

CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES (CSS)



ANNUAL REPORT 2010



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PREFACE

The year 2010 has been shaped to a remarkable degree by the structural shifts in the international system. Among the general public, the importance of long-term trends has been cast into stark relief. With its new annual publication series, “Strategic Trends”, the Center for Security Studies (CSS) aims to investigate long-term developments of strategic importance to security policy in greater detail. Just like the monthly “CSS Analysis in Security Policy” series, this publication is intended as an incisive contribution to the debate among experts and the public at large.

Furthermore, 2010 has once again highlighted the significant changes in our management of crises, our conception of responsibility, and our assessment of risks for which hardly any empirical knowledge is available. One of the main research areas of the CSS in the past year has been the study of methods for identifying and communicating risks and for dealing rationally with a risk about which only insufficient information is available.

The fact that academic projects may become projection screens for current developments in security policy is exemplified in two books published by the CSS over the past year: We have investigated the turbulent transatlantic relationship in the context of the Middle East, and have studied transatlantic crises in the North Atlantic alliance from a historical perspective. Both of these publications deliver direct or implicit insights on present and future developments.

As in the past, the CSS has again been a sounding board and a platform for the active exchange of views on current issues in international and national security policy. Among the highlights of its consultancy work have been its support for a range of international mediation processes; the report “Perspektiven 2025: Lage- und Umfeldanalyse für die Bundespolitik”, which identifies the central challenges of the coming legislative period; the Security Policy Report 2010; and the Report on the Armed Forces.

For the International Relations and Security Network (ISN), the cut-backs prompted by the federal administration’s consolidation program presented quite a different kind of challenge. Irrespective of the far-reaching changes they have brought, the Center regards this decision by the federal administration, which is purely due to financial considerations, as an opportunity to continue to consolidate the ISN’s position as a leading global online platform in the area of international relations and international security policy.

Prof. Andreas Wenger
Director





CONTENTS

1	Research	3
1.1	CSS Studies in Security and International Relations	5
1.2	Selected Publications	7
1.3	Selected Conferences	9
2	Teaching	11
2.1	BA ETH in Public Affairs	11
2.2	Master of Arts in Comparative and International Studies (MACIS)	12
2.3	PhD CIS	13
2.4	Master of Advanced Studies in Security Policy and Crisis Management (MAS ETH SPCM)	14
3	Think Tank	17
3.1	Publications on Swiss Foreign and Security Policy	17
3.2	CSS Analysis in Security Policy	20
3.3	Strategic Trends	22
3.4	Academic Consultancy: Selected Reports	23
3.5	ETH Workshops on Swiss Security Policy	32
3.6	Further Selected Workshops	34
3.7	Transatlantic Post-Doc Fellowship for International Relations and Security (TAPIR)	37
4	International Relations and Security Network (ISN)	39
4.1	ISN Expert Communities	42
5	The Center for Security Studies (CSS)	44



1 RESEARCH

The research activities of the Center for Security Studies (CSS) follow a broad, interdisciplinary approach and cluster 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 organizations.

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. 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.

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.

Research Projects 2010

In 2010, the research activities of the CSS were organized in 44 research projects. For a list, see www.css.ethz.ch/research/research_projects/index_EN.

Publication Output 2010

Articles (reviewed): 25
Articles (non-reviewed): 53
Monographs: 11
Other publications: 67



Swiss Foreign, Security, and Defense Policy

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

1.1 CSS STUDIES IN SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The CSS Studies in Security and International Relations series 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 researchers at the CSS as well as academics from associated partner institutes.

Daniel Möckli, Victor Mauer
**European-American Relations and the Middle East:
From Suez to Iraq**
London and New York: Routledge, 2010

This book examines the evolution of European-American relations with the Middle East since 1945. Placing the current transatlantic debates on the Middle East into a broader context, this work analyzes how, why, and to what extent European and US roles, interests, threat perceptions, and policy attitudes in the region have changed, relating to both the region as a whole and the two main issues analyzed: Gulf Security and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.

Other publications in this series:

Jeronim Perovic, Robert W. Orttung, Andreas Wenger
**Russian Energy Power and Foreign Relations: Implications for
Conflict and Cooperation**
London and New York: Routledge, 2009

Andreas Wenger, Vojtech Mastny, Christian Nünlist
**Origins of the European Security System: The Helsinki Process
Revisited, 1965–75**
London and New York: Routledge, 2008

Myriam Dunn Cavelty
**Cyber-Security and Threat Politics: US Efforts to Secure the
Information Age**
London and New York: Routledge, 2007

Myriam Dunn, Kristian Soby Kristensen
**Securing “the Homeland”: Critical Infrastructure, Risk and
(In)Security**
London and New York: Routledge, 2007

Cornelius Friesendorf
**US Foreign Policy and the War on Drugs: Displacing the Cocaine
and Heroin Industry**
London and New York: Routledge, 2007





Andreas Wenger, Christian Nünlist, Anna Locher
Transforming NATO in the Cold War: Challenges beyond
Deterrence in the 1960s
London and New York: Routledge, 2006

Vojtech Mastny, Sven S. Holtmark, Andreas Wenger
War Plans and Alliances in the Cold War: Threat Perceptions in
the East and West
London and New York: Routledge, 2006

1.2 SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

In 2010, the members of the CSS produced a number of academic publications.

Anna Locher

Crisis? What Crisis? NATO, de Gaulle, and the Future of the Alliance, 1963–1966

Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2010

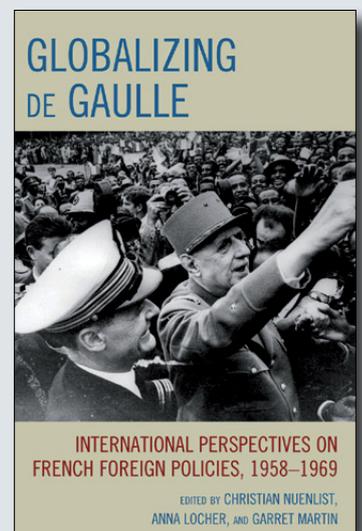
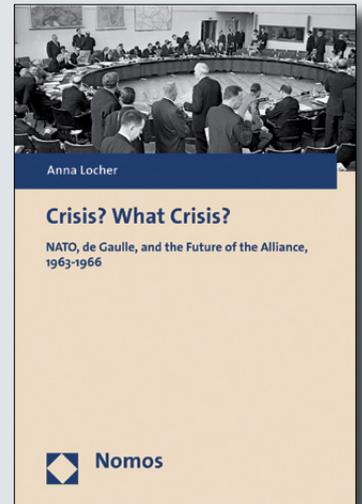
Drawing on recently declassified European and North American sources, the volume examines the crisis of the Western alliance which evolved in view of the Gaullist challenge, decreasing East-West tension and increasing attention to theaters outside of Europe. The study addresses the different alliance policies of selected NATO states and investigates the influence wielded by small member states as well as institutional actors.

Christian Nünlist, Anna Locher, Garret Martin (eds.)

Globalizing de Gaulle: International Perspectives on French Foreign Policies, 1958–1969

Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2010

French President Charles de Gaulle (1958–1969) has consistently fascinated contemporaries and historians. His vision of uniting Europe under French leadership and overcoming the Cold War still remains relevant and appealing. This book serves to rediscover de Gaulle's policies by offering truly global perspectives on France's approach to the world. The 13 essays tap into newly available sources drawn from US, European, Asian, African, and Latin American archives. Together, the contributions integrate previously neglected regions, actors, and topics with more familiar phenomena into a thorough picture of the General's international policymaking.





