatedly accused the government of deliberately delaying the elections and creating a National Election Commission that would favor the ruling MPLA party. In September, UNITA official Isaias Chitombe announced that out of 97,000 former UNITA fighters, only 28,000 were covered by current reintegration projects. Violent clashes between UNITA and MPLA supporters in Mavinga in March as well as in Lumbala N'guimbo in April, where the local UNITA

headquarters was ransacked, left dozens people injured. Despite this increased level of tensions, a major escalation seems unlikely.

rs

Botswana (Basarwa)

Intensität: 2 Änderung: • Beginn: 1997
 Konfliktparteien: Basarwa vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: system / ideology, resources

The conflict between the ethnic groups of the Basarwa and the government of Botswana has continued. The government has been trying to resettle the Basarwa or Sans out of their ancestral lands in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR) into settlements outside the reserve. The administration denied any link to diamond deposits in the CKGR and justified its actions with environmental reasons and the need for modernization. Several hearings of the Sans before the High Court took place. In September, a group of Sans attempted to reenter the CKGR but were stopped by the police firing rubber bullets and tear gas. At least 21 demonstrators were arrested.

br

Burundi (Hutu)

Intensität: 4	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1962
Konfliktparteien:	various Hutu rebel groups vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	national power	

In Burundi, the peace and democratization process as well as the fighting with the last active rebel group continued. Agathon Rwasas faction of the Party for the Liberation of Hutu People - National Liberation Front (Palipehutu-FNL) is the only group that has not signed a peace agreement with the government. Therefore, sporadic but intense fighting between Palipehutu-FNL and the Burundian army erupted in January, May, June, August and September, displacing some 35,000 people. On June 3, Rwasas attacks disrupted municipal elections in several districts. In August, for the first time since 1993, Palipehutu-FNL attacked targets in other areas than Bujumbura Rural and Bubanza. The government army retaliated with air strikes. On August 18, Rwasas shelled the capital Bujumbura. Both parties accused each other of violating the ceasefire agreement concluded on May 15. Talks on the implementation of the ceasefire that began on June 10 were interrupted after six days. On October 5, the government imposed an ultimatum on Palipehutu-FNL to resume the talks, without success. No more fighting has occurred since the middle of September, as a more moderate group in Palipehutu-FNL, led by Jean Bosco Sindayigaya, dismissed Rwasas on October 8. Mostly undisturbed by the fighting, Burundi's transition process continued. On 12/1/04, the UN mission in Burundi (ONUB) started to disarm the first of some 55,000 fighters. The disarmament process goes on, although it has been disturbed several times by riots of former pro-government militias demanding payment of the disarmament fee. Nearly all former rebel groups transformed themselves into political parties. The referendum on the constitution finally took place on February 28. The new constitution was accepted by 90.1% of the voters. After a delay of several months, Burundi conducted municipal elections on June 3 and a parliamentary election on July 7, both won by the National Council for the Defense of Democracy' Forces for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD-FDD), a former rebel group that had participated in the transitional government since November 2003. The presidential elections on

August 19 were won by Pierre Nkurunziza, leader of the CNDD-FDD.

hlm

Central African Republic (Patassé)

Intensität: 2	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1997
Konfliktparteien:	Patassé vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	national power	

In the Central African Republic (CAR), general Francois Bozizé, who had ousted his predecessor president Ange-Felix Patasse in 2003, further succeeded in consolidating his position as head of state by holding and winning presidential elections in May. In these election, in which Patasse was not allowed to run, Bozizé was declared winner against his competitor, the former Prime Minister Martin Ziguéle. On June 27, the AU lifted sanctions imposed upon the regime after the violent seizure of power by Bozizé on 3/15/03. The EU deblocked funds frozen earlier to further the transition process. On July 1, ECOWAS prolonged its peacekeeping mission, that had been launched in the CAR in 2003, for another six months.

pb

Congo-Brazzaville (Ninja militias)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1997
Konfliktparteien:	Ninja, CNR vs. Sassou-Ngesso	
Konfliktgegenstand:	autonomy	

The conflict between the government of Denis Sassou-Ngesso and Frédéric Bintsangou's Ninja militia over autonomy for the Pool region continued. From the outset of the reintegration process in March Bintsangou complained about insufficient funding. On June 25, Ninja rebels attacked an UN convoy with relief goods. On October 13, security forces tried to evict fighters and their relatives from houses in the capital that they had seized earlier. One week later, fighting between security forces and Ninja intensified but eventually calmed down.

pb

Côte d'Ivoire (rebels)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: ▼ Beginn: 1999
 Konfliktparteien: FN, Group of Seven vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: national power

The conflict between the government of President Laurent Gbagbo on the one side and the New Forces (FN) as well as the coalition of opposition parties on the other side de-escalated slightly. Isolated clashes took place in the vicinity of the neutral zone set up between the south and the rebellious north, causing a death toll of at least 78. Thanks to the ceasefire agreement of Pretoria on April 6, there were no further clashes between rebel and government forces. On August 1, the FN refused to hand over their weapons, arguing that the concession made by Gbagbo did not go far enough. In October, towards the end of Gbagbo's term and with no elections in sight, the conflict parties agreed on the proposal that Gbagbo would be allowed to remain in office for another year, but that his powers would be restricted by the appointment of a powerful Prime Minister who should be acceptable to all conflict parties. After intensive negotiations the conflict parties agreed on Charles Konan Banny, actual governor of the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO) to be the new Prime Minister.

mg

DR Congo (Hema - Lendu)

Intensität: 4 Änderung: • Beginn: 2000
 Konfliktparteien: Hema vs. Lendu
 Konfliktgegenstand: regional predominance, resources

The conflict for regional predominance and resources between the ethnic groups of the Hema and the Lendu in the Congolese Ituri province continued. Combat action occurred mainly between different militias and peacekeepers of the UN mission MONUC. The only attack on civilian targets took place on January 28 when militiamen of the Front of the Nationalists and Fundamentalists (FNI) attacked a village killing 15 persons. In 2005, MONUC extended its voluntary and compulsory disarmament program in Ituri. On the one hand, more reintegration centres were opened making six so far. On March 14, MONUC issued an ultimatum for the militias to disarm. One week later, about 550 fighters belonging to the Armed Forces of the Congolese

People (FAPC) handed over their weapons. On the other hand, MONUC intensified its compulsory means. The leaders of the Union of Congolese Patriots (UPC) and Party of Unity, Security and Integrity of Congo (PUSIC), Thomas Lubanga and Kahwa Panga Mandro, were arrested. Peacekeepers killed about 120 fighters, losing at least ten soldiers. The most severe incident occurred in March when peacekeepers searched for the perpetrators of an ambush that left nine peacekeepers dead. MONUC killed at least 50 militiamen during this operation. The Congolese government deployed troops for the first time to Ituri to support the UN mission there. At the end of the year the military capabilities of the militias are considerably diminished. pb

DR Congo (various rebel groups)

Intensität: 4 Änderung: ▼ Beginn: 1997
 Konfliktparteien: various rebel groups vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: national power, resources

The conflict between the government of Joseph Kabila and various rebel groups participating in the transitional government and remaining rebel groups as well as renegade groups de-escalated. The conflict for national power is closely linked to the control of natural resources. The integration of former rebels into the new army continued as well as the repatriation of refugees from Rwanda. In 2005, the DRC improved its relations with Uganda and Rwanda. These two countries have directly supported various Congolese rebel groups in the past due to strategic interests in the DRC. These refer to the Ugandan and Rwandan rebels having their headquarters on Congolese territory. Among the rebel groups outside the government are the Mayi-Mayi militia and renegade troops of the Congolese Rally for Democracy - Goma (RCD-G) under Laurent Nkunda. These two battled in December 2004. In September, about 350 government soldiers defected from loyal RCD-G units to Nkunda's troops. Despite a temporary ceasefire between Mayi-Mayi and Nkunda, the fighting went on in January and February forcing about 7,000 persons to flee to Uganda. Since April, the governmental army has regularly clashed with Interahamwe and especially Mayi-Mayi militias. This fighting affected Katanga, Ituri, and both Kivu provinces. The external

pressure on the Hutu and other militias to disarm increased in 2005. On June 24, EU's special envoy to the Great Lakes region Aldo Ajello stated that the EU would militarily support action against them if they did not disarm. The UN mission MONUC intensified their compulsory disarmament operation in June. The biggest success was the surrender of 336 rebels to UN and Congolese forces on November 9. MONUC's mandate was prolonged by the UN Security Council until the end of November 2005.

pb

Equatorial Guinea (coup plotters)

Intensität: 2	Änderung: •	Beginn: 2004
Konfliktparteien:	coup plotters vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	national power	

After the failed coup of March 2004 against President Theodoro Obiang, the suspected coup plotters were put on trial. During the first trial in September 2004, a court in Harare, Zimbabwe, convicted 64 suspected mercenaries, who had been arrested in 2004. Each was sentenced to 16 months. The alleged leader of the group, Simon Mann, was given a seven-year prison term. In November 2004, a court in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, imposed longer sentences against a group of 14 persons, believed to have been the advance party of the former mercenary group. Also convicted in absentia was the opposition leader and head of the government-in-exile, Severo Moto, along with eight other members of the government-in-exile for having instigated the coup attempt. In January, a court in Cape Town, South Africa, sentenced Mark Thatcher, son of former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, to a four-year prison term, released on licence, for having financed the coup plotters.

rs

Ethiopia (Anyuak - Nuer)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: ↘	Beginn: 2003
Konfliktparteien:	Anyuak vs. Nuer	
Konfliktgegenstand:	regional predominance	

The conflict between the ethnic groups of the Anyuak and Nuer in Ethiopia's western Gambella region continued. In March, the non-governmental organization Human Rights Watch released a report accusing the government of killings, rape and torture against the Anyuak population in 2003

and 2004. In November, at least four police officers were killed and six others wounded in an attack by unidentified perpetrators.

mh

Ethiopia (Oromo - Somali)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: new	Beginn: 2005
Konfliktparteien:	Oromo vs. Somali	
Konfliktgegenstand:	regional predominance	

A new conflict emerged between the ethnic groups of the Oromos and Somalis in southern and eastern Ethiopia. Items of the dispute are cattle and grazing land. In clashes between May and August, 73 persons were killed and more than 85,000 displaced. The fighting ended after armed forces were deployed to the region.

mh

Ethiopia (Oromo)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: ↑	Beginn: 1974
Konfliktparteien:	OLF vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	autonomy	

During the course of the national elections held on May 15, the conflict between the government and the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) escalated. Amid reports of repressive measures and human rights violations, the chairman of the OLF, Dawud Ibsa, rejected the election results as rigged on June 8. The OLF also accused Ethiopian security forces of having killed dozens of people during protests against the election results, while the government only confirmed the death of two students in the city of Ambo. On September 13, the prime minister, Meles Zenawi, announced his readiness for talks with the OLF and indicated that initial contacts had been established.

mh

Ethiopia (opposition)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: new	Beginn: 2005
Konfliktparteien:	CUD, UEDF vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	national power	

In connection with the national elections on May 15, a new conflict emerged as Ethiopia witnessed the outburst of violent clashes leaving at least 80 people dead and 225 wounded. About 4000 people were allegedly arrested. The elections were accompanied by allegations of fraud as well as by killings, beatings, arrests, intimidation and

repression of private media. The EU and the US demanded from the ruling Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) the release of political detainees, reopening of private media, and the end of lethal force. In June, demonstrations in Addis Ababa against alleged vote rigging by the government resulted in violent clashes between protesters and the police. At least 38 people were killed, about 74 wounded, and several hundred people arrested. On September 5, the National Election Board declared that the EPRDF of Prime Minister Meles Zenawi had won the elections, a claim rejected by the main opposition parties, the Coalition for Unity and Democracy (CUD) and the United Ethiopian Democratic Forces (UEDF). The government and CUD together with UEDF accused each other of electoral fraud. In the run-up to a delayed vote in the Eastern Somali region in July, five people were killed. On August 31, re-elections took place in disputed constituencies, although the opposition maintained that they were based on flawed investigations. At the beginning of November, clashes between the police and opposition supporters in the capital left about 42 dead and 150 injured.

mh

Ethiopia - Eritrea

Intensität: 2	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1998
Konfliktparteien:	Ethiopia vs. Eritrea	
Konfliktgegenstand:	territory	

Five years after the ceasefire between Eritrea and Ethiopia, tensions in the border dispute intensified. Although a binding ruling was set by the boundary commission (EEBC) in 2002, especially the allocation of the town Badme to Eritrea remained contentious. Due to a military build-up by Ethiopia since December 2004, tensions increased in the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ) along the border, which is monitored by the UN mission UNMEE. In 2005, the number of Ethiopian troops reached about 300,000, ten times as much as in 2004. Eritrea regarded this as a provocation. As Ethiopia refused to participate, a meeting of both countries with the EEBC could not take place. In April, Eritrea warned that the continuing stalemate could lead to another war. The UN Security Council prolonged UNMEE's mandate twice, until March 15, 2006. However, the

capability of UNMEE to fulfil its task has been seriously jeopardized, as in October Eritrea banned all UN flights and most vehicle movements. Consequently, UNMEE was able to monitor only 40% of the buffer zone and had to cease its demining activities.

mh

Guinea (Guerze - Konianke)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: •	Beginn: 2001
Konfliktparteien:	Guerze vs. Konianke	
Konfliktgegenstand:	regional predominance	

The conflict between the ethnic groups of the Christian Guerze and the Muslim Konianke in southeastern Guinea, that had claimed over 100 lives in 2001, flared up once more in 2005. On October 19, a clash between these groups in the town of Nzerekore left more than ten people injured. More than 100 people were arrested after the government deployed elite troops to the city. The Guerze see themselves as the rightful inhabitants of the southeastern part of Guinea, and try to assert this claim on the Konianke who immigrated to the region in the 19th century. The cleavage is aggravated by different affiliations the two groups maintained during the Liberian civil war, in which the Koniaké sympathized with the Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) rebels, while the Guerze supported Charles Taylor.

ssw

Guinea (assassination attempt)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: new	Beginn: 2005
Konfliktparteien:	unknown assassins vs. head of State of Guinea	
Konfliktgegenstand:	national power	

On January 19, unidentified attackers opened fire on President Lansana Conté's motorcade while he was driving through the capital, Conakry. In the aftermath, the authorities blamed foreign forces for masterminding the assassination attempt. In May, the chief prosecutor of the Sierra Leone Crimes Tribunal, David Crane, stated that there was ample evidence indicating the involvement of former Liberian President Charles Taylor, now living in exile in Nigeria, in the assassination plot. In the Liberian civil war, Guinea is said to have heavily supported the Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) rebel group that was

fighting the Liberian government of Charles Taylor.

rs

Guinea-Bissau (PAIGC)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: ↗ Beginn: 1998
 Konfliktparteien: PAIGC vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: national power

The conflict between the government of President Joao Vieira and the opposition, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), escalated. In April, Vieira returned from exile and won the presidential elections against the candidate of the ruling party PAIGC, Malam Bacai Sanha. The power struggle went on between Vieira and the acting prime minister and chairman of the PAIGC, Carlos Gomes. Vieira had headed the PAIGC from 1980 to 1998 and had been elected president in 1994, but in 1999 he was ousted by the army. The only violent incidents took place on July 16, when unidentified attackers killed two bodyguards in an assassination attempt on Secretary of the Interior Mumine Embalo. On October 28, Vieira dissolved the government headed by Carlos Gomes and appointed Aristide Gomes as prime minister. The PAIGC considered this action unconstitutional. According to the constitution, the strongest party has the right to nominate the new prime minister. On November 9, Vieira introduced the new government and virtually expelled the PAIGC from government.

