

# CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES



## ANNUAL REPORT 2009



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## PREFACE

In 2009, the activities of the Center for Security Studies (CSS) at ETH Zurich focused on current security policy issues at both the national and international levels as well as on longer-term trends in the field.

Following an invitation by the Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport, the CSS contributed to the public hearings on the review of Switzerland's security policy strategy. Furthermore, the CSS provided a trilingual web platform, SIPOL WEB, developed by the International Relations and Security Network (ISN), for publication of the transcribed statements of all contributing parties, enabling broad public participation in the security policy debate via the interactive, moderated platform.

Other focal areas of the CSS security policy consultancy work included a long-term analysis of federal policy, risk identification and communication, risk governance, resilience, and specific aspects of military strategy and doctrine. Additionally, the longstanding focus on mediation and facilitation strategies was strengthened and expanded.

In the area of academic research bridging theory and practice, questions related to functional and regional security policy challenges were studied, such as energy security, responses to international terrorism, protection of critical infrastructures, various strategic cultures, and European security policy.

The institute's various training courses experienced stronger attendance than in previous years. For the first time, the executive Master of Advanced Studies course in Security Policy and Crisis Management (MAS ETH SPCM) was conducted entirely in English.

Finally, in the past year, the Center welcomed Federal Councillor Ueli Maurer, head of the Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport, as well as General Wolfgang Schneiderhan, former Chief of Staff of the German Bundeswehr, Lieutenant General André Blattmann, Chief of the Swiss Armed Forces, and General Edmund Entacher, Chief of General Staff of the Austrian Armed Forces.

Prof. Dr. Andreas Wenger

Director





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# 1 RESEARCH

The research activities of the CSS follow a broad, interdisciplinary approach and clusters in six areas. At the heart of each theme are key questions of security and strategic studies, i.e., questions about the interaction between the causes and consequences of organized violence among groups, states, and/or societies, on the one hand, and institutions, political processes, and/or policies that can contribute to the prevention, management, stabilization, and mitigation of political violence, on the other.

## **New Risks**

The CSS analyzes new risks and current threats to state and society. It examines the interplay between threat perceptions and countermeasures with a focus on political mechanisms and processes and seeks to explain why groups, states, and/or societies focus on certain types of risks, and with what effects.

## **Security Institutions**

The CSS explores why and how security institutions have changed over time. It studies different concepts of world order and examines patterns of cooperation between various security actors, including states, the UN, the EU, and NATO, as well as global and regional security communities.

## **Strategy and Doctrine**

The CSS explores core aspects of the revolution in military affairs and examines the impact of military transformation processes on politics, strategy, and doctrine. It looks at the changing nature of peace operations.

## **Regional Studies**

The CSS focuses on security-policy aspects of foreign policy, for example in the case of the Russian Federation's activities. Looking in particular at the Caucasus, the Great Lakes Region of Africa, and the Middle East, the CSS explores the inherent dynamic of regional conflicts as well as regional cooperative approaches.

## **Current Research Projects**

The CSS research activities are currently organized in about 44 research projects. For a list, see [www.css.ethz.ch/research/research\\_projects](http://www.css.ethz.ch/research/research_projects)



### Publication Output 2009

Articles and book chapters: 17

Books and studies: 10

Other publications: 85

### **State Failure and State Building**

The CSS looks at the causes and consequences of state failure. It analyzes new strategies of conflict prevention and examines processes and instruments of peace- and state-building. The CSS has a special focus on mediation and facilitation processes.

### **Swiss Foreign, Security, and Defense Policy**

The CSS analyzes Swiss foreign, security, and defense policy from both a historical and a current perspective. Our special focus is on the doctrinal processes, strategic crisis management, and aspects of human security.

The CSS Studies in Security and International Relations series (Routledge) is edited by CSS Director Andreas Wenger and CSS Deputy Director Victor Mauer. It deals primarily with historical and current issues in security policy. Based on an expanded concept of security, the series constitutes a forum for innovative research. The authors include academic researchers at the CSS as well as academics from associated partner institutes. So far, the following volumes have been published in this series:

**Jeronim Perovic, Robert W. Orttung, Andreas Wenger**

Russian Energy Power and Foreign Relations  
Implications for Conflict and Cooperation  
February 2009

**Andreas Wenger, Vojtech Mastny, Christian Nünlist**

Origins of the European Security System  
The Helsinki Process Revisited, 1965–75  
April 2008

**Myriam Dunn Cavelty**

Cyber-Security and Threat Politics  
US Efforts to Secure the Information Age  
November 2007

**Myriam Dunn, Kristian Soby Kristensen**

Securing “the Homeland”  
Critical Infrastructure, Risk and (In)Security  
October 2007

**Cornelius Friesendorf**

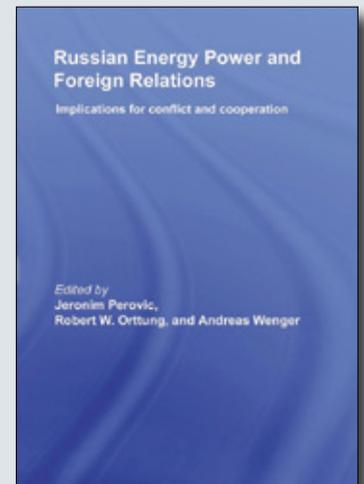
US Foreign Policy and the War on Drugs  
Displacing the Cocaine and Heroin Industry  
February 2007

**Andreas Wenger, Christian Nünlist, Anna Locher**

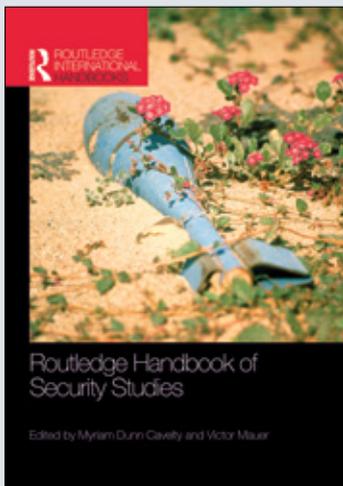
Transforming NATO in the Cold War: Challenges beyond  
Deterrence in the 1960s  
October 2006

**Vojtech Mastny, Sven S. Holtmark, Andreas Wenger**

War Plans and Alliances in the Cold War  
Threat Perceptions in the East and West  
August 2006



## 1.1 SELECTED PUBLICATIONS



**Myriam Dunn Cavelty, Victor Mauer (eds.)**  
**Handbook of Security Studies,**  
**London and New York: Routledge, 2009**

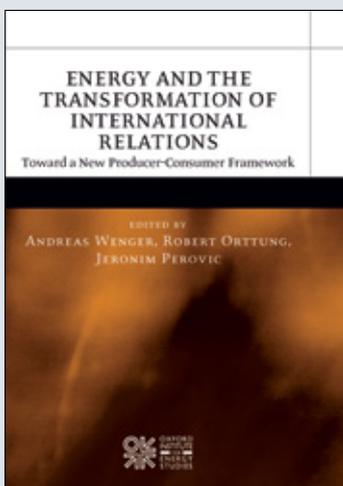
The field of Security Studies has undergone significant change during the past 20 years, and is now one of the most dynamic sub-disciplines within International Relations. It encompasses issues ranging from pandemics and environmental degradation to more traditional concerns about direct violence, such as those posed by international terrorism and interstate armed conflict. A comprehensive volume, comprising articles by both established and up-and-coming scholars, the Handbook of Security Studies identifies the key contemporary topics of research and debate today. The book is divided into four main parts:

Part I: Theoretical approaches to security and different 'securities'

Part II: Contemporary security challenges

Part III: Regional security challenges

Part IV: Confronting security challenges



**Andreas Wenger, Robert W. Orttung, Jeronim Perovic (eds.)**  
**Energy and the Transformation of International Relations:**  
**Toward a New Producer-Consumer Framework,**  
**Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009**

With energy security at the top of the global agenda, this book examines the development of a new producer-consumer framework. As the era of cheap energy comes to an end, Asia's demand for energy increases, and concerns over climate change increase, it is clear that the old framework is no longer sustainable in this new era. The book examines the evolving relations between the key producers (Middle East, Russia, Latin America, and Africa) and traditional consumers such as the US and Europe, and new consumers such as China and India as they adjust to the changing marketplace and political realities.