Marco Wyss

Un Suisse au service de la SS: Franz Riedweg (1907–2005)

Neuenburg: Editions Alphil – Presses universitaires suisses, 2010

This book presents the life of Franz Riedweg of Lucerne, who rose to the highest circles in the SS as a protégé of Heinrich Himmler. From 1941 until the end of 1943, Riedweg headed the “Germanische Leitstelle”, but fell out of favor with his immediate superiors Gottlob Berger and Heinrich Himmler in 1943. Although both Switzerland and Germany carried out legal investigations into Riedweg’s actions after the war, he was able to return relatively unhindered to work as a doctor. The author looks closely at the life of Riedweg, which has so far been largely unknown to the Swiss public.



1.3 SELECTED CONFERENCES

In 2010, the CSS presented numerous academic contributions to national and international events while at the same time organizing several academic conferences of its own.

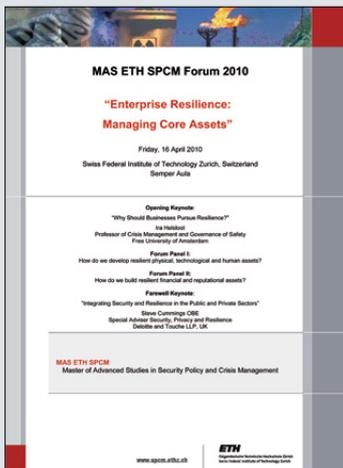
**Uncovering the Sources of Nuclear Behavior:
Historical Dimensions of Nuclear Proliferation
Zurich, 18–20 June 2010**

The conference on “Uncovering the Sources of Nuclear Behavior: Historical Dimensions of Nuclear Proliferation” was held in Zurich from 18 to 20 June 2010. Its aim was to enhance theoretical insight and empirical knowledge on nuclear proliferation with further research-based insights. Political scientists and historians – including Etel Solingen, William Walker, T.V. Paul, John Baylis, Francis Gavin, Sumit Ganguly, and Avner Cohen – enquired as to the driving and inhibitive forces that shape the proliferation decisions of governments. The main factors and determinants of former and existing nuclear programs elaborated in this context constituted the basis for understanding and prognosticating future nuclear proliferation. The main research results will be published as a book.

Academic Lectures 2010

In 2010, CSS staff members gave a total of 89 lectures to academic audiences.





MAS ETH SPCM Forum 2010

Enterprise Resilience: Managing Core Assets

ETH Zurich, 16 April 2010

The third MAS ETH SPCM Forum dealt with resilience in companies and the protection of their core assets. The forum offered an opportunity for the over 50 participants to exchange views on corporate resilience with representatives of academia, business, politics, and the public administration. Numerous international speakers gave presentations on the following four key issues: What role should resilience play within an overall corporate strategy? How can core physical, technological, and human assets be made more resilient and resistant? How can safety and resilience be integrated into the public and private sectors?

Within the first panel, special attention was devoted to the challenges to networked societies and critical energy infrastructures and the response to disruptions of highly complex technological processes. Subsequently, the second panel dealt with trademark protection concepts, the topics of product traceability and security governance, and continuity concepts in the service sector.



2 TEACHING

The CSS lectures and seminars are a core part of the study programs taught at 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. They cover all security policy-related topics taught at ETH Zurich.

2.1 BA ETH IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The six-semester BA course in public affairs is targeted at prospective career officers. It consists of social, political, and humanities subjects as well as military science, in line with the requirements of modern armed forces. The course is conducted jointly by the Department of Humanities, Social and Political Sciences (D-GESS) at ETH Zurich and the Swiss Military Academy at ETH Zurich.

Courses taught by the Center for Security Studies (CSS) 2010:

Lectures:

- World Politics since 1945 (fall semester 2010)
- Swiss Foreign and Security Policy since 1945 (spring semester 2010)
- Current Issues in Security Policy (spring semester 2010)
- Swiss Foreign Policy (spring semester 2010)

Seminar:

- Foreign Policy and Security Strategies of the Great Powers: The US, the EU, China, and Russia I and II (spring semester / fall semester 2010)

Colloquium:

- Bachelor Colloquium (fall semester 2010)

www.berufsoffizier.ethz.ch

Andreas Wenger, Graduation Ceremony
BA ETH in Public Affairs,
ETH Zurich, 12 November 2010



2.2 MASTER OF ARTS IN COMPARATIVE AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (MACIS)

www.cis.ethz.ch/education/macis

The three-semester MACIS is a research-oriented graduate program of the Center for Comparative and International Studies (CIS). The MACIS curriculum combines comparative and international political science as a way of teaching students about the complex interrelationships between national, international, and transnational political processes. The course devotes particular attention to methods, theory, and research-oriented work. As such, the MACIS should also be seen as a preparatory step to a doctorate. Around 20 of the international applicants are selected each year.

Courses taught by the Center for Security Studies (CSS) 2010:

Seminars:

- Contemporary Security Studies (fall semester 2010)
- Political Violence (fall semester 2010)
- New Threats and Risks in a Globalized Security Environment (spring semester 2010)

2.3 PHD CIS

The PhD program of the Center for Comparative and International Studies (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.

Doctoral dissertations supervised at the Center for Security Studies (CSS) in 2010:

Mark Daniel Jaeger

Combined Sanctions Policies: Risk, Danger, and Positive Incentives

Wilhelm Mirow

Strategic Culture, Securitization and the War on Terror: Comparing the Security Policies and Practices of Western Liberal Democracies since 11 September 2001

Bianca Sarbu

A Comparative Outlook on Oil Producing Sectors in Middle Eastern Countries

Manuel Suter

The Governance of Cybersecurity

Alrik Thiem

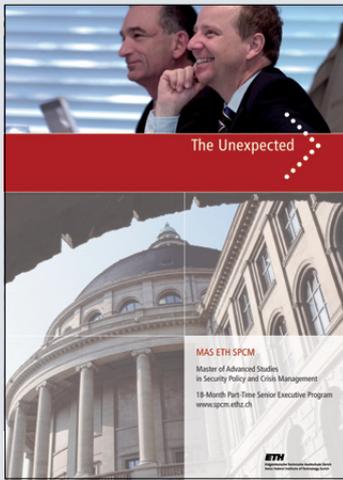
United in Coopetition: Success and Failure of European Armaments Collaboration, 1960–2005

Judith Vorrath

Democratization as Integration: Exile, Return and Changing Conflict Lines in Burundi's Democratic Post-War Transition (completed in June 2010)

www.cis.ethz.ch/education/phd

2.4 MASTER OF ADVANCED STUDIES IN SECURITY POLICY AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT (MAS ETH SPCM)



www.spcm.ethz.ch

Michel Hess, Program on Terrorism and Security Studies, George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, Garmisch, 3 March 2010

Michel Hess, Sino-Swiss Management Training Program, Municipal Government Chongqing, China, 10–15 May 2010

The MAS ETH SPCM is the result of a joint initiative of the Chair in International and Swiss Security Policy at ETH Zurich and the Armed Forces College. The program is carried out in close cooperation with ETH Zurich and the Swiss Military Academy at ETH Zurich. The MAS ETH SPCM is aimed at civilian and military executives from the public and private sectors with demonstrated leadership experience and broad academic skills. The 18-month part-time program offers an ambitious education in strategic decisionmaking, with a particular focus on strengthening leadership qualities in handling current and potential security risks as well as crisis situations. Additionally, the MAS ETH SPCM aims to heighten awareness of complex and novel security risks and to demonstrate the impact of these risks on governmental, economic, and social processes.