kaa

Kenya (ethnic groups)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: ↑ Beginn: 1991
 Konfliktparteien: Kenyan ethnic groups vs. Ugandan ethnics groups
 Konfliktgegenstand: resources

Tensions between ethnic communities in Kenya over water and pasture land, accentuated by local politics, rose to a violent level, claiming the lives of some 180 persons. In January, 20 people were killed during inter-clan violence between the ethnic groups Murule and Garre. Another 14 people were killed and 2,000 displaced in the Mai Mahiu area of Nakuru district of Western Kenya in January following violent clashes between two ethnic communities, Kikuyu and Masaail, over water. In March, some 1,500 families fled their

homes following the killing of 22 people by armed raiders in the northeastern district of Mandera. Some 70 people were killed and more than 6,000 displaced when armed raiders, presumably of the Borana ethnic group, attacked villages inhabited by Gabra in the Turbi area of Marsabit, near the border between Kenya and Ethiopia in July.

tk

Kenya (opposition)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: • Beginn: 1999
 Konfliktparteien: opposition vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: system / ideology

Partially violent protests continued in Kenya in the course of the dispute over a new constitution. In July, the opposition organized three days of protest, stating that the new constitution would grant the president too much power. One person was shot dead and a dozen were injured in subsequent clashes with the police. At the end of October, another four people were killed and more than 30 wounded in Kisumu, western Kenya, during clashes between police and youths who were trying to stop a political rally in support of the new constitution. The draft constitution was rejected in a national referendum on November 21.

tk

Liberia (LURD, MODEL - Taylor loyalists)


Intensität: 2 Änderung: ↓ Beginn: 1999
 Konfliktparteien: Charles Taylor, Taylor loyalists vs. LURD, MODEL
 Konfliktgegenstand: national power, resources

The situation in Liberia has improved considerably. Since June 2004, there have been no more clashes between the conflict parties. Despite the de-escalation, the UN has twice decided to extend the diamond and timber sanctions for another six months, as these resources have been used to fuel civil war in Liberia and its neighboring countries in the past. In order to prevent a destabilizing degree of corruption, UN and the World Bank wanted to limit Liberia's sovereignty to conclude treaties on the exploitation of resources, a plan energetically opposed by the ruling elite. After the donors threatened to freeze financial aid, the government gave in on September 14. Meanwhile, the exiled former president Charles Taylor was suspected of still interfering in Liberia's and its neighboring countries' affairs,

financing several Liberian parties. On October 11, parliamentary and presidential elections were held. No candidate managed to win the required absolute majority, therefore a second round of presidential elections took place on November 8, the remaining candidates being former soccer star George Weah and UN economist Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf. On November 23, she was declared the winner, having gained 59.4% of the votes.

hlm


Nigeria (Christians - Muslims)

Intensität: 3 Änderung:  Beginn: 2004
 Konfliktparteien: Muslims, Hausa-Fulani vs. Christians, Yoruba
 Konfliktgegenstand: system / ideology

The conflict between Christians and Muslims in Nigeria's central and northern states de-escalated. Last year, several hundred people were killed in Plateau state. The Muslims predominantly inhabit the north, Christians the south. The clashes, that continued in 2005, often coincided with disputes over land use. In 1999, after the end of the military dictatorship, several states adopted Islamic Shari'ah law. A total of about 1,000 persons died in the clashes and 200,000 were displaced. UNHCR, Nigeria and Cameroon signed an agreement providing for the voluntary return of about 10,000 refugees from Cameroon to their Nigerian homes. However, most returning refugees faced problems. At the end of May, human rights groups complained about the government's release of perpetrators of last year's riots. On July 26, Kano state adopted a law banning women from riding on the same buses as men in order to extend the application of the Shari'ah.

pb

Nigeria (Niger Delta - Ijaw)


Intensität: 3 Änderung:  Beginn: 1997
 Konfliktparteien: Ijaw vs. Itsekiri, government
 Konfliktgegenstand: resources

The level of violence in the conflict between rival ethnic groups and the government in the Niger delta region diminished. In early February, the military raided a village in a punitive expedition after government officials had been attacked earlier. Human rights activists claim that such operations are conducted regularly. On February 4, four protesters were shot dead by the military at a

Chevron Texaco oil terminal. On June 30, the national conference that was to fashion a new, more balanced constitution came to a deadlock over the distribution of Nigeria's vast oil revenues. On September 22, militants loyal to Dokubo-Asari, leader of the Niger Delta People's Volunteer Force (NDPVF), occupied several oil facilities as Nigerian officials stated that he would be indicted for treason following several comments about the oil distribution in a newspaper. The facilities were reopened on September 27. Dokubo-Asari was charged on October 6, and faces the death sentence.

pb


Nigeria - Cameroon

Intensität: 3 Änderung:  Beginn: 1961
 Konfliktparteien: Nigeria vs. Cameroon
 Konfliktgegenstand: territory

The conflict between Nigeria and Cameroon over the peninsula of Bakassi turned violent. The peninsula itself consists mostly of swamps and is inhabited by fishermen, but offshore waters contain huge oil deposits. After the UN had brokered the handover of the peninsula from Nigeria to Cameroon in February 2004 following a decision of the ICJ, massive protests of Nigerians took place. Due to the domestic opposition, Nigerian President Olesegun Obasanjo did not withdraw his forces. Both countries agreed to hold a new meeting in order to arrange the handover once more. Nigeria, however, did not participate in the scheduled meeting in June. Cameroon accused Nigeria of attacking Cameroonian outposts twice in the following weeks, killing one soldier on June 21. Nigeria denied these allegations and stated that no clashes at all had occurred.

pb

Rwanda (various Hutu rebel groups)

Intensität: 2 Änderung:  Beginn: 1990
 Konfliktparteien: Interahamwe, ex-FAR, FDLR vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: national power

The conflict in Rwanda between the government of Paul Kagamé and Hutu rebels of the Interahamwe, Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) and the former Armed Forces of Rwanda (ex-FAR) was conducted without violence this year. On January 18, the traditional village courts "gacaca" started bringing the vast majority of the

suspects and perpetrators of the 1993 genocide to trial. These are a form of primordial justice system headed by the village elders and attained by the local community. Several thousands of the defendants fled to Burundi. In April, Burundi denied them the status of political asylum seekers. The highest ranking defendants are tried by the UN special tribunal in Arusha, Kenya. On August 1, the government released 36,000 persons who confessed before the "gacaca". The Hutu militia FDLR, which had fled to Congo, declared its readiness to disarm and reintegrate on March 31. On May 30, Kagamé stated in response that he would not accept negotiations with FDLR as a precondition of their disarmament. The pressure upon the Rwandan rebels in Congo increased. On August 25, Congo, Uganda, and Rwanda demanded that the Hutu militia disarm or face serious consequences. In November, Congolese forces and the UN mission MONUC started an operation in order to drive FDLR out of eastern Congo. On November 9, 336 Hutu militiamen surrendered to them. Several thousands of them remained there.

pb

Senegal (MFDC)

Intensität: 2	Änderung: ↘	Beginn: 1982
Konfliktparteien:	MFDC vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	autonomy	

On 12/31/04, a peace treaty was signed by the Senegalese government and the long-time political leader of the Movement of the Democratic Forces of the Casamance (MFDC), Diamacoune Senghor. A peace monitoring committee including all parties oversees the ceasefire and the demobilization of the fighters. Both sides respected the agreement in 2005 and no new violence or fighting occurred. But the conflict remains volatile. The military wing of MFDC rejected the peace treaty and threatened with renewed attacks. This was emphasized by its leader Salif Sadio in a radio interview in October. The radio station was closed after that by the Senegalese authorities and the employees were arrested for a few days.

de

Somalia (Somaliland)

Intensität: 2	Änderung: ↓	Beginn: 1991
Konfliktparteien:	Somaliland vs. government, Puntland	
Konfliktgegenstand:	secession	

The conflict between Somaliland and Somalia deescalated significantly. The self-proclaimed independent Republic of Somaliland comprising the territory of former British Somaliland, is still not recognized internationally. Puntland and Somaliland forces, which battled each other bitterly over the disputed region of Sool as recently as autumn 2004, have since withdrawn. Puntland has started a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration program, mainly in order to demonstrate the peaceful intentions of its former leader and newly elected President of Somalia, Abdullah Yussuf.

cb

Somalia (various rebel groups)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: ↘	Beginn: 1980
Konfliktparteien:	warlords vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	national power	

The level of violence in the conflict between several factions, clans, and warlords for national power in Somalia decreased. At the end of 2004, a sustainable peace seemed possible: Transitional Federal Institutions (TFI) established themselves. The newly elected president and former leader of the self-proclaimed autonomous region of Puntland, Abdullahi Yussuf, appointed Ali Muhammed Gedi as new Prime Minister and leader of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) in January. Most of the faction leaders were included in the TFG as ministers or deputy ministers. Shortly after its formation in Nairobi, Kenya, the TFG announced to move to Somalia. From February onwards, several members of the TFG and of the transitional parliament, visited Somalia in order to convince the population to support the TFG. The President and the Prime Minister visited Somalia for the first time after their inauguration on February 24.

In May, the government started moving its institutions to Somalia. Yussuf, Gedi, and most of the government members installed themselves in Jowhar. A smaller portion of the ministers, however, installed themselves in Mogadishu. Apart

from the question of the seat of government, the two factions are also divided over the question as to whether neighboring countries should form part of the peacekeepers that the AU has promised to send.

Heavy intra-faction fighting occurred only in the city of Baidoa, where two rivalling factions of the Rahanweyn Resistance Army (RRA) battled for control of the city. Two assaults on Gedi on May 3 and November 6 claimed about 20 lives. Gedi himself escaped unharmed. The attacks on Gedi were committed with hidden explosive devices, a rather sophisticated method formerly almost unknown in Somalia. Observers reported a rising number of illegal arms imports into Somalia, breaking the arms embargo on Somalia. cb

Sudan (Darfur)

Intensität: 5	Änderung: •	Beginn: 2003
Konfliktparteien:	SLM/A, JEM, NMRD vs. government, Janjaweed	
Konfliktgegenstand:	regional predominance	

The conflict in the western Sudanese region of Darfur over regional predominance continued on a highly violent level. Conflict parties are the Sudanese government and pro-governmental Janjaweed militias, on the one side, and the rebel groups of the Sudanese Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), on the other side. The N'djamena Ceasefire Agreement (CFA) of 04/08/04, that was supplemented by the Declaration of Principles agreed upon during the fifth round of Inter-Sudanese Peace Talks (ISPT) on July 5, did not lead to a de-escalation. In January, a new rebel group, the National Movement for Reconstruction/Reform and Development (NMRD) emerged, stating that it would not recognize the ceasefire agreements. Throughout the year, especially in November, the two sides engaged in combat operations, causing 15,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) adding to the already existing 1.75 million IDPs caused by this conflict. In addition to the reinforced African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS), the UN mission UNMIS was deployed to Sudan. AMIS, which started monitoring the CFA in 2004, still lacked the resources as well as the comprehensive mandate to enforce the CFA and protect civilians. On October 8, four Nigerian AMIS soldiers died in a

rebel attack. In March, the UN imposed limited sanctions on Sudan and assigned the jurisdiction on the conflict's atrocities to the ICC. On March 24, the UN authorized UNMIS to support the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed on January 17 between the government and the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), an umbrella organization of opposition groups including the SLM/A. On October 14, the UN stated that neither the government nor the rebel movements had implemented the agreed disarmament. On November 3, the SLM/A came close to a split when Minni Minnawi was elected the new leader of the SLM/A, a vote that was not recognized by its former leader Abdel-Wahed Mohamed el-Nur. This rift within the SLM/A impeded the resumption of the seventh round of peace negotiations in Nigeria's capital Abuja. The seventh round finally started on November 28.

lh

Sudan (Eastern Front)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: new	Beginn: 2005
Konfliktparteien:	Eastern Front vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	autonomy	

A new conflict in the eastern part of Sudan emerged as a result of the efforts to settle the conflict between the Sudanese government and the Southern Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) who signed a peace treaty on January 9. On January 16, the main Sudanese opposition umbrella group National Democratic Alliance (NDA), which also comprises the SPLM/A and the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) from the western Sudanese region of Darfur, also signed a peace treaty with the government. As a result, the Beja Congress, an eastern Sudanese tribal resistance organisation, left the NDA. It forged a military alliance with the tribal Rashaida Free Lions Forces under the name The Eastern Front and demanded the sharing of wealth and power. On January 19, 25 people were killed and 100 wounded in Port Sudan after the police shot at protesters of the Beja tribe demanding greater autonomy. After the NDA signed a power-sharing deal with the government on June 16, rebels of the Beja Congress group in eastern Sudan started a major offensive, destroying three government military camps and capturing 20 soldiers. The

government reacted with a counter-offensive using heavy weaponry.

dc, hlm

Sudan (SPLA)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1955
Konfliktparteien:	SPLA vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	autonomy, resources	

After the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) and the government had already worked on a peace agreement in 2004, the two parties signed a comprehensive peace deal on January 9. The agreement grants far reaching autonomy for the south including a referendum on independence, a redistribution of oil revenues between both sides as well as the participation of the SPLM/A in the central government. To foster these developments, the UN Security Council adopted a motion to send 10,000 troops into the region in March. On July 8, the ratification by both sides of a new transitional constitution paved the way for the formation of a new government with participation of the SPLM/A. This process was temporarily endangered by the accidental death of SPLM/A leader John Garang on July 30, causing riots with 130 casualties. The new SPLM/A leader Salva Kiir Mayardit continued the course of his predecessor. On August 11, he became vice president. Further steps towards implementing the peace agreement were the first session of the new parliament on August 31 and the inauguration of the new Sudanese government on September 22.

dc, te

Swaziland (opposition)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: •	Beginn: 2000
Konfliktparteien:	SFTU, PUDEMO, Swaziland Youth Congress (SWAYOCO) vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	system / ideology	

The conflict between King Mswati III and various opposition groups about a new constitution providing for the monarch's absolute power and maintaining the ban of the organized political opposition continued. A general strike in January was initiated by the Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions (SFTU) and other pro-democracy groups to protest against the controversial draft constitution and lavish royal spending. In March, the opposition suffered a severe setback when the

High Court dismissed their case. The police holds the opposition party, Peoples United Democratic Movement (PUDEMO), responsible for a series of fire bombings at the beginning of October, what is rejected by PUDEMO. In the same month and for the first time in 33 years, the opposition was able to win a seat in Swaziland's parliament through the victory of Jimmy Hlophe who is a member of the outlawed Ngwane National Liberatory Congress (NNLC). The Swazi government continuously expressed its doubts about the popular mandate of the opposed pro-democracy groups, but for the first time has offered to talk to its critics.

ms

Tanzania (Zanzibar)

Intensität: 2	Änderung: ↗	Beginn: 1993
Konfliktparteien:	CUF vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	secession	

After a relatively peaceful period, the conflict on the status of the semi-autonomous island of Zanzibar deteriorated in the course of the presidential polls. While on the mainland the elections had to be postponed, due to the death of one candidate, they took place in Zanzibar on October 30. Except for some clashes between the police and supporters of the opposition, the poll was peaceful. The opposition party Civic United Front (CUF) accepted the voter turnouts despite doubting the fair conduct of the voting process.

fl

Togo (opposition)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: ↑	Beginn: 2002
Konfliktparteien:	opposition vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	national power	

After the death of President Eyadema Gnassingbe on February 5 the conflict on his succession escalated. The army chiefs suspended the constitution in order to appoint Gnassingbe's son, Faure Gnassingbe, president. But Parliament reverted to the old constitution due to international pressure and protests. Faure Gnassingbe resigned as interim president and presidential elections were held on April 24. In the run-up to the polls, opposition supporters clashed violently with government loyalists and security forces, leaving seven persons dead. After Gnassingbe won the elections, the opposition accused the government of election fraud. About 40,000 persons fled to Benin

and Ghana. Attempts to form a government of national unity failed. A new government, consisting predominantly of Gnassingbe loyalists, has been inaugurated.