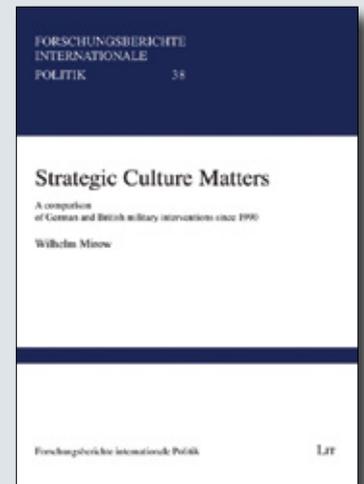
At the center of the book is the key question of how dynamics in the global energy market affect the nature of international relations. It is argued that while conflict over resources is possible, there are many opportunities for international cooperation over energy resources. Although coal, oil, and gas will define energy usage for the foreseeable future, greater efficiency and alternative sources of energy will play an important role in shaping the new producer-consumer framework.



**Wilhelm Mirow**

**Strategic Culture Matters: A Comparison of German and British Military Interventions since 1990,  
Berlin/Münster: LIT Verlag, 2009**

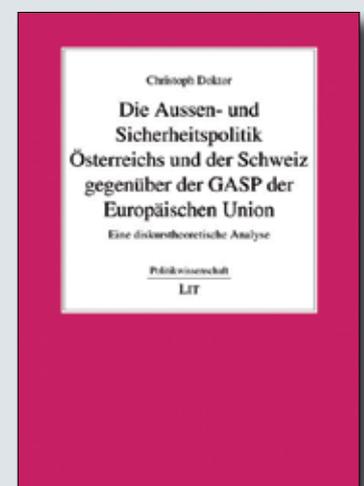
This book explores the question of why a significant difference in the frequency and intensity with which Great Britain and Germany used military force since 1990 persists despite reunification and the end of the Cold War. Based on the theoretical framework of moderate constructivism, this thesis argues that differences in strategic culture can explain this puzzle. To this end, it analyses opinion polls and military interventions abroad and then compares decision processes and debates leading to military interventions in Kosovo, Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Afghanistan.

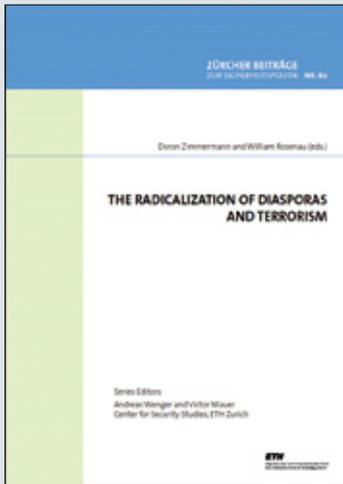


**Christoph Doktor**

**Die Aussen- und Sicherheitspolitik Österreichs und der Schweiz gegenüber der GASP der Europäischen Union: Eine diskurstheoretische Analyse,  
Berlin/Münster: LIT Verlag, 2009**

This volume examines the highly diverging policies of two small Central European countries, Austria and Switzerland, towards European integration and especially its foreign- and security-policy dimension, CFSP, from a discourse theoretical perspective. The analysis focuses on discursive constructs of national identity as reproduced in political debates. The study shows how the different respective substances of concepts such as “state and nation”, “Europe”, and “security” that are part of historical tradition and are firmly ensconced in the national identities influence the respective responses of the two countries to the EU and thus serve as a structural framework for their national foreign and security policies.





**Doron Zimmermann, William Rosenau (eds.)**  
**The Radicalization of Diasporas and Terrorism, Zürcher Beiträge zur Sicherheitspolitik, No. 80,**  
**Zurich: Center for Security Studies, ETH Zurich, 2009**

The failure of integration has an obvious but pernicious consequence; unabated marginalization leaves diasporic communities vulnerable to exploitation by radicals. Post-9/11, the United States, and to a lesser degree Canada, have gone to great lengths in expanding counter-terrorism which has included, at least to some degree, counter-radicalization. The historic experience as immigrant nations is standing them in good stead, when it comes to the devising of interconnected integration and security measures. In Europe, national-level efforts to bolster internal security have in many cases been ambivalent and sometimes contradictory. The four contributors to this volume address some of the key issues pertaining to radicalization of Muslim diaspora communities in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Africa.

## 1.2 SELECTED CONFERENCES

In addition to several academic contributions by CSS staff members at national and international conferences, the CSS itself organized and carried out a number of academic conferences in 2009.

### **MAS ETH SPCM Forum 2009** **Preparing for and Mitigating against Crisis** **Zurich, 24 April 2009**

As part of the MAS ETH SPCM course bloc “Crisis Response Exercise”, the CSS organized the 2<sup>nd</sup> MAS ETH SPCM Forum 2009 on “Preparing for and Mitigating against Crisis” attended by more than 100 participants. This forum also served as a meeting venue for the MAS ETH SPCM alumni of the years 2005–2007.

### **8<sup>th</sup> International Security Forum** **Coping with Global Change** **Geneva, 18–20 May 2009**

The CSS was represented with seven panels at the International Security Forum 2009, organized by the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF):

- Global and Regional Security Governance: Quo Vadis?
- After Pax Americana: American Foreign Policy in a New Era
- Security in the Middle East: The Search for Order
- Risk Management in International Affairs and Security: Dealing with Uncertainty
- Anticipating Surprise and Forging Resilient Societies
- Somalia: A Forgotten Nation? A Forgotten People? A Forgotten Peace Process?
- Energy Infrastructure as a Target: Risks and Implications

Also, the ISN organized two panels on the following topics:

- Through the Cloud of Unknowing: Open Source Information as an Enabler of Security
- Challenges of Education and Training in the Internet Age

### **Presentations/Lectures by CSS Staff**

Invited academic presentations: 58

Other academic talks: 40





**CSS Conference “Deterring Terrorism: Theory and Practice”  
Zurich, 5–7 November 2009**

The conference on “Deterring Terrorism: Theory and Practice” was held at the ETH on 5–7 November 2009. It was a major success, bringing terrorism experts and deterrence theorists together for the first time to discuss the practicality of applying deterrence theory to counterterrorism. Fifteen original research articles were presented on a number of related topics – from the theoretical limitations involved in deterring terrorism in general to the practical efficacy of deterring WMD terrorism in particular – by internationally renowned scholars, including Janice Gross Stein, Paul Davis, Martha Crenshaw, Frank Harvey, Brian Jenkins, Gary Ackerman, Wyn Bowen, Shmuel Bar, and others. A keynote address was given by Nobel Laureate Thomas Schelling, the theoretical forebear of Cold War deterrence theory. The conference organizers, Alex Wilner and Andreas Wenger, are currently working on publishing an edited volume based on the research presented at the conference.

Professor Andreas Wenger and Jeffrey Knopf (left); Martha Crenshaw and Alex Wilner (right).



## 2 TEACHING

As part of the study programs of the Department of Humanities, Social and Political Sciences (D-GESS) at ETH Zurich and the Center for Comparative and International Studies (CIS) at ETH Zurich and the University of Zurich, CSS staff members are engaged in a number of teaching activities.

### **BA in Public Affairs**

In accordance with the requirements of a contemporary army, prospective commissioned officers are trained in social studies and the humanities as well as in military science. The three-year course is conducted in close cooperation between ETH Zurich and the Swiss Military Academy at ETH Zurich (MILAK) and concludes with the Bachelor of Arts ETH in Public Affairs.

Courses taught by CSS staff in 2009:

Lectures:

- World Politics since 1945
- Swiss Foreign and Security Policy since 1945
- Contemporary Security Policy Challenges
- Swiss Foreign Policy

Seminars:

- From George W. Bush to Barack Obama: Change and Continuity in the American Foreign and Security Policy (Part I and II)

Courses:

- World Politics since 1945
- Swiss Foreign and Security Policy since 1945

[www.berufsoffizier.ethz.ch](http://www.berufsoffizier.ethz.ch)

## MACIS

For an overview of application procedure and program structure, see [www.cis.ethz.ch/education/macis](http://www.cis.ethz.ch/education/macis)

## PhD CIS

For an overview of application procedure and program structure, see [www.cis.ethz.ch/education/phd](http://www.cis.ethz.ch/education/phd)

## Master of Arts in Comparative and International Studies (MACIS)

The MACIS is a research-oriented graduate program offered by the Center for Comparative and International Studies (CIS). The MACIS curriculum integrates the fields of comparative and international politics. With its strong emphasis on methods, theory, and research, the program serves as an excellent preparation for further academic work at doctoral level. Taught in English, the program seeks to admit about 20 highly qualified students each year from a competitive pool of international applicants.