The program is offered in close cooperation with academic, public, and private corporate partners and as part of a close academic training partnership with the following institutions:

- Center for Comparative and International Studies (CIS), ETH Zurich and University of Zurich
- Department Management, Technology and Economics (D-MTEC), ETH Zurich
- Swiss Military Academy at ETH Zurich
- War Studies Department, King's College London
- Executive Education, The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Industrial College of the Armed Forces, National Defense University, Washington, D.C.
- National Intelligence Council, Washington, D.C.

Formal public and corporate training partnerships are in place with the following institutions:

- Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport (DDPS)
- Legal, Risk & Capital, Deutsche Bank, London



Overall, more than 40 executives from six countries have participated in the first three MAS ETH SPCM courses. Among the military graduates of the course were 12 brigadier generals and one major general. Three quarters of the corporate alumni have since been promoted to top management positions. So far, executives from the following companies and public agencies have benefited from the training offered by the MAS ETH SPCM:

- Deutsche Bank
- Berner Kantonalbank
- EuropTec
- Thales
- Cisco Systems
- Rheinmetall Defence
- Vectronix
- Ministry of Internal Affairs of Latvia
- Cantonal police corps, Basel-Stadt
- Aarwangen District, Canton of Berne
- relations & more

MAS ETH SPCM 2009–2011

The third course beginning in 2010 featured four three-week intensive training blocs on the topics of “Corporate Management”, “New Risks”, “Grand Strategy and Security Policy”, and “Security Operations and Resources”.

The “Corporate Management” course dealt with ways to resolve various case studies and involved visits to Bank Vontobel, Swiss International Airlines, and the Hilti Corporation. Further training sessions were conducted at the Lilienberg Entrepreneurial Forum in Ermatingen.

The training bloc on “New Risks” featured the third MAS ETH SPCM Forum on “Enterprise Resilience: Managing Core Assets”. The forum once again offered the opportunity to foster exchange between participants, alumni, and others interested in the MAS course.

The training bloc on “Grand Strategy and Security” was mainly conducted in Washington, D.C. and in cooperation with the National Defense University, the National Intelligence Council, the Pentagon, and the Brookings Institution. Participants had the opportunity to deal with a broad range of interdisciplinary strategy concepts and questions of strategy implementation at the highest levels of executive leadership.

Hans Vontobel, Honorary President, Bank Vontobel, MAS ETH SPCM Fireside Talk about the global financial crisis, Lilienberg Entrepreneurial Forum, Ermatingen, 4 February 2010

Ambassador Urs Ziswiler, Swiss Embassy, Washington, D.C., MAS ETH SPCM Fireside Talk about the bilateral relationship Switzerland - USA, Washington, D.C., 17 June 2010



The training bloc “Security Operations and Resources” dealt with legal, political, economic, and ethical framework conditions related to strategic security issues. The challenges of domestic and overseas counterterrorism were discussed in London both from the viewpoint of practitioners (Metropolitan Police, Security Service, Royal United Services Institute) and from the academic perspective (King’s College London, Institute for International Strategic Studies, Cranfield University).



3 THINK TANK

The political consultancy services of the CSS are based on the Center's expertise in the area of security and strategic studies. As a think-tank and interdisciplinary center of knowledge, it enjoys a high degree of visibility in political and public administrative circles, in policymaking research institutions, and in the general public.

3.1 PUBLICATIONS ON SWISS FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY

The CSS maintains several publication series on Swiss foreign and security policy; these series are intended for expert audiences as well as for interested parties in the general public.

Daniel Möckli (ed.)

Umstrittene Schweizer Sicherheitspolitik: Dokumentation der Hearings zum Bericht 2010 (Zurich Contributions to Security Policy No. 81)

Zurich: Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2010

In the process of elaborating the Security Policy Report for 2010, the Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport (DDPS) conducted a total of 45 hearings in the spring of 2009. The hearings covered a broad spectrum of participants, ranging from political parties, representatives of cantons, security policy groups, and military and economic organizations to the state churches, the Alliance of Swiss Women's Societies, the National Platform for Natural Hazards (PLANAT), and numerous individual national and international experts. Overall, the hearings constituted a comprehensive, remarkable documentation of the views of relevant actors on Swiss security policy. They reflected the broad diversity of opinions and the domestic polarization that currently shape debates on security policy.

Due to the great interest in the CSS-operated web platform "SIPOL WEB", which made available the transcripts of statements on security policy in 2009, the hearings have now also been published as a book. In addition to the transcribed statements, this publication includes a chapter on the context of their genesis ahead of the Security Policy Report for 2010 as well as an analysis of the hearings.

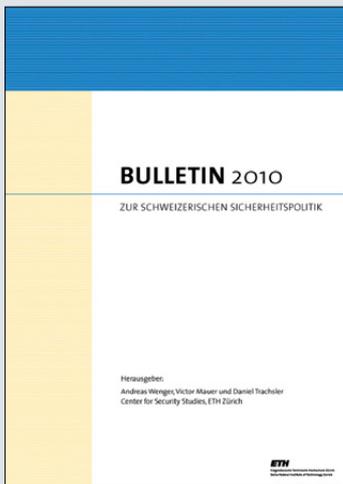
Public Outreach

Presentations delivered to non-academic audiences: 91

Media contributions: 106

Meetings and workshops with representatives of politics, public administration, and academia: 165





Victor Mauer, Security Policy Report 2010, Hearing at the Security Policy Committee of the Council of States, 18 October 2010

**Andreas Wenger, Victor Mauer, Daniel Trachsler (eds.)
Bulletin 2010 zur schweizerischen Sicherheitspolitik
Zurich: Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2010**

The “Bulletin zur schweizerischen Sicherheitspolitik” (“Bulletin on Swiss Security Policy”) deals with current issues in Swiss foreign and security policy and highlights selected projects at the CSS. As an annual publication, it provides information on developments in Swiss security policy as a contribution to public debate on security policy.

The first contribution in the “Bulletin 2010” assesses the national Security Policy Report for 2010. The authors conclude that the report is oriented more towards what is feasible domestically than towards strategic necessities. The second article investigates the transformation of Finland’s security and defense policy, which is of particular interest against the background of the Swiss strategic debate. The third and fourth chapters discuss Switzerland’s relationship with the EU. On the one hand, the effects of the Lisbon Treaty for Switzerland are analyzed, while on the other hand, the structures, capabilities, and experience gained by the EU in military and civilian crisis management are documented. The fifth article analyzes Swiss policy at the UN since the country’s accession in 2002. It also discusses the possibility of a Swiss bid for a seat on the Security Council, which has also been the subject of domestic controversy. The sixth contribution analyzes different approaches to handling religiously and culturally motivated tensions using the examples of Denmark, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. A particular focus is devoted to the potential use of mediative approaches as a way of preventing such tensions from escalating.