as

Uganda (LRA)

Intensität: 4	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1987
Konfliktparteien:	LRA vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	autonomy	

The conflict between the government of Yoweri Museveni and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) of Joseph Koni continued. The conflict has caused about 1,600,000 refugees. The LRA abducted about 20,000 people, most of them children, and forced them into sex slavery or to become child soldiers. On 12/30/04, both parties agreed to sign a peace deal. An unstable ceasefire lasted throughout January and February. Since the end of February, armed hostilities have resumed and continued throughout the year. In April, the Ugandan army killed about 50 LRA rebels and freed several hundreds of abducted civilians, mostly children. The ICC started an investigation into LRA war crimes, that was criticized during the nonviolent phase at the beginning of the year as a hindrance to the attempted conflict transformation. Eventually, on October 7, the ICC issued five warrants against high-ranking LRA members. LRA's fighting capabilities were further diminished because Sudan, whose territory used to be the LRA's traditional fallback position, cooperated with Uganda. On October 11, Sudan allowed Uganda to pursue LRA rebels on its territory as it had done before for a limited time span. In September, a group of LRA rebels moved from Sudan to Congo in order to evade Ugandan forces. After strong diplomatic pressure, Congolese forces and the UN mission MONUC forced them to withdraw from Congolese territory.

pb

Zimbabwe (opposition)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: •	Beginn: 2000
Konfliktparteien:	MDC, NCA vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	national power	

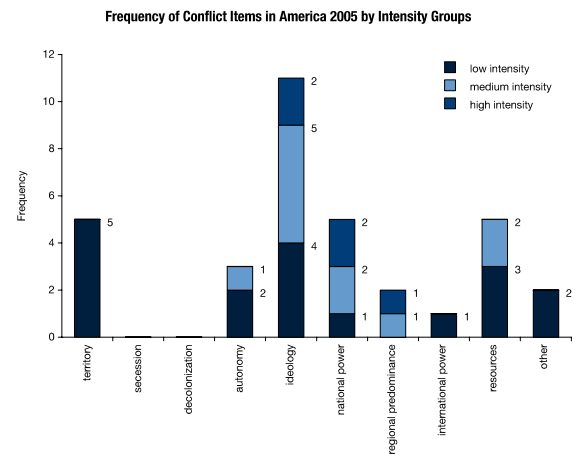
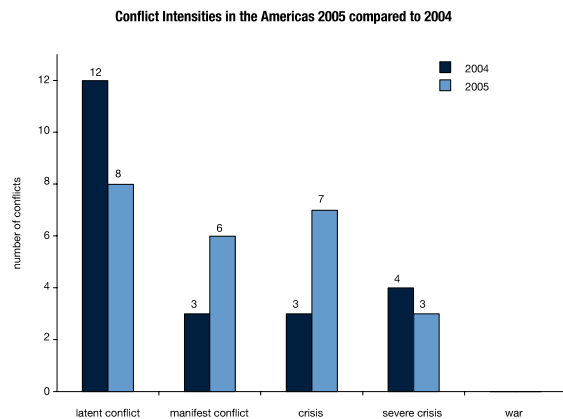
The conflict about national power between the government party Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) of Robert Mugabe and the opposition party Movement for

Democratic Change (MDC) escalated after the ZANU-PF government won the national elections in March. Mugabe's government party won two thirds of the seats in the parliamentary elections and has thus the opportunity to change the constitution. The opposition criticized the election procedure and accused the government of electoral fraud. Shortly before the election, over 1,000 advance men were dismissed because the government assumed they would act on behalf of the opposition. Smaller protests in the capital Harare as well as the announcement of the MDC to call upon the courts led to no considerable results. The National Constitutional Assembly (NCA) - a coalition of pro-democracy civil society groups - called upon all opposition parties to boycott elections until a new constitution would hamper ballot rigging. Shortly after the election the Mugabe government started "Operation Restore Order". Thousands of houses were destroyed by government soldiers in the townships of major cities, leaving about 700 000 people homeless. These evictions were perceived by the MDC as an act of revenge against the voters of the opposition. In November the MDC came close to a split about the question whether to participate in elections on November 26 for the re-established upper house, or not. While MDC leader Morgan Tsvangirai opposed the participation of his party, a group of 26 MDC members registered as candidates.

bw

The Americas

In the region of the Americas, the total number of conflicts increased from 22 to 24. Compared to 2004, there was no significant change as regards intensities. The system conflict between the USA and Cuba increased in intensity because of a huge military exercise of the Cuban military with four million participants. The still insecure and tense economic situation in Middle and Latin America seems to be the main source of instability in several states of the continent. In this context, an increasing number of conflicts in which indigenous people are claiming more rights can be observed. Examples of this are Bolivia (opposition), Ecuador (indigenous people), Colombia (Guambianos), Brazil (MST) and Mexico (EZLN) as well which was the first conflict of this type. This is reflected in the graph concerning the conflict items which shows a high proportion of violent conflicts in the system / ideology column. In Colombia, the internal conflicts diminished in intensity or remained the same due to the government's resumption of negotiations with all the conflict parties, although only with some success due to a partial demobilization of paramilitias which continued successfully this year. The interstate conflicts are still being carried out without violence.



Argentina (Piqueteros)

Intensität: 2 Änderung: • Beginn: 2001
 Konfliktparteien: Piqueteros vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: system / ideology

In the conflict on the economic and social system of Argentina several thousand Piqueteros protested in August, demanding more social benefits, better education, and the creation of jobs. Five days of continuing protests on the Plaza de Mayo in front of the parliament building remained non-violent. However, the police tried to forcefully prevent further protests. As recently as mid-September, up to 40,000 people gathered on the Plaza de Mayo. Despite the harsh criticism of the government of President Nestor Kirchner, his left-wing Peronist party received a comfortable majority in the parliamentary elections at the end of October.

eg

Belize (opposition)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: **new** Beginn: 2005
 Konfliktparteien: opposition vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: system / ideology

After the publication of the 2005/06 national budget of Belize, which included massive tax increases, riots took place in the capital, Belmopan, on January 15. Protesters demanded the resignation of Prime Minister Said Musa. Business leaders and trade unions organized a general strike on January 20. Roads were blocked and government buildings were set on fire during the days that followed. Protesters threw rocks and bottles at members of the government. Violent protests continued until April.

fs

Summary: Conflicts in The Americas 2005

Name of Conflict	Conflict Parties	Conflict Items	Start	Change	Int
Argentina (Piqueteros)	Piqueteros vs. government	system / ideology	2001	•	2
Argentina - Iran*	Argentina vs. Iran	other	1994	•	1
Belize (opposition)	opposition vs. government	system / ideology	2005	new	3
Bolivia (opposition)	opposition vs. government	system / ideology, autonomy	1983	↗	3
Brazil (MST)	MST vs. government	resources	1995	↘	2
Canada (Quebec)*	opposition vs. government	autonomy	1945	•	1
Colombia (AUC)	AUC vs. government	regional predominance, system / ideology	1995	↘	3
Colombia (ELN)	ELN (National Liberation Army) vs. government	system / ideology, national power	1964	•	4
Colombia (FARC)	FARC vs. government	regional predominance, system / ideology	1964	•	4
Colombia (Guambianos)	Guambianos vs. government	resources	2005	new	3
Colombia - Venezuela*	Colombia vs. Venezuela	international power	2004	new	2
Colombia - Venezuela (Monjes Islands)*	Colombia vs. Venezuela	territory, resources	1932	•	1
Costa Rica - Nicaragua*	Costa Rica vs. Nicaragua	territory	1945	•	1
Ecuador (indigenous population)	indigenous population vs. government	resources	1998	↑	3
Ecuador (opposition)	non-parliamentary opposition vs. government	ideology / system, national power	1998	↑	3
Guatemala (PAC)	PAC vs. government	system / ideology, national power	1960	•	2
Haiti (opposition)	Aristide followers vs. Aristide opponents vs. interim government	national power	1986	•	4
Mexico (EZLN)*	EZLN vs. government	autonomy, others	1994	•	1
Peru (Shining Path)*	Shining Path vs. government	system / ideology	1980	↘	2
Peru - Chile - Bolivia	Peru vs. Chile vs. Bolivia	territory, resources	1952	•	1
USA - Cuba	USA vs. Cuba	system / ideology	1959	↗	2
USA - Cuba (Guantanamo)*	USA vs. Cuba	territory	1959	•	1
Venezuela (opposition)	opposition vs. government	national power, system / ideology	2000	•	3
Venezuela - Guyana*	Venezuela vs. Guyana	territory	1962	•	1

-legend: see page 9

Bolivia (opposition)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: ↗ Beginn: 1983
 Konfliktparteien: opposition vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: system / ideology, autonomy

In the conflict between several opposition groups and the government, protests were triggered by President Carlos Mesa's handling of the country's gas reserves, concerning the role of foreign companies, and calls for nationalization of industry. Due to the cutting of subsidies for fuel by the government, prices rose by 10% at the beginning of the year. Protesters blocked roads and stopped transport services in La Paz and Cochabamba. Mesa's offer to resign was rejected by Congress. Protests flared up again in May

because a law was passed imposing taxes on foreign companies that have invested in Bolivia's gas reserves. Protesters demanded constitutional reforms to grant more rights to the country's impoverished highlanders, most of whom are of indigenous descent. Some resource-rich eastern provinces demanded greater autonomy and more foreign investment. In response, Mesa promised a referendum on autonomy. The president resigned on June 6 due to violent nationwide protests. Indigenous people, miners and members of trade unions clashed with the police, a mining union leader was shot dead by the army, the first fatality in a month of protests. On July 6, indigenous leaders from poorer western areas threatened with more protests after Congress failed to nationalize

the oil and gas industry.

The new president, Eduardo Rodríguez, announced elections on December 18. As the result of constitutional reform, the region of Santa Cruz is to gain three more seats in parliament, Cochabamba one seat, whereas the province of La Paz along with the poorer provinces Potosi and Oruro lost seats. On October 5, security forces regained control of an oil field that had been occupied by peasants in the east of the country.

cg, fs,mz

Brazil (MST)

Intensität: 2	Änderung: ↘	Beginn: 1995
Konfliktparteien:	MST vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	resources	

The conflict between the Landless Rural Workers' Movement (MST) and the government calmed down. In March, MST activists occupied twelve farms belonging to owners of large estates in order to exert pressure on the government of President Luiz Inacio "Lula" da Silva. "Lula" had promised a land reform during the 2002 election campaign. By 2007, 400,000 families are supposed to receive agricultural land.

mk

Colombia (AUC)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: ↘	Beginn: 1995
Konfliktparteien:	AUC vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	regional predominance, system / ideology	

The peace negotiations between the United Self-Defence Forces of Colombia (AUC) and the government continued. Nevertheless, the conflict was still carried out on a violent level. The peace process is facing numerous obstacles such as ceasefire violations. On April 4, six AUC fighters were killed in combat with Colombian security forces. Nevertheless, the government of President Alvaro Uribe succeeded in disarming about 5,000 of the estimated 19,000 AUC fighters. On August 2, in the year's largest demobilization near the town of Medellin 2,000 members of the AUC handed in their weapons. Congress passed the "Justice and Peace Bill" providing for the regulation of the demobilization. This law grants an amnesty to the majority of disarmed fighters and provides for a maximum of 22 months in prison. Human right organizations criticized the

bill, arguing that many AUC members will get away with serious human rights violations. On October 6, the right-wing paramilitary group suspended their demobilization process with the government to protest Uribe's decision to imprison Diego Murillo, a former top commander of the AUC.

rt

Colombia (ELN)

Intensität: 4	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1964
Konfliktparteien:	ELN (National Liberation Army) vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	system / ideology, national power	

The conflict between the National Liberation Army (ELN) and the government continued undiminished. However, military actions of the rebel group have been more reserved over the past year. On December 12, Jose Ramirez, a senior commander of the ELN, was arrested by Colombian authorities. On August 15, the ELN killed two priests. On September 6, the ELN returned the remains of a former Colombian state governor (Ancizar Lopez), who had died while in captivity. Although there were some signs of the willingness to have talks, no actual peace negotiations took place.

rt

Colombia (FARC)

Intensität: 4	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1964
Konfliktparteien:	FARC vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	regional predominance, system / ideology	

The conflict between the estimated 16,000 fighters of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the government continues on a violent scale. The government continued its military offensive "Plan Patriota" against the left-wing rebels. As a reaction, the FARC stepped up its attacks against soldiers, politicians and infrastructure in many regions of the country. In this context, between February and June, more than 120 members of the Colombian security forces were killed. On June 25, heavy fighting broke out in Putumayo state near the Ecuador border. 19 troops were killed in a single rebel assault. The government imposed a state of emergency in Putumayo state lasting several weeks. The government sought to negotiate on the release of hostages held captive by the FARC. But the FARC

rejected to discuss a prisoner exchange. The rebels demand that military forces withdraw from two western municipalities as a precondition for talks.

rt

Colombia (Guambianos)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: **new** Beginn: 2005
 Konfliktparteien: Guambianos vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: resources

The conflict between the indigenous group of the Guambianos and the Colombian government over land distribution started on October 12. Around 10,000 protesters occupied a 4,000 hectare farm in the southwestern province of Cauca. Protesters claimed this farm as their property according to a land reform. During clashes between protesters and security forces, one man was killed and 30 people injured. The government refused any negotiations as long as the farm remained occupied. The Colombian authorities announced to continue the compulsory removal of indigenous protesters from farms.

fs

Ecuador (indigenous population)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: **↑** Beginn: 1998
 Konfliktparteien: indigenous population vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: resources

The conflict between the indigenous population of Ecuador and the government escalated. In August, riots and strikes by employees of the state-owned oil industry took place. They demanded a higher share of profits, investments in infrastructure, and improved working conditions. Oil production was almost disrupted. On August 19, the state of emergency was imposed in two provinces. The army retook a number of oil installations, injuring dozens of protesters. As a consequence, the Minister of Defense resigned. His successor visited the two affected provinces and initiated negotiations that resulted in a contract stating that the company would meet the workers' demands. This was approved by the indigenous people. Strikes and riots were terminated and Parliament suspended the state of emergency on August 25.

cg

Ecuador (opposition)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: **↑** Beginn: 1998
 Konfliktparteien: non-parliamentary opposition vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: ideology / system, national power

The conflict between the government and the opposition reached a new peak. The dismissal of judges in December 2004 resulted in protests against President Lucio Gutiérrez. The opposition accused him of undermining democratic proceedings. The opposition protested against corruption and poverty within huge parts of the population. On April 16, the state of emergency was imposed in the capital, Quito. Ten thousands of protesters called for Gutiérrez' resignation. In the night of April 19, at least one person was killed. After Gutiérrez was dismissed by Congress on April 20 and went into Brazilian exile, protests diminished. Gutiérrez was succeeded by Vice President Alfredo Palacio. He is Ecuador's fifth president during the past eight years.

cg

Guatemala (PAC)

Intensität: 2 Änderung: **•** Beginn: 1960
 Konfliktparteien: PAC vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: system / ideology, national power

The conflict between the Civil Self-Defense Patrol (PAC) and the Guatemalan government on compensation payments is rooted in the civil war. PAC claims compensation despite having itself committed massacres during the war. Former President Alfonso Portillo promised payments for PAC members, but these were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on February 9. Some PAC members protested and blocked main roads. Journalists were intimidated and injured. However, President Oscar Berger offered to compensate PAC via infrastructure projects which would benefit them.

jh, cg

Haiti (opposition)

Intensität: 4 Änderung: **•** Beginn: 1986
 Konfliktparteien: Aristide followers vs. Aristide opponents vs. interim government
 Konfliktgegenstand: national power