Courses taught by CSS staff in 2009:

- Political Violence (core seminar)
- US Foreign and Security Policy, European Security and Transatlantic Relations (research seminar)

## PhD CIS

The PhD program of the CIS offers a research degree with emphasis on the writing of a doctoral dissertation. Students attend courses in their field of specialization and fulfill coursework requirements in a tailor-made fashion to complement their previous education.

CSS doctoral dissertations supervised at the CSS in 2009:

### Mark Daniel Jäger

Combined Sanctions Strategies: The Influence and Contribution of Positive Incentives

### Wilhelm Mirow

Strategic Culture: Explaining Differences in Security Policy and Practice in Liberal Democracies since the End of the Cold War

### Stefan Röthlisberger

Oil, the US and Producer Nations

### Bianca Sarbu

A Comparative Outlook on Oil Producing Sectors in Middle Eastern Countries

### Manuel Suter

The Governance of Information Assurance: Investigating the Management of Public-Private Partnerships

### Alrik Thiem

The Rise of European Economic Defense Cooperation: Domestic Conditions and International Negotiation, 1996–2006

### **Daniel Trachsler**

Max Petitpierre: Der Bundesrat und seine Ära

### **Judith Vorrath**

Exile, Return and Changing Conflict Lines in War-to-Democracy-Transitions

### **Master of Advanced Studies in Security Policy and Crisis Management (MAS ETH SPCM)**

The MAS ETH SPCM was established in 2005 as a joint initiative between the ETH Chair in Security Policy and the Swiss Armed Forces College, and is conducted in close cooperation between ETH Zurich and the Swiss Military Academy at ETH Zurich. The program is directed at both civil and military senior executives from the corporate and administrative sectors with significant leadership experience and a broad array of academic credentials. The MAS ETH SPCM program provides high-level expert training for strategic decision-making, including strengthening leadership skills for managing current and potential security risks and crisis management. More generally, the MAS ETH SPCM is designed to hone an awareness of complex and new security risks and how these affect administrative, corporate, and social processes. The flexible 18-month part-time program comprises six class-room course blocks of two to three weeks each, an equivalent segment of independent work preparation and research, and an MAS thesis. There are two extended stays in Washington, D.C. and in London. Applicants have the option to enroll in one or several specific course blocks to receive certificates. They can also stretch the fulfillment of the degree requirements over two program segments.

#### **Public Partners**

- Swiss Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport
- Swiss Armed Forces College, Lucerne
- Swiss Military Academy at ETH Zurich, Birmensdorf

#### **Corporate Partners**

- Deutsche Bank AG
- Thales
- EuropTec



[www.spcm.ethz.ch](http://www.spcm.ethz.ch)

**Michel Hess, European Education and Training in Armaments Cooperation: the Way Ahead, Prague, 16 June, 2009**

**Michel Hess, Education and Training, 11th Annual Conference of the PfP Consortium of Defense Academies and Security Studies Institutes, Munich, 18 June 2009**



#### Academic Partners

- King's College London
- The Brookings Institution, Washington D.C.
- National Defense University (NDU), Washington D.C.
- Director of National Intelligence (DNI), Washington D.C.
- Center for Comparative and International Studies (CIS), ETH Zurich and University of Zurich
- Department Management, Technology and Economics (D-MTEC), ETH Zurich

Reto Häni, Swiss MoD; Daniel Keller, Swiss MoD; Werner Epper, Swiss MoD; Peter Härle, German Bundeswehr; Hans Rudolf Castell, Migros (left); Colonel (General Staff) Peter Soller, MoD (right)





## MAS ETH SPCM 2007–2009

The final MAS ETH SPCM course block of the second MAS ETH SPCM training course, “Crisis Response Exercise”, conducted two strategic crisis exercises based on a pandemic scenario and a security-policy scenario in close cooperation with major corporate partners, the federal administration, and policymakers. The crisis exercises concluded with the second MAS ETH SPCM Forum on the topic of “Preparing for and Mitigating against Crisis”, attended by over 100 participants. This forum was also the occasion for a reunion of the MAS ETH SPCM alumni of the 2005–2007 course.

The second graduation ceremony on 11 September 2009 was attended by more than 100 guests in ETH Zurich’s Semper Aula. General Wolfgang Schneiderhan, former Chief of Staff of the German Bundeswehr, held a keynote address in honor of the graduating participants on the subject of security policy challenges. Other contributing speakers included Lieutenant General André Blattmann, Chief of the Swiss Armed Forces, and General Edmund Entacher, Chief of General Staff of the Austrian Armed Forces. Finally, Brigadier Reinhard Ruckenstuhl of the Austrian Armed Forces offered insights into his personal learning experience as an MAS student.

General Wolfgang Schneiderhan,  
Professor Andreas Wenger, Lieutenant  
General André Blattmann, General  
Edmund Entacher (left).

Peter Arbenz and National Councillor  
Doris Fiala (right).





The following participants received Best MAS ETH SPCM Thesis 2009 awards:

**Brigadier Daniel Keller**

Wahrnehmung von betriebswirtschaftlichen Prozessen in Streitkräften

**Colonel (General Staff) Peter Soller**

Krisenmanagement in Netzwerken. Die Zusammenarbeit der Schweizer Luftwaffe mit Partnern bei der Erbringung ihrer nationalen Aufgaben

**Dr. Johann Frank**

Die Entwicklung der Sicherheitsstrategie der Europäischen Union

**MAS ETH SPCM 2009–2011**

On 15 September, the third MAS ETHZ SPCM course started with a total of 14 participants. The first course block, “Crisis Leadership”, was focused on strategic leadership, preparation, and prevention both in the corporate and in the public sectors (including media training), resilience, crisis decision-making, using instruments of power in complex security environments, and intercultural management. This training course is the first to be conducted completely in English.

MAS Graduates (left)

Professor Andreas Wenger congratulates Brigadier Daniel Keller (right).



### 3 THINK TANK

As a think tank and interdisciplinary knowledge center, the CSS benefits from its national and international visibility among government circles, research centers offering policy consultancy, and the general public.

#### Public Outreach

Lectures to non-academic audiences: 28

Workshops with public policy representatives and academics: 85

Newspaper articles and interviews: 86

Andreas Wenger, *The Strategic Picture at the Turn of the Year*. Armed Forces Training Institute, Lucerne, 26 January 2009

Andreas Wenger, *Fundamentals of the International Threat Picture*, Sicherheitspolitisches Forum Langenthal, 21 August 2009



### 3.1 PUBLICATIONS ON SWISS FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY

The CSS maintains several publications series targeted at security-policy experts and the general interested public.

**Andreas Wenger, Victor Mauer, Daniel Trachsler (Hrsg.)  
Bulletin 2009 zur schweizerischen Sicherheitspolitik,  
Zurich: Center for Security Studies, ETH Zurich, 2009**

The first article analyses the process (to date) leading up to the new Security Policy Report for Switzerland. The authors argue that the ongoing strategy process should be seen as an opportunity to enhance the areas of agreement among the various security policy conceptions and thus to reinforce the national capacity to act in this policy field. The second article analyses the extent to which the risk and vulnerability assessment is used and implemented in the federal administration against the background of the security-policy planning process. It is based on an empirical survey. Based on this assessment of the status quo, the article emphasises the importance of a comprehensive risk analysis for the formulation of a security policy that is commensurate to the existing threats. Furthermore, the manifold Swiss engagement in Sudan serves as an example for discussing Switzerland's efforts to implement a trans-departmental "Whole of Government" approach. In the final article, the importance of comprehensive approaches in the international context is discussed. Based on case studies, this chapter discusses the respective developments in international crisis management, concluding that many difficulties in implementing the "Comprehensive Approach" are due to this approach being brought to bear much too late. Based on this conclusion, a suggestion is presented for resolving this problem. Furthermore, project reports are available for the ISN and the MAS SPCM course.