The “Bulletin 2010” featured the following lead articles:

Andreas Wenger, Victor Mauer, Daniel Möckli
Sicherheitspolitischer Bericht 2010: Viel Politik, wenig Strategie

Anna Locher
EU-Mitgliedschaft, Krisenmanagement und Territorialverteidigung:
Die finnische Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik im Wandel

Valentin Misteli
Die Bedeutung des Vertrags von Lissabon für die schweizerische Europa- und Sicherheitspolitik

Christoph Doktor
Krisenmanagement in der Europäischen Union: Eine Bestandsaufnahme



Daniel Trachsler

Die Schweiz in der UNO: Mittendrin statt nur dabei

Simon J. A. Mason, Abbas Aroua, Annika Åberg

Spannungen um den Islam in Dänemark, den Niederlanden und der Schweiz: Konstruktiver Umgang dank mediativer Ansätze?

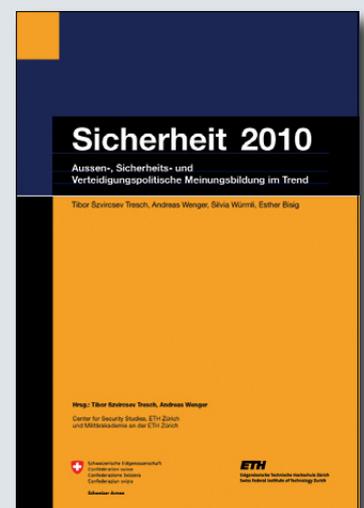
Tibor Szvircsev Tresch, Andreas Wenger, Silvia Würmli, Esther Bisig

Sicherheit 2010: Aussen-, sicherheits- und verteidigungspolitische Meinungsbildung im Trend

Zurich: Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich; Swiss Military Academy at ETH Zurich, 2010

The annual study “Sicherheit” (“Security”) published jointly by the Swiss Military Academy at ETH Zurich and the CSS serves to establish long-term trends in the formation of opinions on foreign, security, and defense policy in Switzerland. It is based on representative surveys conducted every year. In 2010, the standard questions were complemented by additional queries on the following issues: the goals of security policy, overseas missions of the Swiss armed forces, military cadre training, military traditions, and alternative civilian service.

The most important results of the 2010 “Sicherheit” study can be summarized as follows: the majority of the population feel safe (88 per cent) and have an optimistic outlook on the future (69 per cent), though these figures mark a slight decline compared to 2009. As in the past two years, support for neutrality is at an all-time high of 93 per cent. Also unchanged is the tendency towards openness combined with a desire for maximum national autonomy: 72 per cent of respondents agree with the bilateral track, while respondents remained skeptical towards political convergence with the EU (50 per cent) and NATO (40 per cent). 74 per cent of the Swiss population believe the armed forces are necessary. After last year’s decline, confidence in this institution has increased again, but still remains slightly below the long-term mean. As far as the defense budget is concerned, the army enjoys greater support in 2009 than in previous years. Compared to 2005, a career in the militia system is given a notably more favorable assessment.





3.2 CSS ANALYSIS IN SECURITY POLICY

Subscribe to “CSS Analysis”

Subscriptions to “CSS Analysis” can be submitted at www.sta.ethz.ch/News-letter-Subscription.

The series “CSS Analysis in Security Policy” offers a concise discussion of current events in security policy; the focus of this electronic publication series is on core international developments and events and their significance for Swiss security policy. It is authored by CSS staff and published monthly in German, English, and French. “CSS Analysis” enjoys a great deal of attention among Swiss foreign and security policy experts – among political decision-makers, the public administration, and academia. International expert circles also frequently discuss the English versions of each issue. Interested readers may subscribe to a mailing list and receive regular updates when new issues are published. At the end of 2010, the publication had around 4,300 subscribers (German: 1,300; French: 400; English: 2,600).

A total of 20 briefs were published in 2010:

- No. 86 NATO and Missile Defence: Opportunities and Open Questions
- No. 85 NATO Summit: Forward-looking Decisions, Difficult Implementation
- No. 84 The African Standby Force Put to the Test
- No. 83 Economic Sanctions: Silver Bullet or Harmless Dud?
- No. 82 Intelligence Agencies: Adapting to New Threats
- No. 81 Switzerland and the EU: Challenges and Uncertainties of Bilateralism
- No. 80 Privatising Security: The Limits of Military Outsourcing
- No. 79 Post-Conflict Democratization: Pitfalls of External Influence
- No. 78 The Military Utility of Drones
- No. 77 The Libyan Affair: Afterthoughts on Swiss Crisis Management
- No. 76 Unconventional Gas: Producer Pickle or Consumer Curse?
- No. 75 To Draft or Not to Draft? Conscription Reform in the EU
- No. 74 Obama’s Nuclear Policy: Limited Change
- No. 73 Rising India: Challenges and Constraints
- No. 72 UN Security Council Reform: A Gordian Knot?





- No. 71 Cyberwar: Concept, Status Quo, and Limitations
- No. 70 Yemen: Challenges of Counterterrorism
- No. 69 European Energy: The 'Solidarity' Conundrum
- No. 68 Finland: Crisis Management and Territorial Defence
- No. 67 Swiss Military Operations Abroad: Challenges and Options

CSS Analysis in Security Policy CSS
the EU's

No. 67, September 2016

POST-CONFLICT DEMOCRATIZATION: PITFALLS OF EXTERNAL INFLUENCE

Democratization efforts are a core element in transition phases after armed conflicts. Often, these are initiated and supported by external actors – with ambivalent results so far. However, democratization will remain an important component of postconflict. A review of the problems of external influence in such processes reveals a potential for optimization in three areas. More conscious handling of trade-offs, conceptual precision, and a dynamic conflict analysis are crucial.



The author is a recipient of governmental support through the German Research Foundation (DFG).

Since the 1990s, the number of UN peace operations has been increasing, but at the same time the nature of these operations has also been undergoing change. Unlike the initial focus on war peacekeeping, UN missions now often focus on conflict resolution and postconflict reconstruction. This change will only come about through a change in the nature of the conflict. Postconflict reconstruction is a process of building the rule of law, the reform and integration of institutions, and the reconstruction of the state. The establishment of sustainable peace requires attention to external actors and their influence on postconflict reconstruction.

Democratization is also a core element of postconflict reconstruction. This means, in particular, not only the way

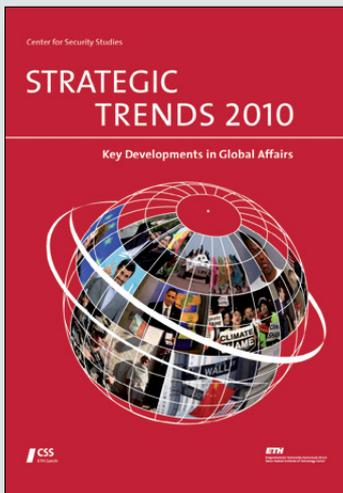
to plan, but also the way non-democratic powers or actors influence the process. This change will only come about through a change in the nature of the conflict. Postconflict reconstruction is a process of building the rule of law, the reform and integration of institutions, and the reconstruction of the state. The establishment of sustainable peace requires attention to external actors and their influence on postconflict reconstruction.

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www.sta.ethz.ch

3.3 STRATEGIC TRENDS

The first issue of the new CSS publication series “Strategic Trends” was published in 2010. The series offers precise analysis of important international developments, with the main focus being on matters related to international security policy. “Strategic Trends” is aimed at a professional audience in politics, the administration, academia, the media, and the interested general public and is published annually in English.