The 19-year old Haitian conflict over national power endured. The country was further

destabilized by increasing drug trafficking, crime and corruption. Since the ousting of President Bertrand Aristide on 2/28/04, everyday life has been marked by protests and violence, mainly in slums of the capital, Port-au-Prince, causing some 250 casualties. Temporarily, up to 40% of the national territory was not controlled by state authorities. The interim government of Alexandre Boniface was unable to stabilize the situation. Therefore, among other things, the issue of holding national elections in December became crucial to the conflict. Aristide's followers insisted on the recognition of Aristide as the legitimate president. They used regular protests and criminal gangs controlling slums in Port-au-Prince and threatening public security. Anti-Aristide gangs of former soldiers from the dissolved Haitian army combatted pro-Aristide gangs and state authorities and temporarily controlled parts of the country. The Haitian police (PNH) failed to demobilize gangs and was accused of discriminating against Aristide's followers. At least ten people were killed in a PNH attack during a soccer game in Port-au-Prince. In March, the robust UN mission MINUSTAH started demobilizing gangs. Although the operation was partially successful, it led to the death of civilians. The disarmament of gangs was delayed.

il

Peru - Chile - Bolivia

Intensität: 1 Änderung: • Beginn: 1952
 Konfliktparteien: Peru vs. Chile vs. Bolivia
 Konfliktgegenstand: territory, resources

Diplomatic relations between Peru and Chile deteriorated. On November 3, the Peruvian Congress passed a bill that redraws the maritime border between Peru and Chile. According to the bill, Peru gains over 14,600 square miles at the expense of Chile. However, Chile protested harshly and said that it was not about to give away the sea area and its fishing rights and was going to take further control. Chile claims to be relying on treaties signed in 1952 and 1954 that regulated the sea border between Peru and Chile. Peru, for its part, doubts the validity of the treaties and claims that a legal delimitation of the maritime borders between Peru and Chile has not been undertaken yet.

iih

USA - Cuba

Intensität: 2 Änderung: ↗ Beginn: 1959
 Konfliktparteien: USA vs. Cuba
 Konfliktgegenstand: system / ideology

The conflict between the USA and Cuba over different orientations of the political system continued without use of violence. On 13/12/04 a military exercise took place, the largest in 20 years. The Cuban army mobilized 100,000 soldiers and around 4 million reservists as well as support brigades. Deputy chief of Cuba's armed forces, Andollo, absolved the maneuver "Bastion 2004" with the Committees for the Defense of the Cuban Revolution. Cuba's leader, Fidel Castro, criticized the US government again as "reactionary and aggressive". The US denied again the intention of invading Cuba. Tensions between the two countries resulted a return to travel restrictions.

fs

Venezuela (opposition)

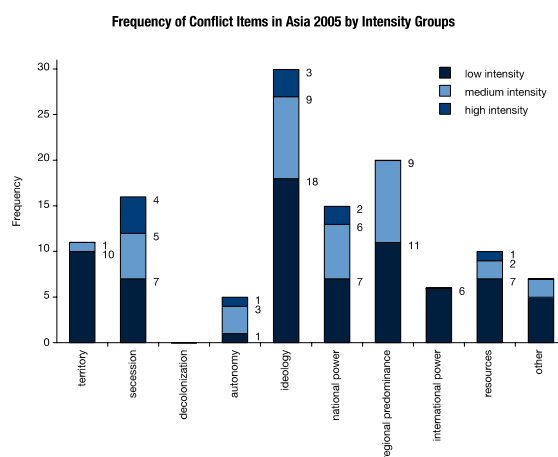
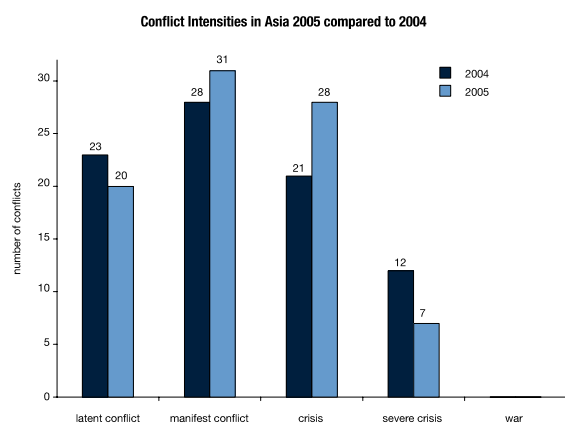
Intensität: 3 Änderung: • Beginn: 2000
 Konfliktparteien: opposition vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: national power, system / ideology

The power and system conflict in Venezuela between President Hugo Chavez' government and the opposition remained fairly calm in the first half of the year. On January 12, Chavez announced plans for a land reform. Owners of large estates expressed their concern over expropriations. On March 24, several large farms were nationalized. After a referendum on impeachment proceedings that Chavez won with 58% on 8/16/04, the opposition accused him of fraud. Facing parliamentary elections in December, the opposition demanded electoral reform. Protests on August 29 left several people injured as opponents and supporters of Chavez clashed.

snm, cg, fs

Asia and Oceania

In 2005, Asia and Oceania was the region with the most conflicts in terms of absolute numbers. Of 86 conflicts taking place, 51 were carried out on a low, 28 on a medium and seven on a high intensity level. In 2004, there had been 51 low, 21 medium and twelve high-intensity conflicts. No war was observed. Two conflicts ended and four new ones emerged. Most of the conflicts were internal ones related to regional predominance. Natural catastrophes that occurred in the region influenced the development of two of its most relevant and longstanding conflicts. Following the tsunami, that hit different countries in the Indian Ocean in December 2004, a peace agreement was signed between the GAM rebels of the Aceh province and the Indonesian government. In addition, the earthquake that devastated North Pakistan, causing over 70,000 deaths and leaving over three million homeless in October 2005, moved India to open the Line of Control between India-administered Kashmir and Pakistan-administered Kashmir for the first time since 1947. New conflicts erupted in Central Asia due to increasing opposition by civil society and political parties against authoritarian procedures. One of them escalated to a crisis: In March, a coup in Kyrgyzstan, known as the Tulip Revolution, forced the resignation of President Askayev.



Bangladesh (Awami League)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: • Beginn: 1991
 Konfliktparteien: Awami League vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: national power

The conflict between the government and the opposition Awami League Party (AL) over national power continued. After the former Finance Minister Shah AMS Kibria of the AL and four other activists were killed and 70 persons sustained injuries in a grenade attack on a political rally on January 27, the AL called for four days of nationwide strikes. At least 50 persons were injured during the demonstrations. On September 21, the AL called for another strike to protest against the rise in fuel prices. In the capital Dhaka, 40 people were injured during the protests. mih

Bangladesh (JMP)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: new Beginn: 2005
 Konfliktparteien: JMP vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: national power, ideology

On August 17, Bangladesh witnessed the simultaneous explosion of more than 300 small bombs in cities across the country, killing two persons and leaving at least 140 people injured. The authorities blamed the small Islamist group of the Jamatul-Mujahedin-Bangladesh (JMP), that had been declared illegal on February 23, of being behind the attacks. Leaflets of the JMP were found at some of the bomb sites, demanding the implementation of Islamist law. In the aftermath, authorities arrested 169 suspects. On August 26, a court charged JMP leader Abdur Rahman in absentia for his alleged role in the bombings. mih

vf, mih

Summary: Conflicts in Asia and Oceania 2005

Name of Conflict	Conflict Parties	Conflict Items	Start	Change	Int
Bangladesh (Awami League)	Awami League vs. government	national power	1991	•	3
Bangladesh (Chittagong Hill Tracts)*	PCJSS vs. UPDF	regional predominance	1997	•	3
Bangladesh (JMP)	JMP vs. government	national power, ideology	2005	new	3
Bangladesh (PCJSS, UPDF)*	PCJSS, UPDF vs. government	autonomy	1971	↗	3
Bangladesh - India	Bangladesh vs. India	territory, resources	1971	↑	3
Bangladesh - Myanmar*	Bangladesh vs. Myanmar	resources	1991	•	2
Cambodia (CFF)*	CFF vs. government	system / ideology, national power	2000	•	1
Cambodia (CPP - FUNCINPEC, SRP)*	CPP vs. FUNCINPEC, SRP	system / ideology, national power	1979	↘	2
Cambodia (Khmer Rouge)	Khmer Rouge vs. government	national power	1967	•	1
China (Falun Gong)	Falun Gong vs. government	system / ideology	1999	•	2
China (Hong Kong pro-democracy parties)	Hong Kong pro-democracy parties vs. Chinese government	autonomy, system / ideology	1999	•	2
China (Hui)*	Hui vs. government, Han	other	2004	↓	2
China (Taiwan)	China vs. Taiwan	secession, system / ideology	1949	•	2
China (Tibet)*	Tibetan government in exile, Tibetan separatists vs. government	system / ideology, secession	1912	•	2
China (Xinjiang)	East Turkestan Islamic Movement vs. government	system / ideology, secession	1990	↘	2
China - India	China vs. India	territory, international power	1947	•	1
China - Vietnam*	China vs. Vietnam	territory, resources	1945	•	1
China et. al.*	Brunei vs. China vs. Indonesia vs. Malaysia vs. Philippines vs. Singapore vs. Taiwan vs. Vietnam	territory, resources	1945	•	1
East Timor - Australia*	East-Timor vs. Australia	resources, territory	2002	•	2
Fiji (ethnic groups)*	ethnic Fijians vs. Indian economic elite	regional predominance	1987	↗	2
India (Assam)	ULFA, NDFB, BLTF vs. government	secession, resources	1979	•	4
India (Ayodhya)	Hindus vs. Muslims	regional predominance	1901	↗	3
India (Bodos - Santhals)*	NDFB vs. Santhals	regional predominance	1994	•	2
India (Dimasa - Hmar)*	Dimasa vs. Hmar	regional predominance	1987	•	2
India (GSU)*	Garo Students Union (GSU) vs. government	system / ideology	2005	new	3
India (Gujarat)*	Hindus vs. Muslims	regional predominance	1987	↘	1
India (Kashmir)	Kashmiri and Pakistani separatists vs. government	secession	1947	•	4
India (LTTE)*	LTTE vs. government	other	1987	•	1
India (Manipur)	UNLF, MPLF, ZRA vs. government	secession	1964	•	4
India (Nagaland)	NSCN vs. government	secession	1956	↓	2
India (Nagas - Kukis)*	NSCN vs. KNF	regional predominance	1947	↗	3
India (Naxalites)	Naxalites vs. government	system / ideology	1997	↗	4
India (Sikhs)*	Sikhs vs. government	regional predominance, autonomy	1929	↑	3
India (Tripura)*	National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) vs. government	secession	1980	•	3
India (ULFA - Biharis, Bengalis)*	ULFA vs. Biharis, Bengalis	regional predominance	1981	•	3
Indonesia (Aceh)	GAM vs. government	secession, resources	1953	↘	3
Indonesia (Jeemah Islamiyah)	Jemaah Islamiyah vs. government	national power	1981	•	3
Indonesia (Kalimantan)*	Dayaks vs. Madurese	regional predominance	1997	•	1
Indonesia (Moluccans)	Muslims, Laskar Jihad vs. Christians	system / ideology, regional predominance	1998	•	3
Indonesia (Papua)*	OPM vs. government	secession, resources	1949	•	2
Indonesia (Sulawesi)	Laskar Dschihad, Jemaah Islamiyah vs. Christians	regional predominance	1998	•	3
Japan - China (Senkakus-Diaoyus Islands)*	Japan vs. China	territory, resources	1972	↗	2

Name of Conflict	Conflict Parties	Conflict Items	Start	Change	Int
Japan - Russia (Kuril-Islands)*	Japan vs. Russia	territory	1945	•	1
Japan - South Korea (Tokto - Takeshima Islands)	Japan vs. South Korea	territory	1945	•	1
Kazakhstan (opposition)*	opposition parties vs. government	system / ideology	2004	•	2
Kyrgyzstan (opposition)	opposition parties vs. government	system / ideology, national power	2005	new	3
Laos (LCMD, CIDL)*	LCMD, CIDL vs. government	national power, system / ideology, autonomy	1975	•	4
Malaysia (KMM)*	Kumpulan Mujahideen Malaysia (KMM) vs. government	system / ideology	1998	•	2
Maldives (MDP)*	Maldives Democratic Party (MDP) vs. government	system / ideology	2003	↘	2
Malaysia (ethnic Chinese)*	Chinese vs. Malays	national power	1946	•	1
Myanmar (Rohingyas)	RSO, ARNO vs. government	other	1948	•	3
Myanmar (minorities)	ethnic minorities, government	secession	1948	•	3
Myanmar (opposition)	opposition vs. government	system / ideology, national power	1982	•	2
Nepal (Maoists)	CPN-M vs. government	system / ideology, national power	1990	•	4
Nepal (opposition)	opposition parties vs. government	system / ideology	2002	•	2
Nepal - Bhutan*	Nepal vs. Bhutan	other	1985	•	2
North Korea - South Korea	North Korea vs. South Korea	international power, system / ideology	1945	•	2
North Korea - USA, South Korea, Japan	North Korea vs. USA, South Korea, Japan	international power, system / ideology	1990	•	2
Pakistan (Balochs)*	Baloch Liberation Army, Pahtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party, various Baloch tribes vs. government	other	1998	•	3
Pakistan - India	Pakistan vs. India	territory, international power	1947	•	2
Philippines (Abu Sayyaf)	Abu Sayyaf vs. government	secession	1991	•	4
Philippines (MILF)*	MILF vs. government	secession, system / ideology	1977	↗	3
Philippines (NPA, CPP)*	NPA, CPP vs. government	system / ideology	1968	↘	1
Singapore (Jemaah Islamiah)*	Jemaah Islamiah vs. government	regional predominance	1999	•	1
Singapore (Malays)*	Malays vs. government	other	1963	•	1
Singapore - Malaysia*	Singapore vs. Malaysia	international power, territory	1963	•	1
Solomons (IFM - MEF)*	Istuba Freedom Movement (IFM) vs. Malaitian Eagle Force (MEF)	national power, resources	1998	•	2
Sri Lanka (Buddhists - Hindus, Muslims, Christians)*	Sinhalese nationalists, conservative Buddhist clergy vs. Muslims, Christians, Tamils	system / ideology	1948	•	2
Sri Lanka (Jamiyathul Ulama - Sufis)*	Jamiyathul Ulama vs. Sufis	regional predominance	1978	↘	1
Sri Lanka (LTTE - EPDP)*	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) vs. Eelam People's Democratic Party (EPDP)	regional predominance	1996	•	3
Sri Lanka (LTTE - JVP)*	LTTE vs. JVP	secession	1976	•	2
Sri Lanka (LTTE - PLOTE)*	LTTE vs. PLOTE	regional predominance	1979	•	1
Sri Lanka (LTTE)	LTTE vs. government	autonomy	1976	•	3
Sri Lanka (LTTE, Tamils - SLMC, Muslims)*	LTTE, Tamils vs. SLMC, Muslims	regional predominance	1976	↘	2
Sri Lanka (LTTE-East - LTTE)*	Karuna Faction (LTTE-East) vs. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)	regional predominance	2004	↘	3
Sri Lanka (SLMC)*	Sri Lankan Muslim Council (SLMC) vs. government	other	1982	↗	2
Sri Lanka (Sinhalese nationalists)*	Sinhalese nationalists, Jathika Hela Urumaya (JHU), conservative Buddhist clergy vs. government	ideology / system	1948	•	3
Sri Lanka (Upcountry Tamils)*	Upcountry Tamils vs. government	regional predominance	1948	↓	1
Tajikistan (opposition)	opposition vs. government	system / ideology	1997	•	3
Thailand (Northern Hill Tribes)*	ethnic Thais vs. Northern Hill Tribes, Tribal Assembly of Thailand	regional predominance	1955	•	1