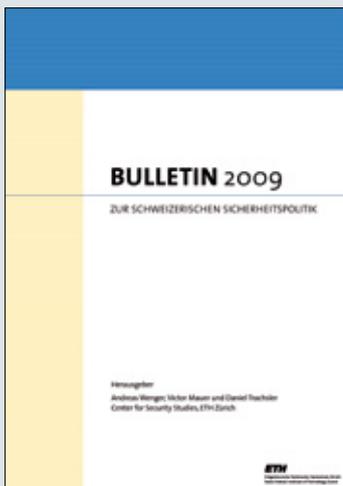
The Bulletin 2009 featured the following lead articles:

**Andreas Wenger, Daniel Möckli**  
Zur Erarbeitung des neuen Sicherheitspolitischen Berichts

**Sergio Bonin, Beat Habegger**  
Risiko- und Verwundbarkeitsanalyse in der Bundespolitik:  
Erfahrungen und Perspektiven

**Simon J A Mason, David Lanz**  
Mehrwert oder Leerlauf? Der "Whole of Government"-Ansatz der Schweiz im Sudan

**Christian Mölling**  
Umfassende Ansätze im internationalen Krisenmanagement: Von der schrittweisen Weiterentwicklung zur konzeptionellen Reorganisation





**Tibor Szvircsev Tresch, Andreas Wenger, Silvia Würmli,  
Urs Wenger, Anna Lipowicz**  
**Sicherheit 2009: Aussen-, Sicherheits- und Verteidigungs-  
politische Meinungsbildung im Trend, Zürich: Center for  
Security Studies, ETH Zurich, und Militärakademie an der ETH  
Zürich, 2009**

The annual study “Sicherheit”, published jointly by the Military Academy at ETH Zurich and the CSS, serves to elicit long-term trends and tendencies that determine public opinion on Switzerland’s foreign, security, and military policy. It is based on annual and biennial representative surveys featuring recurrent questions on core issues on security and defense policy as well as on selected in-depth issues. The annual study “Sicherheit” for 2009 was published in June 2009.



## 3.2 CSS ANALYSIS IN SECURITY POLICY

Subscribe to the CSS Analysis:  
<http://www.sta.ethz.ch>



The publication series “CSS Analysis in Security Policy” offers a succinct discussion of current issues in security policy. The focus is on important international developments and events and their specific relevance for Switzerland. The policy briefs are written by CSS staff members and appear once a month. Interested readers may subscribe to a mailing list and receive information on new issues on a regular basis. At the end of 2009, there were 3,571 subscribers to the CSS Analysis.

A total of 20 briefs were published in 2009:

- No. 66: Shanghai Cooperation Organisation: An Anti-Western Alignment?
- No. 65: The Crisis of the NPT
- No. 64: British Defence Policy at a Crossroads: East of Suez Revisited?
- No. 63: Swiss Civilian Peace Support
- No. 62: Risk Communication in Security Policy
- No. 61: Swiss Foreign Policy 2009: Crises and Challenges
- No. 60: Resilience: A Tool for Preparing and Managing Emergencies
- No. 59: Iran: Domestic Crisis and Options for the West
- No. 58: US\$147/B One Year On
- No. 57: The New Appeal of Nuclear Energy and the Dangers of Proliferation
- No. 56: Conflict and Cooperation in Europe's Eastern Neighborhood
- No. 55: Making Waves: Piracy Floods the Horn of Africa
- No. 54: Alliance of Contradictions
- No. 53: Nuclear Disarmament
- No. 52: Strategic Foresight: Anticipation and Capacity to Act
- No. 51: Last Throw of the Dice? US Strategy in Afghanistan
- No. 50: The Swiss Security Policy Report: Key Points and Debates
- No. 49: The Middle East Conflict After the Gaza War
- No. 48: The Campaign Against Terrorism
- No. 47: Pakistan: Anatomy of a Crisis, Skeletal Opportunities

The policy briefs receive widespread attention in expert circles in Switzerland, including in the public administration, politics, and academia. In the first half of 2009, this was especially true for issues no. 50 and no. 52.

Daniel Möckli, Swiss Foreign and Security Policy: Characteristics and Current Challenges, UN Disarmament Fellowship Swiss Day, Bern, 4 September 2009

### 3.3 ACADEMIC CONSULTANCY: SELECTED REPORTS

The CSS provides consultancy for national and international public-sector actors.

**Daniel Möckli, Andreas Wenger**

**SIPOL WEB – Public web platform on the Swiss Security Policy Report, Final Report of the Center for Security Studies (CSS) at ETH Zurich,**

**Zurich: Center for Security Studies, ETH Zurich, 2009**

Switzerland's security policy strategy is undergoing a review. In this context, hearings were held between 27 February and 24 April 2009. Political parties, interest groups, representatives of the cantons, the police, and civil defense, academic institutes, and individual experts from Switzerland and abroad were invited to participate. Altogether, 45 hearings were conducted. The CSS was tasked by the Federal Department of Defense, Civil Protection and Sport (DDPS/ VBS) with operating a web platform that would make transcripts of the various statements available to the general public and facilitate public participation in the security policy debate. The trilingual SIPOL WEB platform developed by the International Relations and Security Network (ISN) for this purpose went online on 18 March 2009 and was moderated by CSS staff until 6 June 2009. During that period, SIPOL WEB users had the opportunity to comment on the transcripts of the hearings and use the discussion forum to debate current issues in Swiss security policy.

The final report presents the main areas of agreement and discrepancies of views with regard to the environmental analysis, the conceptual reach of security policy, basic strategy, foreign policy and neutrality, the armed forces, and strategic leadership. As an academic center of competence in the field of security policy, the CSS comments on the issues raised at the hearings on security policy. The particular issues raised by the CSS were also discussed in the CSS Analysis “No. 50: The Swiss Security Policy Report: Key Points and Debates (March 2009)”.

The user statistics for the SIPOL WEB platform show that many individuals and organizations in Switzerland continue to have a great deal of interest in security policy. The use of new media for public debate on security policy allows them to take an active part in a public debate of issues. The CSS believes that the establishment of a moderated web platform for promoting an active exchange of views on security policy has proven a success.

On 7 August 2009, Federal Councillor Ueli Maurer, the head of the Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport, visited the CSS. The visit provided the opportunity for a detailed discussion of the activities of the CSS as well as current issues in security policy.

[www.sipol09.ethz.ch](http://www.sipol09.ethz.ch)

**Andreas Wenger, Hearing for the Swiss Security Policy Report, Bern, 20 March 2009**





### **Principles of Military Strategic Leadership (“Grundlagen für Militärstrategische Führung”)**

In collaboration with the armed forces planning staff on military doctrine, the CSS developed a basic paper on the nature of strategy and of military strategy. This paper was to provide a shared basis for strategic deliberations and for the interfaces with the strategic and operative levels; to serve as the capstone in the hierarchy of military regulations, thus closing a longstanding gap; generate a better understanding for military strategic thinking and actions in interdepartmental collaboration; and finally, to be used for purposes of instruction. These fundamentals aim to create conceptual clarity; to describe the essentials of strategic thinking; to explain in greater detail the principles of (military) strategy for practical application and use; to define the role and purpose of the partial strategy “military” within the overall security architecture of Switzerland in cases exceeding “normal situations”, taking into account the new Security Policy Report (SIPOL B); and to outline the functioning of leadership at the military strategic level.

### **Perspectives 2025: Status and Environment Analysis for Federal Policy**

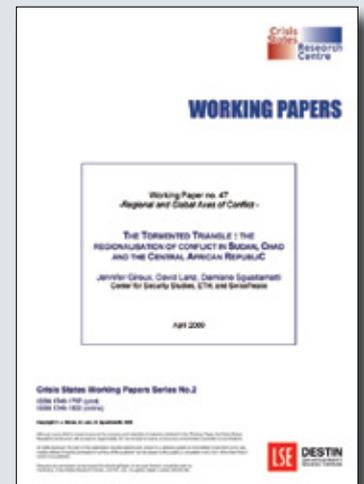
The CSS supports the Federal Chancellery and the Forward Planning Staff in developing basic outlines for the next legislative period and the resulting essential challenges that Switzerland in general, and the federal administration in particular, are expected to be faced with in the coming ten to 15 years. The purpose of this project is to ensure that governmental policy is forward-looking and coherent. The emphasis is on elaborating an analysis of the state of affairs and of the environment that takes into account the most important strategy and perspective papers developed by the federal administration. The official kickoff of the project “Perspectives 2025: Status and Environment Analysis for Federal Policy” was on the occasion of an event held on 12 November 2009 in Berne. With Federal Chancellor Corina Casanova and the members of the newly formed Forward Planning Staff attending, the CSS explained the concept and goals of the project.