The first volume, “Strategic Trends 2010”, identifies five crucial trends:

- “Financial Crisis: Goeconomic Twist, Geopolitical Stick”
- “US Foreign Policy: New Approaches and Old Problems in Afghanistan and the Middle East”
- “Non-Proliferation: Bringing Back Disarmament”
- “Energy Security: Oil Price Volatility and Pervasive Resource Nationalism”
- “The Crisis of Crisis Management”

In parallel to the publication of this book, the “Strategic Trends Analysis” website was launched as a platform for information on international security and global events. It contains full-text versions of all chapters of “Strategic Trends” as well as graphics, audio and video podcasts, a newsletter service, and most recently also the English versions of “CSS Analysis”. The web platform aims to contribute to a strategic dialog between analysts, researchers, politicians, the media, and the general public.

3.4 ACADEMIC CONSULTANCY: SELECTED REPORTS

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

Perspectives 2025: Status Analysis for Federal Policy

Since 1968, the Federal Council has submitted a legislature planning document to each newly elected parliament that specifies the most important goals and measures for the current election period. In each case, as the central organ for this legislature planning, the Forward Planning Staff at the federal administration, under the aegis of the Federal Chancellery and in cooperation with all seven ministerial departments, is charged with submitting a situation report. As part of establishing the foundations for the next round of legislature planning as well as the resulting main challenges for Switzerland in general and for the federal government's policies in particular over the coming 10 to 15 years, the CSS supports the Federal Chancellery and the Forward Planning Staff with expertise and methodological knowledge in its tasks.

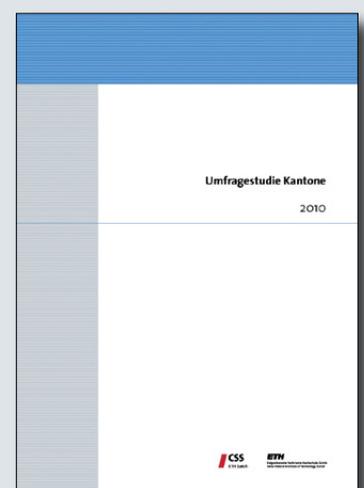
One crucial aspect in this context is the elaboration of a situation analysis that takes into account the main strategy and forward planning efforts of the federal administration. The purpose of the analysis is to ensure that governmental policies are proactive and coherent. The report will be completed in spring 2011.

Survey of Cantons

This survey study is conducted on behalf of the Federal Office for Civil Protection (FOCP) and offers an overview of the state of cantonal efforts in the field of risk and threat analyses in civil protection. In particular, it features information about the purposes and use of cantonal risk analyses, about cooperation and information exchange within cantons, about risk analysis methods, and about cooperation between the federal administration and the cantons. The study permits cantons to take stock of the status quo and constitutes a planning document for the federal administration. It also serves as a reference document that summarizes Swiss overall efforts in the field of risk and threat analyses for policy-makers, those responsible for civil protection, and the general public. The report will be completed in spring 2011.

Andreas Wenger and Myriam Dunn Cavelty, *Perspectives 2025: Status Analysis for Federal Policy*, Presentations, Forward Planning Staff, Berne, 17 August, 14 October, 13 December 2010

Andreas Wenger, *Perspectives 2025: Status Analysis for Federal Policy*, Presentation, Conference of the Secretary-Generals, Berne, 25 October 2010



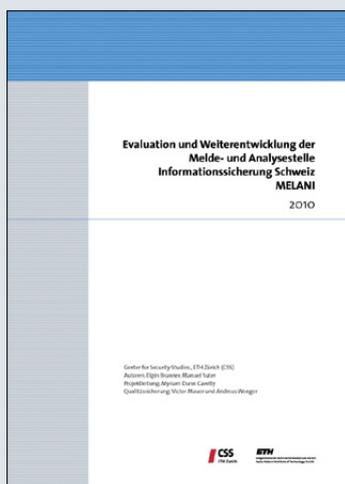


Valentin Misteli, Daniel Möckli, Marco Wyss
Streitkräftetransformation neutraler und allianzfreier Staaten:
Schweiz, Schweden, Österreich, Finnland und Irland im
Vergleich

Ressortforschung zuhanden des Eidgenössischen Departements
für auswärtige Angelegenheiten (EDA)

Zurich: Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2010

The CSS was commissioned by the Political Affairs Secretariat of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) to analyze and compare the transformation of armed forces in the neutral or non-aligned states of Europe. As in most European states, the transformed security architecture also constitutes the backdrop for transformation processes in the armed forces of Switzerland, Sweden, Austria, Finland, and Ireland. Although the study is limited to a comparative account of transformation processes without any assessment, some differences can be identified in terms of intensity and shift of emphasis. These may be attributed to factors such as political institutions, social and fiscal framework conditions, and the geostrategic situation of the country in question. So far, the transformation process has advanced furthest in Sweden, which has suspended conscription, interprets the EU mutual defense clause in terms of defense policy, and has realigned its armed forces strongly towards peace support operations.



Elgin Brunner, Manuel Suter
Evaluation und Weiterentwicklung der Melde- und Analysestelle
Informationssicherung Schweiz MELANI 2010

Zurich: Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2010

In 2006, the Federal Council charged the CSS with evaluating the Reporting and Analysis Centre for Information Assurance (MELANI). Due to the positive assessment results, it was decided to continue operating MELANI in its current form. Since then, some important changes have occurred. The Federal Strategy Unit for IT (FSUIT) as the strategic head agency for MELANI has therefore commissioned the CSS once more with evaluating MELANI and conceptualizing additional options for further development. In addition to an assessment of MELANI's effectiveness, the study also compares the MELANI model with other international models for providing information security and deduces options and recommendations for further development.



**Elgin Brunner, Myriam Dunn Cavelty, Jennifer Giroux,
Manuel Suter**

**Focal Report 4: Critical Infrastructure Protection: Protection Goals
Zurich: Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2010**

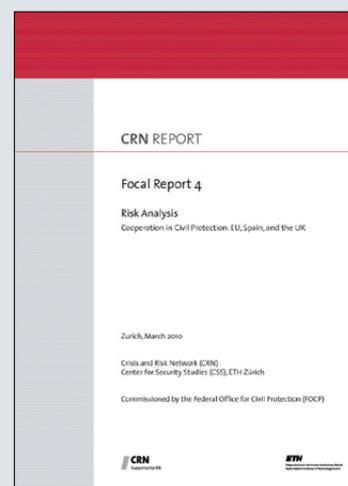
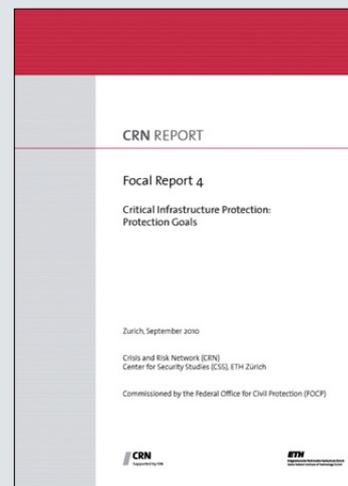
This report explores the manner in which protection goals are defined in critical infrastructure protection (CIP). It identifies and analyzes the protection goals in eight Western countries and, based on this empirical analysis, asks: What protection goals are defined? What purpose do they serve? What aspects do they cover? Who defines them?