Name of Conflict	Conflict Parties	Conflict Items	Start	Change	Int
Thailand (Southern Border Provinces)	Muslim separatists vs. government	secession	1784	↘	3
Thailand - Cambodia*	Thailand vs. Cambodia	territory, international power	1954	•	1
Tonga (HRDM)*	Human Rights and Democracy Movement (HRDM) vs. government	national power, system / ideology	1970	↗	2
Uzbekistan (IMU)*	IMU vs. government	system / ideology, national power	1991	•	3
Uzbekistan (opposition)	opposition vs. government	system / ideology, national power	2005	new	3
Vietnam (KKNLF)*	KKNLF vs. government	secession, system / ideology	2002	•	2
-legend: see page 9					

Bangladesh - India

Intensität: 3 Änderung: ↑ Beginn: 1971
 Konfliktparteien: Bangladesh vs. India
 Konfliktgegenstand: territory, resources

In the conflict between India and Bangladesh, several violent incidents regarding territory and resources were registered. On March 4, Indian and Bangladeshi border guards exchanged fire. The reason behind was India's construction of a fence along the border. No casualties were reported. Bangladesh stated that this construction violated a 1974 defense treaty, while India argued that the fence was necessary to prevent illegal infiltration and cross-border movement of rebels. On April 19, an Indian army officer and at least one Bangladeshi civilian were killed in another border clash. According to Indian authorities, the Bangladeshi was killed during an investigation into a kidnapping in the region. Bangladesh accused the Indian Border Security Forces (BSF) of provoking the attack on its territory. On August 19, border guards of both countries again exchanged fire due to a dispute over Bangladesh's construction of a dam at the Mahananda river. At least one person died and two villagers were injured. Indian officials claimed that the future embankment would increase erosion on the Indian side and that it violated a 1975 border agreement. Bangladesh stated that India's accusations were aimed at diverting attention from the construction of the fence. On August 30, Indian border officials admitted having killed three Bangladeshi nationals trying to enter Indian territory. mih

Cambodia (Khmer Rouge)

Intensität: 1 Änderung: • Beginn: 1967
 Konfliktparteien: Khmer Rouge vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: national power

2005 marked a milestone in Cambodia for coming to terms with the Khmer Rouge regime that ruled the country between 1975 and 1979. Progress was made for the financing of the Khmer Rouge Trial Task Force established in 1997. In March, the UN appealed to the international community to donate 43 million US dollars for the establishment of the tribunal costing approximately 56 million US dollars. On August 8, Prime Minister Hun Sen stated that his country could not afford its share. Former Khmer leader Chhouk Rin was arrested. He had already been convicted in 2002 to a life sentence for the murder of three western tourists in 1994. sg

China (Falun Gong)

Intensität: 2 Änderung: • Beginn: 1999
 Konfliktparteien: Falun Gong vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: system / ideology

The conflict between the Chinese government and members of the spiritual group Falun Gong, which is forbidden in China, continued. No acts of violence were registered. On May 5, Hong Kong's highest court quashed the convictions of eight members who had been arrested after a demonstration in front of a Chinese government building three years ago. Abroad, Falun Gong followers demonstrated against the Chinese government. id

China (Hong Kong pro-democracy parties)

Intensität: 2	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1999
Konfliktparteien:	Hong Kong pro-democracy parties vs. Chinese government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	autonomy, system / ideology	

The autonomy and system conflict between the Chinese government and Hong Kong's pro-democracy parties persisted. On March 10, Tung Chee-hwa, Hong Kong's head of government, resigned for health reasons. Observers assumed the resignation was due to pressure by the Chinese government. China decided that Tung's successor, Donald Tsang, was only allowed to serve his predecessor's remaining term of two years, rather than the five established by Hong Kong's Basic Law. On July 1, pro-democracy demonstrations took place. However, only 10,000 supporters demonstrated, compared to the several hundreds of thousands in 2004. In September, a delegation of Hong Kong's pro-democrats visited the Chinese capital of Beijing for the first time. In October, Hong Kong's administration presented reforms aimed at achieving universal suffrage. However, Beijing rejected a conversion in the near future. jd

China (Taiwan)

Intensität: 2	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1949
Konfliktparteien:	China vs. Taiwan	
Konfliktgegenstand:	secession, system / ideology	

The secession conflict between China and Taiwan continued. On March 14, the Chinese government passed an anti-secession law, giving itself the right to use force against Taiwan in case of the latter's declaration of formal independence. Hundreds of thousands of Taiwanese people demonstrated in Taiwan's capital of Taipei against this law. In spring, delegations of the two largest Taiwanese opposition parties, Kuomintang (KMT) and People First Party (PFP), visited China for the first time since 1949. In May, Taiwan's president, Chen Shui-bian, requested China to contact the Taiwanese government. China refused talks as long as Chen did not agree with the One-China policy. On May 14, Chen's Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) won most of the seats in the constitutional assembly. China considered this move an illegitimate step towards independence. jd

China (Xinjiang)

Intensität: 2	Änderung: ↘	Beginn: 1990
Konfliktparteien:	East Turkestan Islamic Movement vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	system / ideology, secession	

In the conflict between the Uighurs, the Muslim minority in the province of Xinjiang, and the Chinese government the situation has eased. On March 1, China released a leading Uighur political prisoner. Nevertheless, the World Uighur Congress (WUC), an organization demanding Xinjiang's independence, warned that the Chinese treatment of the Uighurs could lead to strong and ongoing unrest in Xinjiang. Abroad, demonstrations against the Chinese policy towards the Uighurs took place. jd

China - India

Intensität: 1	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1947
Konfliktparteien:	China vs. India	
Konfliktgegenstand:	territory, international power	

The border conflict between China and India along the Himalaya deescalated. India and China signed an agreement on April 11 that aimed at resolving the dispute. China formally gave up its claims to the state of Sikkim, which India had annexed in 1975. Nevertheless, the border has not been finally demarcated. sbr

India (Assam)

Intensität: 4	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1979
Konfliktparteien:	ULFA, NDFB, BLTF vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	secession, resources	

The conflict between the Indian government and the separatist groups of the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB), and the Bodo Liberation Tribal Force (BLTF) over the establishment of a sovereign Assam continued on a violent scale. In December 2004, ULFA rejected an offer of peace talks with the government. The army launched offensives against rebel camps in April and September 2005, killing up to 20 separatists. The rebels sabotaged oil pipelines in August and mobilized a strike to protest against the death of ULFA founder Robin Handique in jail in jd

September. In October, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh held talks with ULFA leaders on the question of sovereignty, a ceasefire, and the release of imprisoned ULFA members.

sac

India (Ayodhya)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: ↗ Beginn: 1901
 Konfliktparteien: Hindus vs. Muslims
 Konfliktgegenstand: regional predominance

The conflict between Muslims and Hindus in the Indian town of Ayodhya turned violent. Six Muslim militants attacked the Hindu Ram temple on July 5. They were killed by security forces before entering the temple. The right-wing Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) initiated protests in various cities. In July, several people were arrested by the Indian police in connection with the attack. In accordance with a decision by an Indian High Court on July 6, Lal Krishna Advani, the leader of the BJP, was put to trial for his role in the demolition of the Muslim Babri Mosque in 1992.

sbr

India (Kashmir)

Intensität: 4 Änderung: • Beginn: 1947
 Konfliktparteien: Kashmiri and Pakistani separatists vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: secession

The peace negotiations between India and Pakistan, resumed in 2004 and intensified in 2005, did not lead to a subsequent deescalation of the conflict between militant separatists of the Federal State Jammu and Kashmir (JK) and the Indian government. Numerous rebels still attempted to cross the Line of Control (LoC) from Pakistan to India, resulting in exchanges of fire with the Indian Security Border Forces. In addition to these incidents, numerous encounters between rebels and Indian forces were registered throughout the state on a weekly basis. As a result of the clashes, not only Indian troops and rebels, but also many civilians were killed or severely injured. On September 9, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh met with representatives of the moderate Kashmiri coalition party All Party Hurriyat Conference (APHC) in the capital, Delhi. During the meeting, Singh promised to reduce the number of troops in Kashmir if there was an end to rebel violence. The violence, however, continued and

spread to other Indian states: On October 30, three bombs exploded in Delhi, causing the death of over 60 people. The Indian government held a subgroup of the Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT), one of the most active insurgent groups in JK and opposed to any agreement between India and Pakistan over the Kashmir territory, responsible for the attack.

vf

India (Manipur)

Intensität: 4 Änderung: • Beginn: 1964
 Konfliktparteien: UNLF, MPLF, ZRA vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: secession

The conflict between the Indian government and various separatist groups fighting for an independent Manipur continued. On January 10, three United National Liberation Front (UNLF) rebels were killed during an encounter with the police. In February, the UNLF announced a four-point proposal for a plebiscite to be held under United Nations auspices to resolve the Manipur-India conflict. However, Delhi did not respond to the proposal. On September 20, nine soldiers died in an attack by MPLF rebels. Clashes between rival groups were observed. Rebels of the Zomi Revolutionary Army (ZRA) attacked the UNLF in a village under its control on May 14. Six people were killed in the fighting. On October 29, the army started an offensive against the UNLF.

sac

India (Nagaland)

Intensität: 2 Änderung: ↓ Beginn: 1956
 Konfliktparteien: NSCN vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: secession

Talks between the Indian government and the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) over peace and autonomy were intensified. Both sides agreed to extend a ceasefire reached in 2003 concerning the secession conflict. However, the NSCN split into different factions, two of which clashed on March 24 leaving at least seven rebels dead. No fights between the NSCN and the government were registered.

sac

India (Naxalites)

Intensität: 4	Änderung: ↗	Beginn: 1997
Konfliktparteien:	Naxalites vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	system / ideology	

The ideological conflict between Naxalite rebels, organized in the Communist Party of India-Maoist, and the Indian government escalated. Naxalite violence was no longer restricted to Bihar and Jharkhand but spread to twelve other Indian states. A large number of private anti-Maoist armies supported by landlords increased their activities in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. The operations of the Indian security forces in the affected states did not reduce the number of rebels. 240 civilians, 127 members of the security forces, and 203 Naxalite rebels died in clashes.

res

Indonesia (Aceh)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: ↘	Beginn: 1953
Konfliktparteien:	GAM vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	secession, resources	

The conflict between the Free Aceh Movement (GAM), which is fighting for an independent Aceh region, and the Indonesian government de-escalated due to a peace agreement reached in August. After the devastating tsunami in December 2004 that had hit Aceh, the rebels declared a unilateral ceasefire in January. Indonesian troops ignored the rebels' call on the government to join their ceasefire and continued the fighting. The army claimed to have killed about 120 rebels in January. In February, at least seven rebels were killed. The army accused the rebels of hijacking aid destined for victims of the tsunami. Despite the clashes, both conflict parties started peace negotiations in Finland. On August 15, a peace agreement was signed. Under the agreement, the rebels dropped their demand for full independence. Instead, they accepted a form of local self-government and the possibility to establish a political party. In turn, the Indonesian government is to release political prisoners and to offer farmland to former combatants in order to help them reintegrate into civilian life. A human rights court is to be established, as well as a truth and reconciliation commission. Non-local Indonesian forces are to leave Aceh. The disarmament of GAM rebels is to be overseen by a joint EU and ASEAN

monitoring team. On August 31, Indonesia started implementing the terms of the agreement by releasing hundreds of prisoners. On September 15, rebels started handing over their weapons. In return, Indonesia withdrew 12,000 troops from Aceh.

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Indonesia (Jeemah Islamiyah)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1981
Konfliktparteien:	Jemaah Islamiyah vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	national power	

The conflict between the Islamist group Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), which aims at the establishment of an Islamic state in Indonesia, and the Indonesian government continued. On March 3, Muslim cleric Abu Bakar Ba'asyir was sentenced to 30 months in jail for the Bali bombings of October 2002. The USA and Australia criticized the verdict as too lenient. On October 1, three suicide bombers killed 26 people on the island of Bali. The attack was attributed to the JI. On November 10, police killed the Malaysian terrorist Azahari Husin. Azahari had been a key member of the JI, also blamed for a series of bombings, including the 2002 Bali attacks.

bb

Indonesia (Moluccans)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1998
Konfliktparteien:	Muslims, Laskar Jihad vs. Christians	
Konfliktgegenstand:	system / ideology, regional predominance	

The conflict between Christians and militant Muslims on the Moluccas over religion and regional predominance continued. Two people died when a group of armed men opened fire on a karaoke club in Hative, a predominantly Christian area of Ambon province. On March 12, Catholic, Protestant and Islamic religious leaders met with Vice President Jusuf Kalla in the capital of Jakarta to help prevent a return to sectarian violence. On March 22, at least 19 people were injured in clashes in Ambon. The police prevented a bomb assault by deactivating five time bombs in Ambon and arresting one man. At the beginning of May, clashes between rival communities in the eastern Indonesian province of Maluku resulted in the injury of at least 17 people.

bb

Indonesia (Sulawesi)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1998
Konfliktparteien:	Laskar Dschihad, Jemaah Islamiyah vs. Christians	
Konfliktgegenstand:	regional predominance	

The conflict for regional predominance on the Indonesian island of Sulawesi between Islamist groups and militant Christians continued. On May 28, two bombs exploded at a market in the predominantly Christian town of Tentena, killing at least 22 people and wounding 40.

bb

Kyrgyzstan (opposition)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: new	Beginn: 2005
Konfliktparteien:	opposition parties vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	system / ideology, national power	

Following fraudulent general elections that took place in two rounds between February and March, a conflict between the government of President Askar Akayev and the opposition erupted. The elections resulted in a change of government known as the Tulip Revolution. It began with mass demonstrations against Askayev turning violent in the southern cities of Jalal Abad and Osh. On March 13, protesters took control of the capital of Bishkek and ousted the government. On March 18, protesters set fire to the Interior Ministry building in Jalal Abad, injuring 14 police officers. A large number of demonstrators were injured in clashes with heavily armed police. Askayev fled to Russia and resigned on April 4. On July 7, Kurmanbek Bakiev won the new presidential elections. The OSCE stated that, although still not meeting international standards, a tangible progress had been made in the election process.

yf

Myanmar (Rohingyas)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1948
Konfliktparteien:	RSO, ARNO vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	other	

The conflict between the Muslim minority of the Rohingyas, represented by ARNO and RSO, and the government of Myanmar persisted. The violent crimes of members of the Myanmar military against the ethnic minority in the state of Arakan signified a constant intensity compared with recent

years. The conflict has been in existence since Myanmar's independence.

daf

Myanmar (minorities)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1948
Konfliktparteien:	ethnic minorities vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	secession	

The conflict between the government and rebel groups belonging to minorities located in the regions of Kachin, Karen, Mon and Shan, about the future status of these territories escalated in 2005. The government concluded about 17 ceasefire agreements with separate rebel groups between 1989 and 1995, while two dozen armed groups remained outside these agreements. The coup against Prime Minister Khin Nyunt on October 2004, who had been responsible for the conclusion of these ceasefires, raised questions about the intentions of the new leadership concerning the conflict. In 2005, the new government, headed by general Soe Win, intensified its pressure on the various groups to surrender their weapons. While some small groups, like the Palaung State Liberation Army (PSLA) and parts of the Shan State National Army (SNA), ceded to the pressure, the main rebel groups rejected the demand and threatened with the resumption of fighting. Remaining contingents of the SNA merged with the Shan State Army South (SSAS) that never had been part of the ceasefire agreements. The ceasefire negotiations between the government and the Karen National Union (KNO) remained without result. During the year, isolated clashes between government troops and various rebel movements were reported. The number of internally displaced people (IDPs) remained at approximately 500,000.

daf

Myanmar (opposition)

Intensität: 2	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1982
Konfliktparteien:	opposition vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	system / ideology, national power	

The conflict between the government of Myanmar and the political opposition over the political system and the distribution of power continued. The opposition's claims are based on the democratic elections of 1990, in which it obtained the majority of the votes. The government declared

its intention to establish a democratic multi-party system but did not release a schedule. On July 6, 249 political prisoners were released. The National League for Democracy (NLD) still criticized the continuous imprisonment of more than 1,100 dissidents, among them the NLD leader, Aung San Suu Kyi.

daf

Nepal (Maoists)

Intensität: 4	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1990
Konfliktparteien:	CPN-M vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	system / ideology, national power	

The conflict between the Communist Party of Nepal - Maoists (CPN-M) and the government of Nepal over national power and ideology de-escalated at the end of 2005. The rebels were especially active in the western rural areas of the country. Clashes between rebels and security forces occurred on an almost weekly basis. The rebels and the security forces also committed attacks on civilians. On February 1, King Gyanendra accused the government of being unable to find a solution for the conflict and assumed all executive powers. His coup was harshly criticized by the international community, especially the US and India, who in turn stopped their military aid for Nepal. India resumed aid in July. In June, the rebels called a halt to attacks on civilians and offered to join the political parties opposing the rule of King Gyanendra. They further asked the international community to exert pressure on the King to restore democracy. On September 3, they announced a unilateral ceasefire. They immediately started negotiations with the parliamentary parties. As a response, on October 25, King Gyanendra offered an amnesty to those rebels surrendering before January 2006.