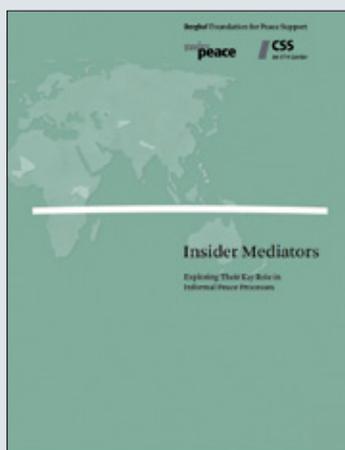
**Jennifer Giroux, David Lanz, Damiano Sguaitamatti**  
**The Tormented Triangle: The Regionalisation of Conflict in Sudan, Chad and the Central African Republic, Center for Security Studies, ETH Zurich, and swisspeace, Berne, 2009**

In 2005, increased violence in Chad and the Central Africa Republic (CAR) attracted media attention that led to human rights advocates and some analysts describing these conflicts as a simple “spill-over” from the war in Darfur or the “Darfurization” of the region. This paper argues that the conflicts in Darfur, eastern Chad, and north-eastern CAR have become so interwoven that they are scarcely separable from one another and actually form one regional conflict system rather than three distinct conflicts. The aim of this paper is to make sense of regionalized conflict in north-central Africa, in particular the structural factors that caused it and the dynamics sustaining it.

**Lazaro Sumbeiywo**  
**To Be A Negotiator**  
**Center for Security Studies, ETH Zurich and swisspeace, Berne, 2009**

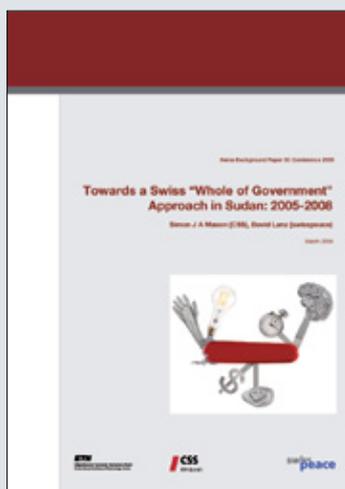
From 12–14 July 2008, Lt. General Lazaro Sumbeiywo, the former chief of staff of the Kenyan armed forces, participated as a lecturer in a training workshop on conflict resolution and peacebuilding for a Darfurian armed non-state actor. This short article is based on these lectures and thus directly addresses armed non-state actors preparing for peace negotiations. It covers all of the main issues involved in preparation for negotiations, as well as the strategies and tactics of a negotiator during the negotiations phase, while also addressing, in parallel, the necessary qualities of a good negotiator.





**Simon J A Mason**  
**Insider Mediators, Center for Security Studies, ETH Zurich,**  
**swisspeace, Berne, Berghof Foundation for Peace Support, Berlin,**  
**2009**

The West has long proposed an “outsider/impartial” mediation model, arguing that distance and neutrality towards the conflict parties create acceptance and trust. The West is wrong. Most mediators in the world work along the lines of an “insider/partial” model. These mediators live in the conflict region, are affected by the conflict, and they develop personal ties with the conflict parties. This study examines their often-unrecognized contribution to peace. It aims to find out how they mediate, and what makes them effective. Recognizing their key role in peace processes is essential to supporting them and increasing the effectiveness both of formal and informal mediation efforts.



**Simon J A Mason (CSS), David Lanz (swisspeace)**  
**Towards a Swiss “Whole of Government” Approach in Sudan:**  
**2005–2008**  
**Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2009**

This report aims to contribute to the reflection within and outside of the Swiss Federal Administration on the “whole-of-government approach”, i.e., the use of networks across agencies to increase the effectiveness of engagements in fragile states. It does so by focusing on the experiences of the various agencies of the Swiss Federal Administration engaged in Sudan from 2005 to 2008. The findings of this report are drawn from interviews with approximately 25 policy-makers working on Sudan in Berne as well as in Khartoum and Juba.



**Sergio Bonin, Christoph Doktor, Beat Habegger**  
**Focal Report 2 – Risk Analysis: Integrated Risk Management and Societal Security, Center for Security Studies, ETH Zurich, 2009**

In the first part of this focal report, the main characteristics of what is called “Integrated Risk Management” (IRM) are briefly outlined. The focus on IRM has recently attracted a lot of interest, particularly among international organizations and private companies in the insurance business. Documents published over the course of the last two years serve as the basis for sketching the main features of this new trend in public-sector risk management. This is followed by an annotated bibliography that summarizes important source documents. In the second part, the concept of Societal Security as used in three Nordic countries – Sweden, Norway, and Finland – is explored by analyzing important primary government sources. As a response to modern threats, it aims to protect the political and social system, institutions, the population, and the critical infrastructure in a networked effort of all state, economic, and social resources, and to mitigate the effects of crises that may materialize. An annotated bibliography again summarizes the most important source documents.

**Jennifer Giroux, Jonas Haggmann, Myriam Dunn Cavelty**  
**Focal Report 3 – Risk Analysis: Risk Communication in the Public Sector, Center for Security Studies, ETH Zurich, 2009**

This focal report looks at risk communication (RC), which is an essential part of the risk management cycle. RC contributes to the transparency of intra-governmental risk analysis processes, informs target groups and the wider population about the existence and possible effects of risks, and promotes broader intra-governmental and public understanding and acceptance of risk management decisions. This focal report draws a) on the relatively recent academic literature on risk communication to define and differentiate the concept and b) on official risk communication strategy papers (in particular strategies developed by the governments of Canada, the UK, and the US) to examine how risk communication is conducted today and to identify practical challenges and possible solutions to overcome these challenges.





**Beat Habegger**

**Factsheet: Identifikation von Risiken**

**Center for Security Studies, ETH Zurich, 2009**

This factsheet offers an introduction to some fundamental aspects of risk identification. This is the first phase of an integrated risk management process that must subsequently be complemented by risk assessment and risk minimization. The factsheet begins with an introduction featuring concrete challenges that actors from the political, economic, and social spheres have been confronted with in the past. Subsequently, several conceptual aspects are investigated and distinguished. Finally, examples from the governmental and corporate sectors are presented to illustrate the measures taken in a practical context. In the appendix, some simple and standardized instruments for risk identification are briefly presented.



**John D. Graham, Beat Habegger, Belinda Cleeland,**

**Marie Valentine Florin**

**Risk Governance Deficits: An analysis and illustration of the most common deficits in risk governance, International Risk Governance Council (IRGC), 2009**

This report identifies and describes a number of common and recurring deficits in risk governance processes and structures and explains how they can occur. Each deficit is illustrated by examples from the risk governance of past or current risk issues – for example, the outbreak of “mad cow disease” (BSE) in the UK, Hurricane Katrina, fisheries depletion, or genetically modified crops in Europe – in order to demonstrate the severity and variety of material and immaterial impacts they can have. The report aims to help risk decision-makers in government and industry understand both the causes of deficits in risk governance processes and their capacity to aggravate the adverse impacts of a risk. With this understanding, it is hoped that risk practitioners will be able to identify and take steps to remedy significant deficits in the risk governance structures and processes in which they play a part.



**Jennifer Giroux, Manuel Suter**

**Focal Report 2 – Critical Infrastructure Protection, Center for Security Studies, ETH Zurich, 2009**

This report, organized into two sections, first identifies three trends in CIP based on the review of recently released policy and scientific documents (October 2008 to March 2009). This is followed by an annotated bibliography that continues and builds upon the foundation laid in Focal Report 1. This section covers texts and resources for CIP in two sections: policy documents and academic texts. Second, the report highlights Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the domain of CIP from a theoretical perspective. It draws on recent theories developed in public administration research, contributing to a better understanding of the associated challenges and potentials for cooperation between public and private actors. This main part is followed by a short selection of the most important academic literature in this domain.

**Elgin Brunner, Anna Michalkova, Manuel Suter, Myriam Dunn Cavelty**

**Focal Report 3 – Critical Infrastructure Protection: Cybersecurity – Recent Strategies and Policies: An Analysis, Center for Security Studies, ETH Zurich, 2009**

The report at hand, organized in four parts, first focuses on cybersecurity definitions and threat perceptions – i.e., which threats the strategies identify and what is threatened according to these documents. The second part looks at the proposed responses. In general, the strategies focus on four measures: public-private collaboration for incident response and prevention; public awareness-raising; institutional responses (creation of agencies responsible for cybersecurity); and international cooperation. In the third part, this report discusses the findings with a special focus on the implications for Switzerland. Finally, an annotated bibliography gives an overview of the major recent and relevant documents and articles on cybersecurity.