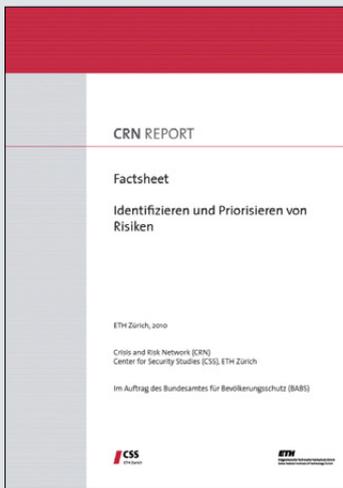
The report shows that three types of protection statements on three levels of strategy are discernible: protection principles, policies, and goals. With regard to the Protection Goals Model of the National Platform for Natural Hazards (PLANAT), the report shows that a dynamic, interactive process is most suitable and practicable. The report concludes that if protection goals are to be defined for the Swiss CIP strategy, they should be oriented towards protection policies, which help to translate protection principles into less abstract concepts.

Corinne Bara, Christoph Doktor

**Focal Report 4: Risk Analysis: Cooperation in Civil Protection:
EU, Spain, and the United Kingdom
Zurich: Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2010**

This report examines cooperation mechanisms in civil protection. It looks at institutional cooperation arrangements at the intergovernmental/supranational level (European Union) and the national level (Spain and UK). First, the EU Community Mechanism for Civil Protection is explored with a focus on the Mechanism's tools that aim to facilitate coordination and cooperation. The second part looks at the civil protection systems of Spain and the UK. It highlights different cooperation arrangements between local, regional, and central administrative levels, and between various actors involved in civil protection. Finally, the report draws on the insights of the two previous parts to discuss possible lessons for Switzerland. The report concludes with an annotated bibliography on civil protection in Spain, the UK, and the EU.



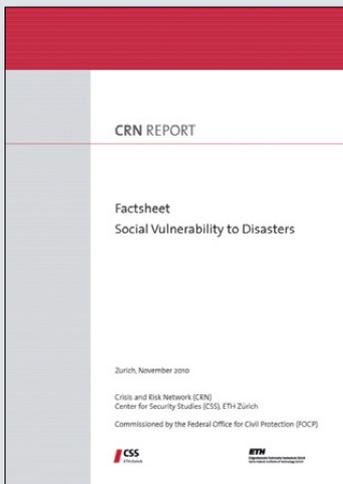


Beat Habegger

Factsheet: Identifizieren und Priorisieren von Risiken

Zurich: Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2010

This factsheet offers an overview of fundamental aspects of risk assessment. As part of an integrated risk management process, the initial identification of risks is followed by an assessment of risks that subsequently serves as the basis for preparing measures for risk reduction. The factsheet states that a scientific risk assessment should grasp identified risks as precisely as possible, describe them, and – if necessary – quantify them. Academic risk assessment is part of any rational decisionmaking process that aims to describe and compare the costs and benefits of all options for reducing the risks investigated as objectively as possible, thus enhancing their comparability. This requires a precise assessment of all potential risks in order to identify the most relevant ones and set priorities accordingly.

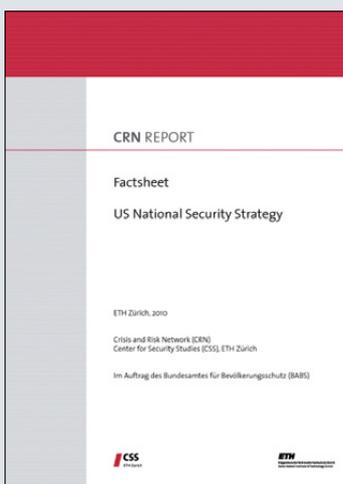


Corinne Bara

Factsheet: Social Vulnerability to Disasters

Zurich: Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2010

This factsheet serves as an introduction to the concept of social vulnerability to disasters. First, it offers a brief overview of its meaning and of the central topics currently discussed in both research and policy. Then it demonstrates the important link between social vulnerability and more established concepts such as “risk and resilience”, and shows the added value of a social vulnerability perspective in all phases of the disaster / risk management cycle. It aims to encourage a discussion on social vulnerability in Switzerland, since such a debate is de-facto absent to date. It offers a number of practical recommendations on how a social vulnerability perspective can complement ongoing initiatives and processes in risk assessment and disaster management.



Christoph Doktor

Factsheet: US National Security Strategy 2010

Zurich: Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2010

In May 2010, the Obama administration published the new US National Security Strategy. It defines the main interests of the US, identifies threats and hazards that might affect national security, and formulates governance concepts as well as responses to these challenges.

The factsheet analyzes this first security policy strategy document of the Obama administration and elaborates its conceptual emphases, innovations, and continuities against the background of the 2002 and 2006 National Security Strategies of the Bush administration. In conclusion, the factsheet enquires as to the im-



portance for Switzerland of the document and of the US security policy approach. The main focus here is on various aspects of homeland security and national security.

Jennifer Giroux

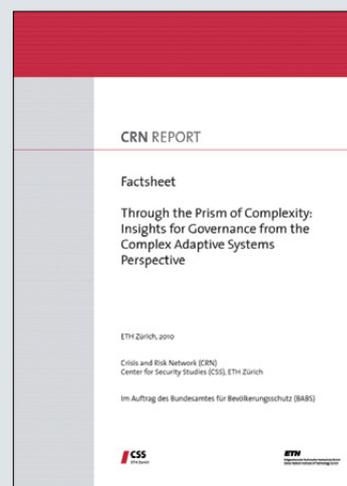
Factsheet: Through the Prism of Complexity: Insights for Governance from the Complex Adaptive Systems Perspective
Zurich: Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2010

This factsheet first aims to enhance the understanding of complex systems and the qualities of adaptive behavior and secondly places this perspective within the framework and challenges of modern governance. Informed by complexity theory, the report begins by outlining the different types of systems (closed, single, complex) and defines the traits that make complex systems adaptive. It then bridges the system perspective to governance by arguing that the complex adaptive systems perspective can be applied to help understand changing conditions, appreciate uncertainty, and build more adaptive societies. Overall, this report works to understand the growing complexity in modern societies and the traits that are needed to cope with varying types of shocks and crisis.

Corinne Bara

Trinationaler Workshop D-A-CH: Erfahrungsaustausch über die Implementierung von Methoden zur Risikoanalyse im Bevölkerungsschutz
Zurich: Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2010

From 31 May to 2 June 2010, civil protection experts from Germany, Austria, and Switzerland met for the workshop on “Risk Analysis and Civil Protection”. On the one hand, the meeting served to compare methods used in the three countries, while on the other, it also facilitated an exchange of views on how to conduct risk analyses at various administrative levels. Discussion topics included coordination processes and data flow between departments, ministries, and authorities at the federal level as well as cooperation at the federal, state/cantonal, county, and municipal levels. This report summarizes the presentations and discussions and offers an overview of the results of the workshop.