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Nepal (opposition)

Intensität: 2	Änderung: •	Beginn: 2002
Konfliktparteien:	opposition parties vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	system / ideology	

The conflict between the parliamentary opposition parties, which aim for the full democratization of the country, and the Nepalese government of King Gyanendra, persisted. On February 1, Gyanendra sacked the government, accusing it of being corrupt and unable to put an end to the conflict

with the Maoist rebels. He imposed a state of emergency including censorship of the media. Prominent members of the opposition were arrested. After the state of emergency was lifted on April 30, demonstrations against the King's coup took place. The international community, especially the EU and the USA, pressured the King to restore democracy. The King announced local elections to be held on 2/8/06, and parliamentary elections in April 2007. The opposition declared to boycott any poll until the government was reinstalled. In October, a new media law was enacted, which made any criticism of the royal family a crime. The opposition parties called for a strike to protest against the new media law.

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North Korea - South Korea

Intensität: 2	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1945
Konfliktparteien:	North Korea vs. South Korea	
Konfliktgegenstand:	international power, system / ideology	

The ideological conflict between North and South Korea over the future status of the Korean peninsula continued. The two states approached each other with several symbolic gestures. In February, North Korea declared that it no longer considered South Korea its main enemy. South Korea responded with a number of offers of humanitarian aid. Several bilateral talks were held. In July, communication links for separated families were improved. On August 12, celebrations commemorating the 50th anniversary of the end of the Korean war and the beginning of independence began. The South called for the unification of the peninsula. On August 15, North and South Korean delegates met to celebrate the end of Japanese occupation.

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North Korea - USA, South Korea, Japan

Intensität: 2	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1990
Konfliktparteien:	North Korea vs. USA, South Korea, Japan	
Konfliktgegenstand:	international power, system / ideology	

The conflict between North Korea and South Korea, the USA as well as Japan over the North Korean nuclear armament program continued. In January, North Korea ruled out any resumption of further negotiations after the US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice called North Korea an outpost of tyranny. In April, North Korea confirmed that it

intended to increase its nuclear weapons arsenal. On May 1, it fired a short-range missile into the Japanese Sea. On May 16, South Korea and North Korea met for bilateral talks. On July 25, a fourth round of the six-nations talks between the conflict parties and China were resumed after 13 months. These were suspended without any results on August 7. On September 13, talks were resumed and resulted in an agreement between the USA and North Korea on September 19. The latter agreed to suspend its nuclear armament program and to rejoin the non-proliferation treaty of the IAEA in return for aid and security guarantees. On September 20, North Korea revised the agreement, demanding a reactor for civilian purposes. A new round of the six-nations talks took place between November 3 and 11 and ended without results. je

Pakistan - India

Intensität: 2	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1947
Konfliktparteien:	Pakistan vs. India	
Konfliktgegenstand:	territory, international power	

The conflict between India and Pakistan over the status of Kashmir persisted. In December 2004 and January 2005, both sides accused each other of violating the ceasefire along the Line of Control (LoC) established in November 2003. Nevertheless, the parties intensified the peace negotiations resumed in 2004. Not only security issues were tackled, but a socio-economic approach was also initiated. In the security dimension, talks about the military stand-off over the Siachen Glacier (initiated in 1983) were held in May, but ended without breakthrough. In June, Pakistan President Pervez Musharraf met with moderate Kashmiri separatist leaders, most of them belonging to the All Party Hurriyat Conference (APHC). They insisted on their inclusion in the bilateral negotiations over Kashmir. India rejected this. On August 8, both countries agreed to prolong the ceasefire along the LoC as part of the confidence-building measures (CBMs). Other CBMs included the mutual release of civilian prisoners and security agreements related to ballistic missiles and communication links between the respective maritime guards. Security politics were nevertheless accompanied by power demonstrations. On October 11, Pakistan testfired its first cruise missile, capable of carrying nuclear

and conventional warheads up to a range of 500 kilometers. In March, a bus line was set up to connect Srinagar, capital of India-administered Kashmir, with Muzaffarabad, capital of Pakistan-administered Kashmir, enabling Kashmiris to cross the LoC for the first time since 1947. In July, the two countries held talks on a proposed project to pipe gas from Iran to India via Pakistan. The earthquake of October 3, that killed over 70,000 people and left over 3 million homeless in northern Pakistan and Kashmir, accelerated the social approach of the conflict negotiations. On October 27, India offered 25 million US dollars in aid to Pakistan, the biggest donation to its neighbor country since 1960. On November 7, the LoC was opened at different points to permit people living in India-administered Kashmir to travel to the Pakistan-administered side and assist their relatives. vf

Philippines (Abu Sayyaf)

Intensität: 4	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1991
Konfliktparteien:	Abu Sayyaf vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	secession	

The conflict between the Philippines and the Islamist Abu Sayyaf continued. The Abu Sayyaf is fighting for an independent Islamic state in Western Mindanao and the Southern Sulu archipelagos. It is the smallest, though most radical, separatist group in the Philippines. Various clashes between the separatists and the army occurred with casualties on both sides. On February 14, simultaneous explosions rocked the cities of Makati, Davao, and General Santos. After these events, President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo rejected calls for a ceasefire. Moreover, she ordered the military to push ahead in Sulu and Mindanao. On March 23, the military thwarted bomb attempts in Manila. On August 1, bombs exploded in the towns of Koronadal and Cotabao. An intelligence report claimed that the Abu Sayyaf was able to hire more than hundred recruits in a few months. Furthermore, it is suspected to have close links to Indonesian Jemaah Islamiya and other militant groups. Despite US military support, the Philippine army was not able to efficiently combat Abu Sayyaf. cbr

Sri Lanka (LTTE)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1976
Konfliktparteien:	LTTE vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	autonomy	

The conflict over autonomy between the government of Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) continued. The number of political killings reached 200 this year alone. In December 2004, a tsunami killed more than 30,000 people and displaced hundreds of thousands more in Sri Lanka. On July 15, the Supreme Court temporarily suspended a government aid-sharing deal with LTTE. The deal caused a split in the government; the Sinhala nationalist People's Liberation Front (JVP) pulled out on June 16. The agreement provided for a fair distribution of aid to all affected areas. On August 26, the court ruled that President Chandrika Bandaranaike-Kumaratunga's term would end in December and be followed by elections. On August 19, the government and LTTE agreed upon their first high-level talks since peace negotiations had stalled in 2003. The LTTE agreed to discuss the implementation of the 2002 ceasefire agreement. On August 12, Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar was assassinated in the capital of Colombo. LTTE denied responsibility for this. Norwegian monitors of the truce warned that the killing could jeopardize the ceasefire. On November 17, Prime Minister Mahinda Rajapakse won the presidential elections. In his first speech he stated his commitment to a ceasefire and refused any plans to divide the island. On September 27, the EU denied entry to LTTE members. The EU also announced to consider putting LTTE on its terrorist groups list. ^{ps}

Tajikistan (opposition)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1997
Konfliktparteien:	opposition vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	system / ideology	

The system conflict in Tajikistan following the 1992-1997 civil war between the opposition parties and the government of President Imomali Rahmonov continued. The government was accused of having rigged the parliamentary elections that took place on February 27. Rahmonov's People's Democratic Party in

Tajikistan (PDPT) won 49 of the 63 seats in the parliament. The authorities exerted pressure on the opposition and the independent media. A newspaper was shut down, several journalists and politicians were convicted. Car bombs exploded in the capital of Dushanbe on January 31 and on June 6.

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Thailand (Southern Border Provinces)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: ↘	Beginn: 1784
Konfliktparteien:	Muslim separatists vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	secession	

The serious crisis in Thailand's southern border provinces continued unabated. Several bomb attacks on public facilities occurred in April and June. In addition to this, numerous killings - frequently decapitations - targeted against persons connected with the Buddhist Thai state took place. Throughout the year, more than one hundred people were killed. On June 19, Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra imposed a state of emergency in the south of the country. On August 30, Parliament passed laws strengthening the government's powers in the conflict.

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Uzbekistan (opposition)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: new	Beginn: 2005
Konfliktparteien:	opposition vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	system / ideology, national power	

An ideological conflict between the opposition and the government of President Islam Abduganiyevich Karimov over national power erupted. On May 13, a group of armed men seized weapons at a military barrack and police station in the city of Andijan, near the border to Kyrgyzstan. The men freed convicts accused of Islamic extremism, and took officials hostage in a local government building. The raid rapidly grew into a rally of thousands of people protesting against increasing poverty and government repression. The security forces responded by shooting more than 500 people. As a consequence, around 1,000 people fled to Kyrgyzstan. At the border, they were reportedly ambushed by Uzbek soldiers. The authorities arrested 15 people accusing them of links to the Islamist group IMU and of organizing the events leading to the Andijan massacre. The USA, the EU, the OSCE, and several non-governmental

organizations believed that the Uzbek government was accusing the men of being terrorists in order to suppress political opposition. The international community demanded therefore an international and independent inquiry. It further condemned the human rights violations in Uzbekistan. In October, the USA and the EU imposed sanctions. Uzbekistan, however, did not suspend the trial on the Andijan massacre. On November 15, they received prison sentences ranging from 14 to 20 years.

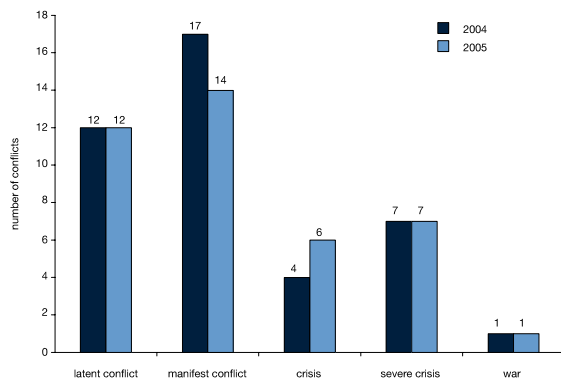
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Middle East and Maghreb

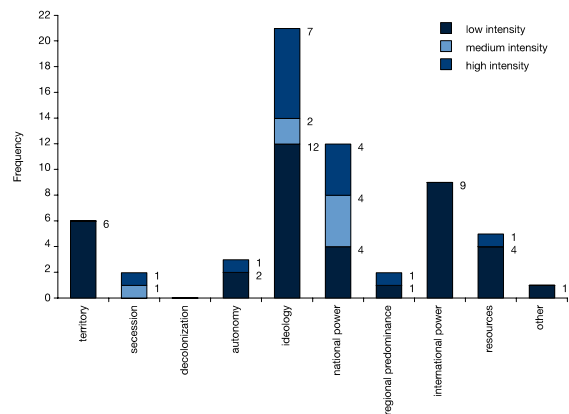
In 2005, the total number of conflicts in the region of the Middle East and Maghreb slightly declined by one from 41 to 40. Most of the conflicts were carried out over the orientation of the political system or ideology. National power was the second most disputed item. As in 2004, the conflict in Iraq between insurgents and the government, which was still supported by US-led coalition troops, was the only one with the highest intensity of war. With seven, the number of confrontations on the highly violent level of a severe crisis remained unchanged. On the one hand, the conflict between the group of radical Shiite Moqtada al-Sadr and the Iraqi government deescalated from the intensity of a severe crisis to a crisis and last year's severe crisis between resistance forces with the US-led Coalition Provisional Authority and the Interim Governing Council in Iraq ended with the transfer of sovereignty to the Iraqi Interim Government in July 2004. On the other hand, there were two escalations from the level of a crisis to a severe crisis between Hezbollah and the Israeli government as well as between the Kurdish PKK/KONGRA-GEL and the Turkish government. Five other conflicts that had been classed as severe crises in 2004, namely in Afghanistan, Algeria, Iraq, Israel, and Yemen, remained at this high intensity level.

The number of crises, characterized by the sporadic use of violence from at least one of the parties, has increased from four to six. The conflicts involving various Islamic groups and the Egyptian government, between the Military Council for Justice and the Mauritanian government, and between POLISARIO Front and the Moroccan government escalated to this medium intensity level. The two cases of various religious groups and the Lebanese government as well as of Islamists and the Saudi Arabian government had already been carried out as crises in 2004. With 14, the largest number of disputes were carried out with the non-violent intensity of a manifest conflict. As stated before, three of last year's manifest conflicts escalated to the medium intensity of crises. All twelve latent conflicts of 2004 remained at the same intensity level. Altogether, 34 out of 40 conflicts remained on the same level of intensity in 2005.