**Elgin Brunner, Jennifer Giroux**

**Factsheet: Examining Resilience – A concept to improve societal security and technical safety, Center for Security Studies, ETH Zurich, 2009**

Recognizing that not all threats or disasters can be averted, some states are turning their attention to efforts that can enhance the flexibility and strength of technical systems and, more recently, of entire societies. States are increasingly debating ways to enhance community or rather local resilience. This attention on the individual role in preparing and responding to emergencies is clearly a new trend that is underlined throughout this report. In addition to examining some current definitions of and conceptual approaches to resilience, this report also highlights the difference between resilience and another commonly used term, redundancy. From there, components of resilience within CI and society, respectively, are addressed followed by some concrete examples of how states, and even international organizations, are incorporating resilience into their security strategies. The final section discusses the role of resilience in Swiss policy and areas where societal resilience in particular could be strengthened.



**Sergio Bonin**

**Factsheet: Homeland Security in der Obama Administration Center for Security Studies, ETH Zurich, 2009**

This factsheet describes and analyzes the emphases and innovations of the Obama administration's homeland security agenda. In the first chapter, the core topics of the homeland security agenda are described. Subsequently, the changes in the US' security-policy and institutional framework process that are to be expected in this context of these topics are analyzed, particularly with regard to the National Security Council (NSC) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). In the final section, some general conclusions are drawn, and a few possible consequences for Switzerland are discussed.

### 3.4 ETH WORKSHOPS ON SWISS SECURITY POLICY

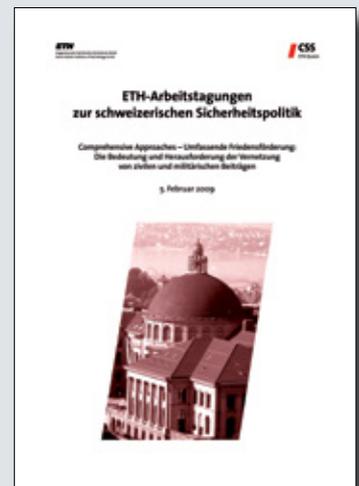
The ETH Workshops on Swiss Security Policy aim to provide impulses for strategic deliberations in Switzerland and provide foundations for the review and further development of Swiss security policy.

#### **Comprehensive Approaches to Peace Support: The Importance and Challenge of Linking Civilian and Military Contributions** ETH Zurich, 5 February 2009

On 5 February 2009, the ETH Workshop on “Comprehensive Approaches to Peace Support: The Importance and Challenge of Linking Civilian and Military Contributions” was held with about 30 attendees at ETH Zurich. Today, comprehensive coordination and cooperation between all available means and actors is seen as the key to sustainable and successful peacekeeping. Accordingly, civil-military cooperation is a critical factor for success. However, the implementation continues to reveal a series of unresolved problems, not the least of which is the coordination of ministerial activities and instruments. This applies equally to the international and the national levels. The focus of this workshop was on the question of how Switzerland can contribute sustainably and effectively to peacekeeping and which integrated civil-military capabilities for international peace support are at Switzerland’s disposal.

#### **National Interests and Switzerland’s International Positioning** ETH Zurich, 17 June 2009

The ETH Workshop on “National Interests and Switzerland’s International Positioning” was conducted at ETH Zurich with about 30 participants. The focus of this workshop was on the question of Switzerland’s national interest from a comprehensive perspective across various issues and actors. An introductory position paper explored some issues on the function, relevance, and preservation of national interests in a globalized world. It was also shown how the question of national interests is dealt with in selected European states. Next, the first panel discussed the national interests of Switzerland through the lens of security, foreign, and economic policy. Finally, the second panel centered on the aspect of efficient preservation of interests. Here, among other matters, the fundamental issue of Switzerland’s international positioning between a Western-oriented policy and a niche strategy of foreign and economic policy aimed at demarcation was discussed.





### **Risks Switzerland: Risk and Vulnerability Analysis in the Context of Security-Policy Strategy Development ETH Zurich, 17 November 2009**

The third ETH Workshop of the year covered the topic “Risk Analysis Switzerland” and was entitled “Risks Switzerland: Risk and Vulnerability Analysis in the Context of Security-Policy Strategy Development”. This ETH Workshop was specifically dedicated to the interfaces of risk and vulnerability analyses at the level of the federal administration and the cantons and the development of a security-policy strategy. The focus was on the following question: To which extent should security policy in the future be based upon a comprehensive risk and vulnerability analysis, and how should such an analysis be designed?



## 3.5 FURTHER SELECTED WORKSHOPS

The CSS organizes a number of workshops each year to promote co-operation and the exchange of ideas between academics and security policy-makers engaged in practical work.

### **Annual Conference of the Transatlantic Post-Doc Fellowship for International Relations and Security (TAPIR)**

**Berlin, 17–18 September 2009**

The TAPIR (Transatlantic Post-Doc Fellowship for International Relations and Security) annual conference was held in Berlin on 17–18 September 2009. It was hosted by the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP). Five TAPIR Fellows presented their projects on the following subjects: Policy and Politics of Global Homeland Security, ‘Democratic Intelligence’ and European Intelligence Cooperation and Accountability, European Energy Security and the Post-Soviet States, Transforming Non-State Armed Groups through Peace Governance, Influence of Private Military Companies over Security Policy.

### **6<sup>th</sup> CRN Roundtable on Comprehensive Risk Analysis and Management**

**Network Governance and the Role of Public-Private Partnerships in New Risks**

**ETH Zurich, 27 November 2009**

This roundtable highlighted key concerns pertaining to the governance of security within modern-day risks and looked more specifically at those sectors that would benefit from a networked approach. Globalization has opened the gates to a dynamic world where societal, governmental, and economic actors have a collective role in managing modern complex interdependent security challenges. New risks such as a breakdown of critical infrastructures, cyber-attacks, and international terrorism blur the boundaries between the public and private sectors and thus cannot be handled via traditional hierarchical top-down approaches. Over the last decade, collaborative organizations such as Public-Private Partnerships have therefore gained importance in the field of security policy. Despite this development, many questions and challenges loom and a comprehensive approach has yet to be developed. The growing body of research within the field of network governance might contribute to a better understanding of those questions and challenges. The network governance approach was developed by public management scholars to describe and analyze the role of private and non-profit actors in public administration. It provides theoretical concepts for public-private collaboration that can be applied for the management of new risks.



**Security Issues related to the Korean Peninsula,  
2–3 November 2009, Beijing**

The aim of the workshop was to exchange views on security issues related to the Korean Peninsula and the possibilities and limitations of CBMs to deal with the situation. The workshop was a follow-up from a study on CBMs published in 2007 by the Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), initiated by the Swiss and Swedish Ministries of Foreign Affairs. Four academics from the Institute of Peace and Disarmament of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), two academics from the CSS, and one academic from SIPRI participated. It was attended by one observer each from the DPRK Foreign Ministry, the Swiss Foreign Ministry, and the Swedish Foreign Ministry. The workshop was organized by the Swiss and Swedish embassies in Beijing.

**Strategic Intelligence Analysis Training Seminars**

Workshop with the National Security Bureau of the State of Kuwait, March 2009

Workshop with the National Security Council of the Republic of Tajikistan, Dushanbe, October 2009

**Open-Source Intelligence Training Seminars**

Workshop with the State Security Department of the Republic of Lithuania, Vilnius, June 2009

Workshop with the Security Information Agency of the Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, September 2009



A number of further workshops and seminars were held in the area of mediation and conflict management:

### **Peace Mediation Course 2009**

**Switzerland, 13–20 March 2009 and 13–20 June 2009**

The “Peace Mediation Course” is an annual two-week course organized by the Mediation Support Project (Center for Security Studies, ETH Zurich, Swisspeace, Berne) and the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA). The course of 2009 attracted a great number of high-level participants from the Swiss FDFA, Foreign Ministries, UN departments, NGOs, and experts working in the field. The course allows participants to deepen their understanding of peace mediation and acquire the skills, knowledge, and attitudes to support mediation processes effectively. The course also aims to create a network of mediators and experts involved in peace processes. A comprehensive approach to mediation and facilitation is the basis of the course. Such an approach takes into account the different phases, relevant actors, and topics of peace negotiations.