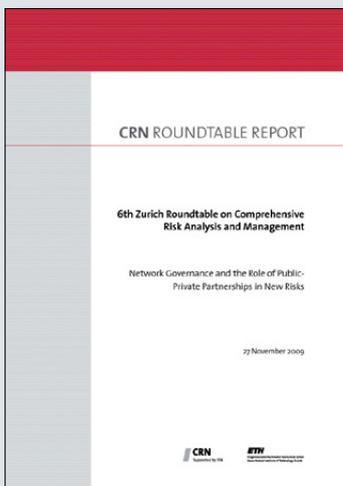




Corinne Bara

**Naturgefahren & Ausfall von kritischen Infrastrukturen: Praxis-Forum vom 11. November 2010, Geoprotecta, St. Gallen
Zurich: Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2010**

On 11 November 2010, representatives of Germany, Austria, the Principality of Liechtenstein, and Switzerland met for a two-hour practical forum on the issue of critical infrastructure protection (CIP) in case of natural hazards. The event was aimed at underlining and promoting cooperation between the population, authorities, and experts in the framework of critical infrastructure protection (CIP). Four presentations examined the issue from diverse points of view, giving the perspectives of the federal administration, of a consultancy company in the field of security and risk management, of an expert in the cantonal administration, and of an infrastructure operator. The report summarizes the presentations and debates and presents the results of the forum.



Jennifer Giroux, Manuel Suter

**Network Governance and the Role of Public-Private Partnerships in New Risks: 6th Zurich Roundtable on Comprehensive Risk Analysis and Management
Zurich: Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2010**

This report draws on the sixth CRN roundtable, which was held to help shed some light on the network governance approach and the role that public-private partnerships (PPPs) play in addressing modern-day risks. The roundtable was structured in way that sought to fuse insights from practitioners and scholars. The first session delved into the theoretical background on network governance and the significant role that trust plays in networks and partnerships. The second session was a platform for practitioners to exchange their experiences using PPPs to address security issues – critical infrastructure protection (CIP), information security, and international terrorism.



Beat Habegger, Simon Kmiecik

**Der Schutz kritischer Infrastrukturen: Gegenwart und Zukunft: Ergebnisse eines Expertengesprächs
Zurich: Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2010**

This report illuminates a number of important topics that are currently defining the debate on critical infrastructure protection (CIP) or will do so in the future. The paper reflects the substance of presentations and conversations at an expert dialog



held on 23 March 2010, which constituted one major part of a project conducted together with the Federal Office for Civil Protection (FOCP) on the future prospects of CIP. The report provides a general summary of the results elaborated in the various phases of the project.

Damiano Sguaitamatti, Andrea Iff, Rina Alluri, Simon J. A. Mason
Peace Mediation Essentials: Business Actors in Mediation Processes
 Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich; swisspeace, Berne, 2010

This guidance note on business actors in peace processes provides mediators with an overview of different possibilities of how to include business actors in mediation processes, assessing the respective potentials and limitations. Businesspeople are often seen as pragmatic actors with an interest in peace per se, without any pre-conditions attached to it. Nevertheless, some business actors may benefit from the “war economy” and therefore be initially opposed to a peace process. Mediators need to assess the logic and changing behavior of “old” and “new” economic actors as well as the interests and vulnerabilities of local and international business actors in the conflict area. Business actors can contribute to peace processes by influencing the parties, mobilizing the wider community, providing financial or logistical support to the process, acting as experts by bringing knowledge to the process, monitoring the implementation of the peace agreement, and exploring ways to create jobs.

Simon J. A. Mason, Moncef Kartas (eds.)
Transforming Conflicts with Religious Dimensions: Methodologies and Practical Experiences
 Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich; Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP); Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA), 2010

How can one deal with conflicts that have a religious dimension, and how is this influenced by a particular conceptualization of religion? This report aims to provide some tentative answers to this question, focusing on experiences in Algeria, Denmark, Israel-Palestine, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, Canada, and the USA. Religion can play a role both in escalating violent conflicts and in supporting the peaceful transformation of conflicts. Religion shapes perceptions and behavior patterns; it can be a source of meaning-making and values, or it can be used as an identity-marker to forge group cohesion. Awareness of the specific role of



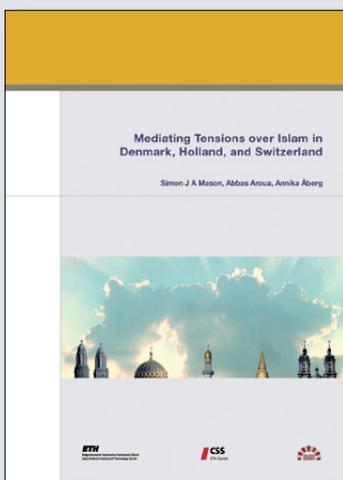


religion is essential for designing appropriate conflict transformation strategies. Besides developing ideas on how to deal with the religious factor in conflict, the report shows how the various peace practices relate to various conceptualizations of religion: functionalist, experiential, and constructivist.

Simon J. A. Mason, Abbas Aroua, Annika Åberg
Mediating Tensions over Islam in Denmark, Holland,
and Switzerland

Zurich: Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2010

Over the last few years, tensions have arisen over the cultural, religious, and physical “space” of Islam in Europe. This article explores how governments deal with such debates by examining the “Face of Mohammed” cartoon crisis in Denmark, the “Fitna” film in the Netherlands, and the ban on minaret construction in Switzerland. The analysis shows how tensions tend to decrease when governments create opportunities for actors to discuss their fears, hopes, and values. In contrast, tensions tend to escalate if governments are closely associated with the parties who are politicizing Islam, if basic values are invoked, and if only legal means are used to deal with differences. The cultural diversity of Europe is likely to persist, if not increase. Therefore, greater efforts are needed to find ways of dealing with differences in a constructive manner. Mediative approaches can help to deescalate tensions while respecting the core values and identities of the involved actors.

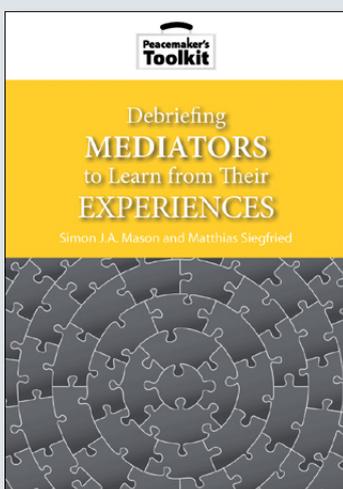


Simon J. A. Mason, Matthias Siegfried

Debriefing Mediators to Learn from Their Experiences

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich; United States
Institute of Peace (USIP), Washington, D.C.; swisspeace,
Berne, 2010

“Debriefing Mediators to Learn from Their Experiences” examines how to conduct interviews with mediators to learn lessons about their mediation method. These methodological debriefings are typically conducted by individuals who have not been directly involved in the mediator’s work, but want to learn the mediator’s perspective on what was done and why it was done. This handbook enhances the practice of mediation by showing how lessons from individual mediators can be identified and made available both to their organizations and to a wider practitioner audience. It also gives guidance to staff debriefing mediators who are or



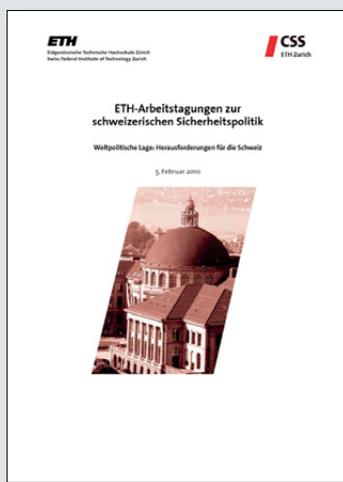


have been directly involved in peace negotiations. Outlining a four-step process, this guide details how to: prepare for the interview; conduct the interview; structure and analyze the experience; and disseminate the knowledge acquired.