Conflict Intensities in the Middle East and Maghreb 2005 compared to 2004



Frequency of Conflict Items in the Middle East and Maghreb 2005 by Intensity Groups



Afghanistan (Taliban)

Intensität: 4	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1994
Konfliktparteien:	Taliban vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	regional predominance, national power, system / ideology	

The severe crisis between the Afghan government of President Hamid Karzai and the Taliban on regional predominance, national power and

political system continued unabated. The parliamentary and regional elections on September 18, the first elections in 30 years, were clouded by bloody attacks. In spite of the elevated array of security forces, the poll had to be postponed repeatedly due to logistical and security concerns. Polling stations, the airport of Jalalabad and a candidate's house were targeted. With a voter turnout of 50%, the participation rate was 25%

Summary: Conflicts in Middle East and Maghreb 2005

Name of Conflict	Conflict Parties	Conflict Items	Start	Change	Int
Afghanistan (Taleban)	Taleban vs. government	regional predominance, national power, system / ideology	1994	•	4
Algeria (Berber)	RCD, CIADC, FFS vs. government	autonomy, system / ideology	1919	•	2
Algeria (Islamist groups)	various religious groups vs. government	national power, system / ideology	1919	•	4
Bahrain (Shiite opposition)	various Shiite groups vs. government	national power	1919	•	2
Egypt (Islamic groups)	various Islamic groups vs. government	national power, system / ideology	1992	↗	3
Egypt - Sudan*	Egypt vs. Sudan	territory, resources, system / ideology	1958	•	1
Iran (Kurds)*	DPK vs. government	autonomy	1979	•	1
Iran (People's Mujahideen)	MEK vs. government	national power, system / ideology	1965	•	1
Iran (Reformists - Conservatives)	Iranian Conservatives vs. Iranian Reformists	national power, system / ideology	1993	•	2
Iran - UAE*	Iran vs. UAE	territory	1970	•	1
Iran - USA	Iran vs. USA	international power, system / ideology	2002	•	2
Iraq (al-Zarqawi group)	al-Zarqawi group vs. government	national power, system / ideology	2003	•	4
Iraq (insurgents)	insurgents vs. government	national power, system / ideology	2004	•	5
Iraq (PUK - DPK)*	PUK vs. DPK	regional predominance, system / ideology	1979	•	1
Iraq (al-Sadr group)	al-Sadr group vs. government	system / ideology	2004	↘	3
Iraq - Iran	Iraq vs. Iran	system / ideology, international power	1969	•	2
Iraq - Israel*	Iraq vs. Israel	system / ideology, international power	1948	•	1
Iraq - Kuwait	Iraq vs. Kuwait	territory, resources	1961	•	1
Iraq - Syria	Iraq vs. Syria	system / ideology	2003	•	2
Israel (Hezbollah)	Hezbollah vs. government	system / ideology	1982	↗	4
Israel (Palestinians)	Islamic Jihad, Hamas, Al-Aksa-Brigades, Palestinians vs. government	secession, system / ideology, resources	1920	•	4
Israel - Jordan (Westbank)*	Israel vs. Jordan	territory	1967	•	1
Israel - Lebanon (international power)	Israel vs. Lebanon	territory, international power	1967	•	2
Jordan - Israel (water)*	Jordan vs. Israel	resources	1945	•	1
Lebanon (religious groups)	various religious groups vs. government	national power	1975	•	3
Lebanon - Israel (water)*	Lebanon vs. Israel	resources	2001	•	1
Libya - USA	Libya vs. USA	system / ideology	1964	•	2
Mauritania (putschists)	Military Council for Justice vs. government	national power	2003	↗	3
Morocco (Western Sahara)	POLISARIO Front vs. government	secession	1975	↗	3
Saudi Arabia (Islamists)	Islamists vs. government	national power	1990	•	3
Saudi Arabia (Reformer)	reformists vs. government	system / ideology	2001	•	2
Syria - Israel	Syria vs. Israel	territory, others	1967	•	2
Syria - Lebanon	Syria vs. Lebanon	international power	1976	•	2
Syria - USA	Syria vs. USA	international power, system / ideology	2003	•	2
Turkey (Kurds)	PKK/KONGRA-GEL vs. government	autonomy	1920	↗	4
Turkey - Iran *	Turkey vs. Iran	international power	1979	•	2
Turkey - Iraq *	Turkey vs. Iraq	international power	1979	•	2
Turkey - Syria*	Turkey vs. Syria	international power	1979	•	1
Yemen (Believing Youth Movement)	Believing Youth Movement vs. government	system / ideology	2004	•	4

Name of Conflict	Conflict Parties	Conflict Items	Start	Change	Int
Yemen (Islamic Jihad)*	Islamic Jihad, Army of Aden-Abyan vs. government	national power	1994	•	1
-legend: see page 9					

lower than that of last year's presidential election. Allegations of fraud delayed publication of results until November 12. The composition of the Wolesi Jirga, the national assembly, is politically and ethnically fragmented. Former Mujahedeen leaders and warlords also gained seats. After a lull in fighting during the winter, new tensions and attacks flared up in the spring. Both sides significantly stepped up their attacks on one another. The insurgent Taliban fighters increasingly resorted to guerilla warfare, suicide attacks and the murder of civilians. The new violence led to tensions with neighboring Pakistan. Afghanistan stated that Pakistan did not prevent incursions of Taliban fighters from its territory. Talks between the countries and the extradition of 14 alleged Taliban in late October unbended the situation later this year. From the beginning of August, in the run-up to the elections, attacks and clashes were reported on a daily basis. On August 3, alleged Taliban killed at least eight members of the security forces and one election worker. This brought the number of election workers killed to five. After the parliamentary elections, the violence did not abate. As early as the beginning of October, NATO decided to expand the ISAF contingent to 15,000 troops by the end of 2006 with the objective of taking charge of security in areas outside the capital, Kabul, where the US-led coalition forces are currently operating. th

Algeria (Berber)

Intensität: 2	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1919
Konfliktparteien:	RCD, CIADC, FFS vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	autonomy, system / ideology	

The manifest conflict between the Berbers, represented by the Rally for Culture and Democracy (RCD), the Coalition of Village and Tribal Elders (CIADC) and the Front of Socialist Forces (FFS) on the one side and the Algerian government on the other side continued. The ethnic minority demands the acknowledgement of their culture and the Berber language, Tamazight, as their official language. On January 16, the

government and tribal leaders agreed to a far-reaching peace plan, the El- Kseur platform. In July, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika ordered the dissolution of several local councils in Berber towns as part of the agreement. The FFS was to lose local seats und threatened with protests and political actions. The unrest in Kabylia has made it difficult for the authorities to clamp down on the hundreds of Islamist rebels based there [=> Algeria (Islamist groups)]. On September 29, a national referendum on the Charter of Peace and Reconciliation was held, but was boycotted by the Berbers.

bhu

Algeria (Islamist groups)

Intensität: 4	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1919
Konfliktparteien:	various religious groups vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	national power, system / ideology	

The severe crisis between Islamist groups and the Algerian government over the orientation of the political system continued. Terrorist attacks, mostly blamed on the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC), and heavily armed combat operations by the security forces increased. In December 2004, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika stepped up extra state forces and surveillance systems in order to cope with the security threat. In early 2005, security forces captured leaders of the Islamic Army Group (GIA) and in June the deputy head of the GSPC. In February, Bouteflika won a power struggle with Algeria's ruling party, the National Liberation Front (FLN), paving the way for a general amnesty, the Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation. It proposes amnesties for armed Islamic militants responsible for grave human right abuses and serious violations, but denies amnesty to those who committed massacres, rape and bomb attacks. During the Charter campaign in September family members of those who were abducted were beaten and arrested by the police. In April, a government-appointed commission conceded involvement of state forces in unlawful acts during the conflict and civilian disappearances. In August, after a new wave of

attacks blamed on militants, Bouteflika vowed to step up the fight against extremists. The army used heavy artillery and helicopters in a large-scale military operation in order to track down rebels. Ten insurgents were killed and two arrested. Despite offers of amnesty for Islamist groups, gunmen stepped up their attacks in October during the holy month of Ramadan.

bhu

Bahrain (Shiite opposition)

Intensität: 2 Änderung: • Beginn: 1919
 Konfliktparteien: various Shiite groups vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: national power

The manifest conflict between the opposing Shiites and the Sunni-dominated government over national power continued. In order to extend its powers, the government passed several laws. This resulted in unrest and protests. In reaction to the King's decision that political parties not be established on social, professional, religious or geographic grounds, two Bahraini opposition parties, the National Accord and the National Democratic Act (NDA), decided to register as political associations in October. Tens of thousands of protesters calling for the rejection of a law on the fair treatment of women in court were led by scholars, by the National Accord, by the Shiite Ulema Islamic Council (UIC) and were joined by thousands of women as well. Protesters claimed the law did not conform with Islamic principles and only aimed at pleasing the USA.

bhu

Egypt (Islamic groups)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: ↗ Beginn: 1992
 Konfliktparteien: various Islamic groups vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: national power, system / ideology

The power and system conflict between various Islamic groups and the Egyptian government escalated against the background of electoral reform and the presidential election held in September. Beginning in March, the Muslim Brotherhood and other opposition groups protested against a referendum on electoral reform. The authorities reacted with the imprisonment of about 3,000 of their members between the end of April and the beginning of June. Nevertheless, after the Muslim Brotherhood took a neutral position in the presidential elections, some of their arrested

leaders were released. In the context of the parliamentary elections of November, clashes between the supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood and the government were reported. Three suicide bombings were committed in April and July by other Islamic groups. They targeted tourists and caused more than 88 victims in Sharm el-Sheik alone.

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Iran (People's Mujahideen)

Intensität: 1 Änderung: • Beginn: 1965
 Konfliktparteien: MEK vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: national power, system / ideology

The conflict between the government of Iran and the opposition People's Mujahideen (MEK) over national power in Iran continued. Due to the US invasion in Iraq, the Iraq-based MEK fighting for an authoritarian socialism in Iran no longer has the infrastructure to continue its struggle in a coordinated fashion. In July 2004, the US troops barracked the MEK. In early 2005, some 250 members of MEK were repatriated to Iran under custody, receiving amnesty from the Iranian government.

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Iran (Reformists - Conservatives)

Intensität: 2 Änderung: • Beginn: 1993
 Konfliktparteien: Iranian Conservatives vs. Iranian Reformists
 Konfliktgegenstand: national power, system / ideology

The dispute between the conservative Iranian judiciary represented by the head of state, Ayatollah Sayed Ali Khamenei, and the Iranian reformers around the head of government, Sayed Mohammed Khatami, remained a manifest conflict. Iranian reformists choose Mostafa Moin as their candidate for the presidential elections on May 28. After his defeat, Iranian reformists decided to back Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani in the second round of the elections. On June 24, the ultra-conservative mayor of the capital, Tehran, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, won the poll. The jailed Iranian writer Akbar Ganji was treated in hospital after being on a hunger strike for more than a month. He had been sentenced for linking Iranian leaders with a series of political killings in the 1990s. The US, the EU and international human rights organizations have long been demanding his

release. Some 250 people held a rally in support of Ganji urging the government to release him.

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Iran - USA

Intensität: 2	Änderung: •	Beginn: 2002
Konfliktparteien:	Iran vs. USA	
Konfliktgegenstand:	international power, system / ideology	

The conflict between Iran and the USA on Iran's desire for nuclear armament remained on a manifest level. The US and the EU want Iran to stop all efforts to develop nuclear weapons including conversion of uranium, which Iran resumed in August. As a reaction, talks between the EU-3, consisting of the UK, France, and Germany, were suspended. Iran insisted on the non-military energy purposes of its nuclear program. In his speech before the UN on September 17, Iran's newly elected President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad said Iran had an inalienable right to produce nuclear fuel. In late November, Russia offered to enrich uranium for Iran. Besides the conflict on nuclear armament, the USA accused Iran of being a sponsor of international terrorism.

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Iraq (al-Zarqawi group)

Intensität: 4	Änderung: •	Beginn: 2003
Konfliktparteien:	al-Zarqawi group vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	national power, system / ideology	

The violent conflict with the al-Qaeda-related militant group of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi on establishing an Islamist regime in Iraq started after the fall of the Saddam Hussein's regime in spring 2003. It succeeded a conflict in the north of the country between Iraqi Kurds controlling the area and Islamist groups like the Ansar al-Islam fighting for a theocratic regime. Al-Zarqawi, a Jordanian of Palestinian descent who had operated al-Qaeda training camps in Afghanistan, expanded this struggle to central Iraq. His group comprises up to 500 militants, the majority of them non-Iraqis including so-called Afghan-Arabs, who left Afghanistan after the fall of Taliban regime. Among the targets of terrorist attacks committed by Zarqawi's group were Shia and Kurdish politicians, Iraqi government officials and US troops. In turn, Iraqi and US-led coalition forces launched several military offensives in

predominantly Sunni Muslim areas in order to strike against so-called strong points and destroy networks. Among these were the operations "Iron Fist" and "River Gate" in October, which also had the aim of restoring security along the Iraqi-Syrian border. Al-Zarqawi's group is believed to be smuggling in foreign fighters, money and equipment. In a series of bomb attacks in the town of Baquba, five Iraqi soldiers and five other people were killed on March 7. On September 28, eight people died at an army recruitment center in Talafar in northern Iraq. The next day, 62 people were killed and another 68 were injured by suicide car bombs near the capital, Baghdad. On October 5, 25 people died and 78 were wounded during a bomb attack on a Shia mosque in Hilla, south of Baghdad. The bomb exploded while worshippers were gathering on the first day of the holy month of Ramadan. Two car bombs killed six and injured at least 40 people outside the Interior Ministry in Baghdad on November 18.

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Iraq (insurgents)

Intensität: 5	Änderung: •	Beginn: 2004
Konfliktparteien:	insurgents vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	national power, system / ideology	

The conflict between the Iraqi Interim Government and insurgents over power and the orientation of the political system was still carried out on a high level of violence. The predominantly Sunni fighters, including followers and members of the security forces of the former Iraqi regime, aimed at destabilizing the country by applying guerilla warfare and committing terrorist attacks. Main targets were recruiting centers of the new Iraqi security forces, the US-led coalition troops supporting the government, and civilians. On February 28, at least 114 people were killed by a single car bomb blast in Hilla, south of the Iraqi capital of Baghdad. In May alone, the civilian death toll reached 672 as a result of car bombings, bomb explosions and shootings. In August, a suicide bomber detonated a fuel tanker, killing 90 people in Musayibb. In a series of attacks, hundreds of people died in September. Throughout the year, Iraqi forces, together with US-led coalition troops, launched several military operations. These increased in numbers by the end of the year, concentrating on the aim of setting the conditions

for the December 15 elections. Among the November offensives that also targeted resistance by the al-Zarqawi group [=> Iraq (al-Zarqawi group)] were, for example, operation "Tigers" in Ramadi consisting of about 150 Iraqi and 400 coalition troops, or operation "Steel Curtain" with some 1,000 Iraqi and 2,500 US troops near the border to Syria. The latter lasted 17 days and left 139 insurgents and ten US troops dead.

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Iraq (al-Sadr group)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: ↘	Beginn: 2004
Konfliktparteien:	al-Sadr group vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	system / ideology	

The al-Sadr group is fighting for the establishment of an Islamic regime in post-Saddam Iraq. The radical Shia cleric Moqtada al-Sadr and his militia, the Mehdi Army, played a leading part in the resistance against the US-led coalition troops and Iraq's interim government after the fall of Saddam Hussein's regime. The conflict de-escalated after last year's violent riots in several cities, that were answered by a large military offensive with heavy artillery and airstrikes. Most of the clashes, which intensified at the end of 2005, occurred in the Shia outskirts of the capital, Baghdad, as well as in southern Iraq near the cities of Karbala and Najaf. Five Iraqis were killed in attacks by the Mehdi Army on August 12. On August 24, seven people died in an attack on al-Sadr's office in Najaf. While such attacks can be attributed to power struggles between different Shia factions, Sadr followers clashed with US forces in Baghdad for the first time after more than a year on September 25. Four militants were killed. On October 20, at least twelve of Sadr's followers died in fights with armed Sunni who tried to take a hostage. With regard to the upcoming December 15 elections, Iraq's political parties finalized their coalitions on October 28. Despite rivalries, the al-Sadr group agreed to register together with the Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SCIRI) and the Daawa Party as the Islamist coalition bloc called the United Iraqi Alliance (UIA). So far, al-Sadr had refrained from fully joining the political process.