### **Integrating Security in Peace Processes**

**Mediation Workshop for the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), 4–11 May 2009, Einsiedeln, Switzerland**

The Mediation Support Project (Center for Security Studies, ETH Zurich and swisspeace, Berne) together with the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs organized a mediation workshop for the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) and the International Security Sector Advisory Team (ISSAT) focusing on integrating security issues in peace processes. The course aimed to enhance the participants’ knowledge of the content and relevance of security clauses in peace agreements, and their link to political and economic issues, as well as to train participants in the essential skills, concepts, and attitudes that underpin the effective use of mediation in peace processes.

[www.peacemediation.ch](http://www.peacemediation.ch)



**Economic Issues and Wealth Sharing in Peace Mediation  
Workshop for UN, New York, US, 8–9 December 2009**

Since 2007, the Mediation Support Project (Center for Security Studies, ETH Zurich and swisspeace, Berne) together with the Swiss FDFA and the Mediation Support Unit of the UN Department of Political Affairs has organized annual two-day workshops in New York for UN staff. Each year, the workshop focuses on a different topic of relevance to mediation in peace processes. In 2009, the workshop introduced participants to the conceptual and practical dimensions of managing economic issues in mediation processes by providing a general overview on war economy, organized crime, economic networks, natural resources, wealth sharing, and fiscal aspects. One question that was explored was how to deal with cases where central state-building efforts have led to violent conflict. In Somalia, for example, the informal economy is vital for a “bottom-up” form of peace-building, in contrast to “top-down” centrally driven approaches of state-building.

**Transforming Conflicts with Religious Dimensions,  
Zurich, 27–28 April 2009**

The two-day workshop aimed to bring together peace-building practitioners and researchers who deal with conflicts with a religious dimension, or are religiously motivated to work on peace-building efforts. One of the key issues explored was to see how such cases can be grouped and what lessons can be learnt from one case that are useful for other situations. The diversity of approaches between focusing on “institutional/structural” or “hearts and minds” aspects were explored. The workshop was organized by the Graduate Institute, Geneva (project on “Religion, Politics and Conflict”), the Swiss FDFA, and the Mediation Support Project (Center for Security Studies, ETH Zurich and swisspeace, Berne).

### 3.6 TRANSATLANTIC POST-DOC FELLOWSHIP FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SECURITY (TAPIR)

The Transatlantic Post-Doc Fellowship for International Relations and Security (TAPIR) is open to candidates who have recently received their doctorate in social and political sciences or economics and whose research focuses on topics of international relations and security. Fellowships are granted for a duration of 24 months to prepare fellows for a career in policy-oriented and international research at renowned think tanks and political consulting research institutes.

Participating institutes:

- Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
- Institut français des relations internationales (IFRI)
- European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS)
- RAND Corporation
- Chatham House
- SAIS Center for Transatlantic Relations
- Institute for Strategic and International Studies (IEEI)
- Center for International Relations (CIR)
- Center for Security Studies (CSS)
- Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) / German Institute for International and Security Affairs
- United States Institute of Peace (USIP)

#### **CSS TAPIR Fellow 2009**

Alexandre Wilner

#### *Articles (selected)*

Canada's Role in Combating al Qaeda. International, Regional, and Homegrown Dimensions, Strategic Datalink, No. 11, Canadian International Council, July 2009

#### *Presentations (selected)*

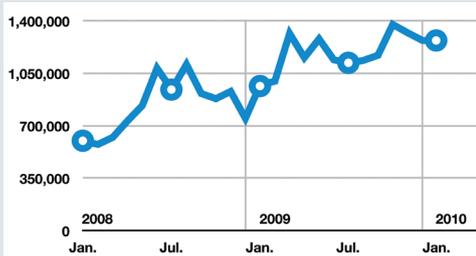
Influencing Terrorist Behavior. Lessons from Afghanistan, International Studies Association, Annual Convention 2009, New York, 17 February 2009

## 4 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SECURITY NETWORK (ISN)

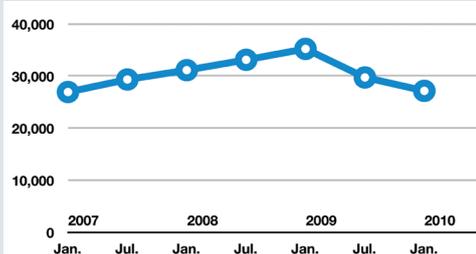
“The ISN has managed to create a rich and solid network gathering very different actors (NGOs, IOs, research institutes...) and, thanks to the work of ISN’s wonderful team, their website offers a great knowledge platform on international relations and security.”

*Aurélie Hauchère,  
International Labour Office ILO*

ISN Website (Page Views) 2008–2009



ISN Newsletter Subscribers 2007–2009



The decrease in newsletter subscriptions is mainly attributed to RSS feed subscriptions, which are becoming the preferred alternative for many users, as well as the discontinuation of the Events Newsletter.

The International Relations and Security Network (ISN) is the world’s leading open access information service for international relations and security professionals. The ISN offers a portfolio of free, high-quality information services; provides e-Learning consulting, content, and technology services and products; and delivers technical, editorial, and administrative support to its online communities.

The ISN strives to meet the rapidly evolving information and educational needs of its users by working with the world’s foremost think tanks, universities, research institutes, NGOs, and international organizations. Its partner network continues to grow in tandem with the changing international agenda. This allows the ISN to offer its users a broad selection of views and opinions on the major issues confronting today’s world. The ISN’s website enables users to easily explore its vast holdings of research papers, policy briefs, primary resources, news stories, links, and e-Learning courses. Furthermore, its search engine indexes content from thousands of blogs and websites, making the ISN a unique research tool.

In 2009, the ISN continued to enjoy healthy growth in user numbers across its products and services, particularly in the field of e-Learning. Within 12 months, the ISN co-developed ILIAS Learning Management System usage increased by over 80 percent.

In 2009, the ISN website received an average of 1,187,830 Page Views per month. This is a 43 percent increase over the 2008 monthly average.



## Current Affairs

The Current Affairs section provides information on the issues that are shaping government policies and global dialogue. This section offers:

- News analyses and commentaries on emerging, ongoing and underreported issues.
- Syndicated articles from leading international relations journals and media partners.
- Policy briefs from prominent think tanks and research institutes.
- Podcasts featuring interviews with leading scholars and policy experts.
- Special reports on major national, regional and international issues.

In 2009, 919 new analyses, commentaries, articles, reports and Podcasts were published.

## Digital Library

The Digital Library is home to the ISN's vast content holdings on issues related to international relations and security. By the end of 2009, content here included:

- Over 30,000 full-text books, working papers, government reports and journal articles from 200 partner institutions.
- A growing collection of over 1,700 historic and contemporary primary source materials.
- A comprehensive directory of 3,000 think tanks, research institutes, NGOs and other organizations active in international relations and security policy.
- An annotated links library containing over 2,000 of the world's best websites, blogs and online research resources in international affairs.

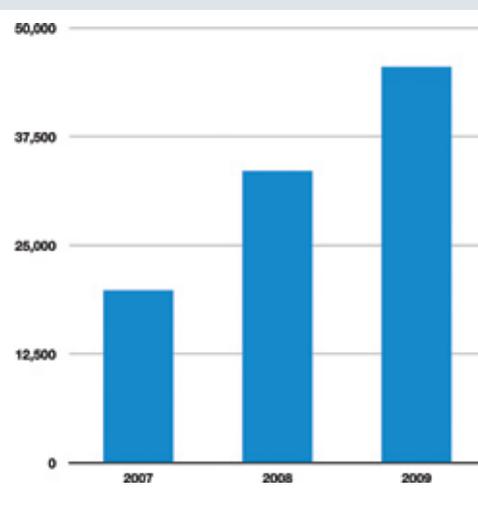
[www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Current-Affairs/Security-Watch](http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Current-Affairs/Security-Watch)

“The ISN fills a unique niche in international coverage, providing timely, smart, in-depth analysis of world events.”

*Eben Kaplan, Assistant Director for Business Management, Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)*

[www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Digital-Library/Publications](http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Digital-Library/Publications)

ISN Website (Information Objects)  
2007–2009



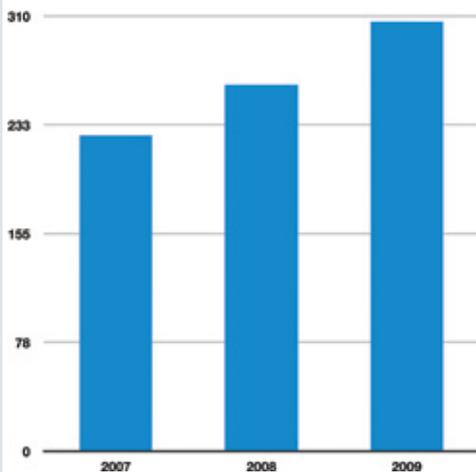
[www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/e-Learning/Courses](http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/e-Learning/Courses)

“The ISN is a world leader in building an online culture of learning within the global community of international security practitioners. ISN’s world class support, tremendous expertise, and deep experience in Advanced Distributed Learning are the critical factors in making NATO School the Alliance leader in online education.”

*Col. James J. Tabak, Commandant,  
NATO School Oberammergau*

[www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Communities-and-Partners/Partners](http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Communities-and-Partners/Partners)

#### ISN Partner Expansion 2007–2009



#### e-Learning

The e-Learning section provides access to educational resources and expertise dedicated to defense and security sector training, including:

- Over 65 freely accessible online courses.
- Downloadable e-Learning technologies and software components.
- Consulting services for the effective production of online learning materials.

The ISN co-developed ILIAS Learning Management System has over 30,000 users nationally and internationally, which is an increase of 80 percent over 2008. This increase is the result of a comprehensive networking and marketing campaign.

#### Partners

The ISN Partner Network encourages organizations to promote their research activities, conferences and other events to an international audience of peers and professionals. It has established a broad network of organizations active in the international relations and security field including:

- Think tanks and academic research institutes.
- Government agencies and military academies.
- International organizations.
- Non-governmental organizations.
- Media and private companies.

In 2009, the ISN welcomed 19 new partners to its network, bringing the total number to 306.



## **Communities**

ISN communities, which can offer both public and closed workspaces, cater for security-policy experts from public, private, and civil-society institutions. Members can collaborate on joint activities in a secure environment, while the public workspace can be used to present the community's work and research findings, thus allowing for public participation and feedback. In 2009, the ISN developed the Strategic Trends Analysis community that focuses on the policy brief series "CSS Analysis in Security Policy" and the "Strategic Trends" yearbook. These publications are supplemented with high-quality diagrams and podcasts. Users can register online and comment on the content and current questions. The community was launched at the beginning of February 2010 under <http://www.sta.ethz.ch>.

[www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Communities-and-Partners/Communities](http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Communities-and-Partners/Communities)

## 4.1 ISN EXPERT COMMUNITIES

[www.ssn.ethz.ch](http://www.ssn.ethz.ch)



### **Swiss Foreign and Security Policy Network (SSN)**

The SSN offers user-friendly access to a broad range of electronic resources covering Swiss foreign and security policy and encourages the academic exchange among experts in these fields. The intended primary audience of the SSN works in the areas of security, administration and politics, however interested members of the general public are also welcomed.

Throughout 2009, the SSN underwent restructuring its content. Once the website is re-launched in spring 2010 it will offer its users access to more CSS products and research, and provide monthly rotating topic dossiers relevant to Swiss foreign and security policy.

[www.crn.ethz.ch](http://www.crn.ethz.ch)



### **Crisis and Risk Network (CRN)**

The CRN promotes a better understanding of the complex challenges and opportunities confronting the risk community today. It supports the Swiss Federal Administration mainly in the fields of risk analysis, critical infrastructure protection, and strategic foresight. In 2009, the relationship with the Federal Administration was strengthened and deepened. Expertise was further developed in the above mentioned fields. This expertise was disseminated at conferences and specifically convened events, as well as through various policy relevant publications.

[www.php.isn.ethz.ch](http://www.php.isn.ethz.ch)



### **Parallel History Project on Cooperative Security (PHP)**

The PHP provides new perspectives on international history by collecting and analyzing documentary material from archives in various countries. Since 1999, the PHP, together with its partners and collaborators, has published online a wealth of material on security-related issues from the Cold War period. During the course of 2009, a number of new collections were added to the PHP website.

At the Annual Meeting in November 2009, the PHP and its partners decided on a thematic expansion of the project to include the subject areas of nuclear proliferation and regional security.



## Russian and Eurasian Security Network (RES)

The RES is a global initiative of leading academic institutes, think tanks, NGOs, and media organizations. It offers a framework for studying security-related developments in Russia and the states of the Eurasian region – Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Belarus, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. It hosts two original-content publications, the Russian Analytical Digest (RAD) and the Caucasus Analytical Digest (CAD). The RAD commissions analytical articles on contemporary issues relevant to the security, politics, external relations, economics and civil society of the Russian Federation. The CAD analyzes the political, economic, and social situation in the three South Caucasus states of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, and the implications for security in a regional and international context.

By the end of 2009, the RAD's biweekly newsletter had 6,000 subscribers and continues to be one of the ISN's most widely read publications. The bimonthly CAD newsletter was launched at the end of 2008 and by the end of 2009 had almost 1,000 subscribers.

[www.res.ethz.ch](http://www.res.ethz.ch)

## Russian Analytical Digest (RAD)

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## 5 THE CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES (CSS)

[www.css.ethz.ch](http://www.css.ethz.ch)

The Center for Security Studies (CSS) at the ETH Zurich, the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, was founded in 1986 by Professor Kurt R. Spillmann. The CSS has since become a national center of competence for security policy with an international impact. Its activities are structured into the four pillars of research, teaching, think tank, and the International Relations and Security Network (ISN).

[www.cis.ethz.ch](http://www.cis.ethz.ch)

The CSS is part of the Department of Humanities, Social and Political Sciences (D-GESS) at ETH Zurich. Since 1997, the CSS together with the political science chairs of the ETH and the University of Zurich has been part of the Center for Comparative and International Studies (CIS).

### **Staff**

Dr Andreas Wenger is Professor of International and Swiss Security Policy and Director of the CSS at ETH Zurich. He is the delegate for the Master of Advanced Studies in Security Policy and Crisis Management (MAS ETH SPCM) and the Bachelor for Public Policy of the Department of Humanities, Social and Political Sciences at ETH Zurich.

Dr Victor Mauer is Deputy Director and Head of Research of the CSS. Overall, the CSS employs 81 staff members. For a full list, see [www.css.ethz.ch/people/index](http://www.css.ethz.ch/people/index).

### **Strategic Partnership**

Since 2004, the CSS has been jointly supported by ETH Zurich and the Swiss Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport. An advisory board staffed by representatives of both institutions supports the management of the CSS in the strategic direction of the Center's activities.

[www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Communities-and-Partners/Partners](http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Communities-and-Partners/Partners)

### **Partner Network**

The CSS has an extensive network of 306 national and international partners from science, policy, the media and the private sector.



### **Internship program**

Every year, the CSS and the ISN offer a comprehensive internship program for students enrolled in MA and BA programs. The following internship options are available:

- Six-week CSS internship
- Six-week ISN internship
- Combined eight-week internship of four weeks each at CSS and ISN.

In 2009, a total of ten students (out of 80 applicants) completed one of the internship programs described above.



## CONTACT

### **Center for Security Studies (CSS)**

ETH Zürich

SEI

Seilergraben 45-49

CH-8092 Zürich

Tel.: +41-44-632 40 25

Fax: +41-44-632 19 41

[css@sipo.gess.ethz.ch](mailto:css@sipo.gess.ethz.ch)

As of October 2010:

### **Center for Security Studies (CSS)**

ETH Zurich

IFW

Haldeneggsteig 4

CH-8092 Zürich

Tel.: +41-44-632 40 25

Fax: +41-44-632 19 41

[css@sipo.gess.ethz.ch](mailto:css@sipo.gess.ethz.ch)

### **International Relations and Security Network (ISN)**

ETH Zürich

LEH

Leonhardshalde 21

CH-8092 Zürich

Tel.: +41-44-632 07 57

Fax: +41-44-632 14 13

[isn@sipo.gess.ethz.ch](mailto:isn@sipo.gess.ethz.ch)