Iraq - Iran

Intensität: 2	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1969
Konfliktparteien:	Iraq vs. Iran	
Konfliktgegenstand:	system / ideology, international power	

In the manifest conflict over international power and the political system between Iran and Iraq, the latter accused its neighbor of supporting radical Iraqi Shiites. Iran denied the allegations. On May 17, Iranian Foreign Minister Kamal Kharazi visited the Iraqi capital of Baghdad. Iran and Iraq announced that they will sign a military cooperation treaty. Iraqi Prime Minister Ibrahim Jaafari visited Iran on July 17. Iran called this a turning point in the relations. On November 6, civil aviation between both countries was resumed after 25 years.

os

Iraq - Kuwait

Intensität: 1	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1961
Konfliktparteien:	Iraq vs. Kuwait	
Konfliktgegenstand:	territory, resources	

The latent conflict between Iraq and Kuwait over territory and resources continued. After the fall of the regime of Saddam Hussein, the new Iraqi government acknowledged a UN resolution that demarks the borderline between both countries. On 10/6/03, the UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) with the task of monitoring the demilitarized zone between the two countries was closed. Nevertheless, on July 26, some hundreds Iraqis demonstrated stating that a metal barrier, that is built by Kuwait on the Iraqi border, passed through Iraqi territory. The protesters tore down parts of the barrier near the Iraqi border town of Umm Qasr, 70 km south of Basra. On November 18, Iraq opened its embassy in Kuwait.

ho

Iraq - Syria

Intensität: 2	Änderung: •	Beginn: 2003
Konfliktparteien:	Iraq vs. Syria	
Konfliktgegenstand:	system / ideology	

In early 2005, tensions increased in the conflict between Iraq and Syria as Iraqi television broadcasted an interview with arrested insurgents, who claimed that they had been trained in Syria backed by the Syrian intelligence. Syria denied

this, claiming that it had tightened its borders in order to prevent rebel groups from crossing, and suspended military and intelligence cooperation. Syria accused US troops in Iraq of having opened fire on and of killing several Syrian soldiers at the border in early summer.

os

Israel (Hezbollah)

Intensität: 4	Änderung: ↗	Beginn: 1982
Konfliktparteien:	Hezbollah vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	system / ideology	

The conflict between Israel and the Hezbollah continued on a violent level. The main issue is the disputed Shebaa Farms area, which is part of the Golan Heights, occupied by Israel since 1967. In January, Israeli planes and artillery fired on suspected Hezbollah positions in southern Lebanon after an Israeli soldier was killed by militants. On March 15, US President George W. Bush urged Hezbollah to lay down its arms as demanded in a UN resolution. Hezbollah rejected this claim. Such a move could only be considered if Israel withdrew from the Shebaa Farms area. On April 11, Hezbollah flew an unmanned spy plane over northern Israel. On May 13, Israeli warplanes attacked sites near the Lebanese village of Kfar Shouba in the disputed region. At the end of June, the Israeli army and the Hezbollah frequently clashed. One Israeli soldier was killed in a mortar and rocket attack. The Israeli army opened fire on two Hezbollah fighters infiltrating northern Israel. On November 21, Hezbollah launched a major attack on Israeli positions. Israeli troops killed three Hezbollah members, several Israelis were wounded. The next day, Israeli warplanes bombed southern Lebanon, the heaviest fighting since 2000.

hl

Israel (Palestinians)

Intensität: 4	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1920
Konfliktparteien:	Islamic Jihad, Hamas, al-Aqsa-Brigades, Palestinians vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	secession, system / ideology, resources	

The conflict between Israel and the Palestinian Authority on the establishment of a sovereign Palestine deescalated slightly following the election of Mahmoud Abbas as the new Palestinian President and Israel's complete withdrawal from

the Gaza Strip. On February 8, after mediation by Egypt and the US, Abbas and Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon declared a truce. However, Hamas and Islamic Jihad announced that they were not bound by the ceasefire. On February 13, Israel released 500 Palestinian prisoners, and 400 more in June. In the Egyptian capital of Cairo, Palestinian militant groups announced a conditional halt in attacks until the end of the year. On March 21, Israel confirmed plans to increase the size of its largest settlement in the West Bank. Following US criticism, Israel postponed the plan on September 2. During a meeting of Abbas with US President George W. Bush in May, Bush pledged 50 million US dollars of direct aid for the Palestinian Authority. 8,000 Israeli settlers were to leave the Gaza Strip which had been annexed by Israel in 1967. Prior to the planned eviction, opponents of the withdrawal protested on various occasions against the plan. The operation started on August 15, and ended on August 24 after the evacuation of four settlements in the West Bank. Egypt took over control of the border neighboring the Gaza Strip. On September 12, all Israeli troops left Gaza. After a series of rocket attacks by militants conducted from Gaza in the week of July 15, Israeli air strikes in the West Bank and Gaza killed at least seven Palestinians, four of them Hamas militants. Clashes in Gaza between Palestinian Authority security forces and Hamas killed two bystanders and injured 20. The Palestinian security forces were ordered to stop militant attacks on Israel. Five Palestinians died in a fire fight with Israeli forces on August 25. Militants fired 30 rockets into the town of Sderot, wounding five Israelis, on September 24. Shortly afterwards, Israeli air strikes killed two members of Hamas. In the following days, the Israeli air force repeatedly attacked targets in the Gaza Strip and arrested some 400 suspected Palestinian militants. On November 2, Hamas declared that it would not extend an informal ceasefire after one of their leaders had been killed by Israel a day earlier. After US mediation, Israel and Palestinians opened the border between Gaza, Egypt and Israel on November 25.

Israel - Lebanon

Intensität: 2	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1967
Konfliktparteien:	Israel vs. Lebanon	
Konfliktgegenstand:	territory, international power	

The conflict between Israel and Lebanon over territory and frontier crossing by Israeli security forces continued. Israel occupied the Sheeba Farms area in Lebanon during the Arab-Israeli war in 1967. Lebanon demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops. The Israeli army repeatedly attacked Hezbollah outposts [=> Israel (Hezbollah)] on Lebanese territory with warplanes, undermining Lebanon's sovereignty. On September 23, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan told Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon that a resolution of the dispute was indispensable.

sus

Lebanon (religious groups)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1975
Konfliktparteien:	various religious groups vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	national power	

The conflict between various religious groups and the government of Lebanon over national power continued. Especially the Christian Maronites demanded the end of Syrian political influence and the withdrawal of Syrian forces that had been present in the north since 1976 [=> Syria - Lebanon]. Former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri was assassinated on February 14 in a bomb attack, also killing 20 other people. Hariri had resigned in November 2004 protesting a Syrian-backed extension of President Emile Lahoud's powers. In October, a UN investigation team concluded that an involvement of Lebanese and Syrian officials in the Hariri murder was likely. Syria denied any involvement, but on November 25 allowed UN investigators to question its officials over the assassination of Hariri. A series of bomb attacks in mainly Christian areas and against prominent anti-Syrian figures continued throughout the year. In March, a car bomb wounded eleven people in a Christian suburb in the Lebanese capital of Beirut, a bomb in a shopping center north of Beirut killed three people, and, three days later, another bomb exploded in a Christian area of Beirut wounding six people. On May 8, a mass rally was held in the capital to celebrate the return of Christian hardliner

Michel Aoun from exile. The parliamentary elections in May resulted in the victory of an anti-Syrian coalition, the Rafik Hariri Martyr List, a coalition of Saad Hariri's Future Movement, the Progressive Socialist Party, and the Qornet Shehwan Gathering.

es

Libya - USA

Intensität: 2	Änderung: •	Beginn: 1964
Konfliktparteien:	Libya vs. USA	
Konfliktgegenstand:	system / ideology	

The conflict between Libya and the US, that in previous years was focused primarily on arms control, is now being carried out over democratization and human rights in Libya. Since December 2004, liaison offices have opened in the US capital of Washington D.C. and the Libyan capital of Tripoli. On March 23, Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi vowed not to pardon five Bulgarian nurses and a Palestinian doctor facing the death penalty since May 2004 for allegedly injecting 426 children with the HIV virus. The nurses and the doctor insist on their innocence. The US, EU and UN condemned the verdicts and supported Bulgaria's efforts to free the nurses. Gaddafi demanded compensation equal to that paid by Libya to the families of the 1988 Lockerbie bombing. On August 3, the US suggested it could restore full diplomatic relations with Libya if Tripoli addressed concerns over democracy and its human rights record. On November 15, the Libyan Supreme Court delayed a ruling on the death sentences of the six foreign health workers until January 31, 2006.

sus

Mauritania (putschists)

Intensität: 3	Änderung: ↗	Beginn: 2003
Konfliktparteien:	Military Council for Justice vs. government	
Konfliktgegenstand:	national power	

The regime of President Maaouiya Ould Taya was overthrown in a coup two years after a first coup attempt in the Mauritanian capital of Nouakchott. Taking advantage of the absence of Taya, who was visiting Saudi Arabia at the time, a group of Republican Guards calling themselves the Military Council for Justice seized power. Gunfire was reported in the area of the presidential complex.

The Council declared the end of the totalitarian regime and the beginning of transparent and democratic rule. Political prisoners of the Taya regime were released.

os

Morocco (Western Sahara)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: ↗ Beginn: 1975
 Konfliktparteien: POLISARIO Front vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: secession

The conflict between the Moroccan government and the POLISARIO Front fighting for an independent Western Sahara escalated. The UN mission MINURSO was extended until October 31. On June 5, security forces injured 30 POLISARIO supporters and detained 20 persons during demonstrations in Aauin. On July 13, twelve of them were sentenced to up to eight years' imprisonment. After mediation by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the USA, POLISARIO released the last 404 Moroccan hostages on August 19. On November 7, the 30th anniversary of the occupation, King Mohammed VI offered some autonomy. The POLISARIO rejected this proposal and renewed its claim for a referendum on independence. In November, followers of POLISARIO continued their demonstrations in Laayoune.

es

Saudi Arabia (Islamists)

Intensität: 3 Änderung: • Beginn: 1990
 Konfliktparteien: Islamists vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: national power

The power conflict between Islamists and the government remained violent. After attacks on Westerners last year, the conflict was primarily carried out between Saudi security forces and militants which are reported to be linked to al-Qaeda. Their aim is to destabilize the monarchy and force out the US presence. On 12/6/04, eight people were killed in an attack on the US consulate in the city of Jeddah. In a two-day clash, security forces killed ten suspected Islamists during a series of raids in the capital, Riyadh, in late 2004. After a three-day battle, security forces stormed a house, killing ten gunmen on April 6. More than 50 security officers were injured in the fight. At the end of June, the government issued a list of 36 suspected militants. On July 3, security forces

killed al-Qaeda's leader in Saudi Arabia, Younis Mohammad Ibrahim al-Hayyari. On August 18, Saleh Awfi, alleged successor of al-Hayyari, was killed during a police raid.

hl

Saudi Arabia (Reformer)

Intensität: 2 Änderung: • Beginn: 2001
 Konfliktparteien: reformists vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: system / ideology

The conflict between the Saudi government and reformers over changing the political system remained manifest. On 12/16/04, the police arrested a number of people who had attempted to stage demonstrations in the kingdom's main cities. On January 12, a court sentenced 15 people to prison terms for taking part in aforementioned protests. In January, the government announced a plan to increase the number of seats in its assembly, the Shura Council, by a quarter to 150 members and extend its powers. The Shura members are not elected. On February 10, the first of three rounds of nationwide municipal elections started. In June, US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice appealed to the Saudi government to conduct reforms and criticized the arrest of three reformers. King Abdullah pardoned the three intellectuals who had been given sentences of up to nine years on August 10.

hl

Syria - Israel

Intensität: 2 Änderung: • Beginn: 1967
 Konfliktparteien: Syria vs. Israel
 Konfliktgegenstand: territory, system / ideology

The conflict between Israel and Syria is being carried out over the disputed territory of the Golan Heights as well as over Israel accusing Syria of supporting Hezbollah [=> Israel (Hezbollah)]. On 11/25/04, Israel's President Moshe Katsav urged his government to take up a Syrian offer to renew peace talks. Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon announced he would not resume talks as long as Palestinian militant groups were operating on Syrian territory. Relations between the two countries were strained as Israel accused Syria of involvement in a suicide bombing in Israel's capital, Tel Aviv, killing five people on February 26. Syria rejected this accusation. On April 14, the Israeli military captured an armed Palestinian

militant who infiltrated the Golan Heights.

hl

Syria - Lebanon

Intensität: 2 Änderung: • Beginn: 1976
 Konfliktparteien: Syria vs. Lebanon
 Konfliktgegenstand: international power

Against the background of the conflict between various religious groups in Lebanon, former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri died in an assassination on February 14. [=> Lebanon (religious groups)] Following Hariri's death, some thousands of Lebanese protested and blamed Syria for the assassination. The international community put additional pressure on the Syrian regime, demanding the withdrawal of Syrian troops and intelligence service out of Lebanon [=> Syria - USA]. Syrian troops had entered Lebanon in 1976 to separate warring Lebanese factions soon after the outbreak of the country's 15-year civil war. In early March, Syria announced a timetable for the withdrawal of its troops and intelligence service. After Syria completed the first phase of its withdrawal on March 17, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan said he expected a full pull-out before the elections in May. The UN approved that all Syrian troops had been withdrawn from Lebanon on May 23, but it expressed doubts whether all intelligence agents had left. ho

Syria - USA

Intensität: 2 Änderung: • Beginn: 2003
 Konfliktparteien: Syria vs. USA
 Konfliktgegenstand: international power, system / ideology

The manifest conflict between the US and Syria on armament control and the latter's influence on the Lebanon remained unresolved. In January, US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice threatened new sanctions due to suspected links to terrorists in Lebanon and Iraq. After the murder of Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri on February 14, international pressure was put on Syria [=> Lebanon (religious groups)]. The US withdrew their ambassador from the capital, Damascus. On May 6, the US extended the economic sanctions it had imposed against Syria one year earlier. As a reaction, Syria stopped military and intelligence cooperation with the US. US President George W. Bush stated that using force against Syria would be

a "last resort" regarding its role in Hariri's assassination. Syria pledged to cooperate with the UN.

hl

Turkey (Kurds)

Intensität: 4 Änderung: ↗ Beginn: 1920
 Konfliktparteien: PKK/KONGRA-GEL vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: autonomy

In the Kurdish struggle for more autonomy in Turkey, more than 100 people were killed in attacks and fights between followers of the Kurdish Workers Party/Kurdish People's Congress (PKK/KONGRA-GEL) and security forces. On April 15, 21 Kurdish fighters were killed in clashes in Siirt province. At the end of the month, one police officer died in a bomb attack in the city of Kusadasi. In rural areas of eastern Tunceli, nine Kurdish activists were killed on May 14. In mid-July, Kurdish activists attacked Turkish holiday resorts on the Mediterranean coast killing several people. On August 19, PKK/KONGRA-GEL announced a one-month ceasefire in response to Turkish Prime Minister Tayyip Erdogan's speech in which he assessed the situation in southeastern Anatolia as a political problem that needed settling by means of more democracy. On November 2, an attack on a PKK/KONGRA-GEL follower resulted in violent protests in the town of Semdinli near the Iraqi border. The protesters blamed the Turkish secret service for the killing. ai

Yemen (Believing Youth Movement)

Intensität: 4 Änderung: • Beginn: 2004
 Konfliktparteien: Believing Youth Movement vs. government
 Konfliktgegenstand: system / ideology

The severe crisis in the Yemeni Saada province between the national government and the group Believing Youth (al-Shabab al-Mumen) on the orientation of the regime continued. At the end of March, Yemeni security forces and supporters of Believing Youth were involved in two days of fighting with heavy artillery which left 33 people dead. Security forces blamed the initiation of the renewed clashes on Badr al-Din al-Houthi, the father of Hussein al-Houthi. The latter, leader of Believing Youth, was killed in September 2004. After failed negotiations, fighting erupted again in

early April, leaving at least 70 rebels dead. Approximately 100 to 700 people were killed in the course of the year. In May, al-Houthi agreed to stop fighting and sought a presidential pardon, which he received on September 25. President Ali Abdallah Saleh ordered a pardon for hundreds of jailed Believing Youth rebels. By October, the government had released 404 persons.

rd

Database COSIMO 2.0

In its databank, Cosimo, the HIIK records information on political conflicts from 1945 till today. It has been maintaining a relational databank system since 2003 which has completely revised, updated and expanded the dataset of Cosimo 1.3. At present, Cosimo 2.0 features information on more than 500 conflicts subdivided into over 2,500 phases. The new conceptual design provides a detailed description of the conflict development in terms of violent and non-violent phases through the systematic recording of single conflict measures. Additionally, the databank features extensive structural data on state and non-state actors recorded season by season.

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