Conferences and Workshops 2010

In 2010, the CSS organized or co-organized 26 conferences and workshops as part of its think-tank activities.



3.5 ETH WORKSHOPS ON SWISS SECURITY POLICY

The “ETH Workshops on Swiss Security Policy” aim to deliver impulses for strategic thinking in Switzerland and to lay the foundation for revising and developing Swiss security policy. They are conducted in cooperation with the Security Policy section at the General Secretariat of the DDPS. Participants come from the spheres of academia, the administration, politics, and the armed forces.

The State of Global Politics: Challenges for Switzerland ETH Zurich, 5 February 2010

On 5 February 2010, an “ETH Workshop” was held on “The State of Global Politics: Challenges for Switzerland”. Against the background of current international political challenges for Switzerland, this workshop debated central topical areas of relevance to Swiss foreign and security policy. Compared to previous “ETH Workshops”, the format of the event was larger (75 instead of 30–40 participants), longer in duration (half a day instead of day-long), and generated more publicity (media coverage). The aim was to present “Strategic Trends 2010” and to foster networking as well as an exchange of views between key representatives of politics, the public administration, associations, and the media.

After a brief assessment of the global political picture by the CSS, the first panel debated issues related to the security policy role of the armed forces. Topics included military peace support as well as framework and geographical conditions. The following panel dealt with Switzerland’s foreign-policy position after the crisis year of 2009. At the core of the debate were the following questions: What do the



financial crisis and the related developments mean for Switzerland? Is Switzerland properly positioned to deal with the imminent challenges in foreign policy and foreign trade? Is a change in European policy required in order to safeguard Swiss interests effectively? Which concrete measures suggest themselves?

Which Conscription and Training Concept is Best for the Swiss Armed Forces?

ETH Zurich, 22 November 2010

An “ETH Workshop” was held on 22 November 2010 on the question of “Which Conscription and Training Concept is Best for the Swiss Armed Forces?”, attended by around 40 participants. The question of Switzerland’s future conscription and training concept was analyzed and debated from a non-actor-centric perspective.

The experts on the first panel discussed the changing framework conditions for military training and conscription. The focus of this panel session was on demographic and social factors, education, the private sector, and military requirements. Subsequently, the responsible military decision-makers presented possible variations of the “standby” service profile, the training model, and the conscription model. Building on these presentations, internal DDPS experts gave statements on the various options. In the third and final panel, policy-makers offered their expectations and points of view, with an emphasis on the search for solutions that might gain the support of a domestic majority.





3.6 FURTHER SELECTED WORKSHOPS

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

Zurich Strategic Dialogue Rüschlikon, 15–17 January 2010

The 2010 “Zurich Strategic Dialogue” was held from 15 to 17 January 2010 in Rüschlikon. This event brings together up to 25 leading security policy experts from the fields of politics, the administration, the armed forces, think-tanks, and academia. The informal conversations promote the exchange of views on current and future security policy challenges and strengthen existing networks as well as support the emergence of new ones. The key topical areas of the “Zurich Strategic Dialogue” 2010 were “Euro-Atlantic Security”; “Security in the Middle East”; and “Security Challenges in Asia”.

Peace Mediation Course 2010 Oberhofen, 7–19 March 2010

The “Peace Mediation Course (PMC)” is an annual two-week course that enables participants to acquire the skills, knowledge and attitudes to support mediation processes effectively. The 26 participants of the “PMC” 2010 came from 14 different nationalities and were affiliated with the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA), the UN, the EU, various foreign ministries, and various non-governmental organizations. 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. The “PMC” is organized by the FDFA in collaboration with the “Mediation Support Project” – a joint project of the Center for Security Studies (CSS) and swisspeace.

Critical Infrastructure Protection: Present and Future. Expert Dialog ETH Zurich, 23 March 2010

The expert dialog on 23 March 2010 was part of a project conducted jointly with the Federal Office for Civil Protection (FOCP) on the future prospects of critical infrastructure protection (CIP). Going beyond the current efforts to develop a CIP strategy, the approximately 30 representatives of the academic, administrative, and corporate sectors discussed potential challenges in the field of CIP with regards to the coming 10 to 20 years. The results of this event have been published as a report.

www.peacemediation.ch

“The course experience was immensely helpful and enriching. I must say it was one of the highlights of my work in this field.”

*Dawn Peebles
United Nations Mission in Sudan*



Energy Forum 2010

ETH Zurich, 11 May 2010

In May 2010, the Center for Security Studies (CSS) in partnership with the ETH Energy Science Center and the US Embassy in Berne convened a public forum to discuss contemporary energy security challenges. The discussion brought together speakers from the academic, business, and government sectors who exchanged views and addressed issues ranging from resource scarcity to the role of technology and renewable energy resources in transforming the global energy system. Guest speakers included: US Ambassador Donald S. Beyer Jr., Matthias Gysler (Swiss Federal Office of Energy, Berne (SFOE)), Robert W. Orttung (Resource Scarcity Institute, Washington, D.C.), Jürg Bartlome (Swiss Member Committee, World Energy Council, London), and Thomas F. Rutherford (Centre for Energy Policy and Economics, ETH Zurich). About 90 participants attended the forum.

Training Course in Mediation for IGAD Member States

Kampala, 23–27 June 2010

In cooperation with the Peace and Security Division of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the “Mediation Support Project” (CSS, swisspeace) conducted a training workshop on mediation in peace processes for IGAD member states in Kampala, Uganda. The 30 participants from Somalia, Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and Djibouti were mostly government officials with some academics and civil society representatives, chosen by their respective governments. About one third of the participants were women. The five-day workshop covered process dimensions (negotiation and mediation skills, process design, multi-track mediation) as well as specific topics of a peace process (security, power-sharing, justice, economy, environment) through a highly interactive methodology which included exercises and role plays.

The Second Workshop on Cyber Security and Global Affairs and Security Confabulation

ETH Zurich, 7–9 July 2010

In July 2010, the International Cyber Center at George Mason University (Fairfax, VA) and the Center for Security Studies (CSS) jointly organized a workshop on “Cyber Security and Global Affairs”. With the goal of bringing an interdisciplinary view of cyber security and related global issues, the two-day conference featured speakers from the public and private sectors as well as academics. Topics focused on international cyber security governance and addressed factors related to policy and technology. About 70 participants attended the conference.



Victor Mauer and Simon Mason,
Schlechte und noch schlechtere
Optionen, *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*,
14 December 2010

**Security Issues Related to the Korean Peninsula: Joint Assessment
of How to Develop a Peace Regime
Beijing, 22–23 November 2010**

On 22 and 23 November 2010, the second workshop on “Security Issues Related to the Korean Peninsula” was held in Beijing, organized by the Swiss and Swedish embassies in Beijing. The workshop focused on the question: “How to develop a peace regime on the Korean Peninsula?” Four academics from the Institute for Disarmament and Peace (IDP) from the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), two academics from the Center for Security Studies (CSS), two academics from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), and one observer each from the DPRK, Swiss, and Swedish Ministries of Foreign Affairs took part. The workshop jointly analyzed the content, context, actors, and process issues that have to be addressed to develop a peace regime. The analysis showed that there is basically agreement amongst all key actors on the goals of stability, peace, and peaceful denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, yet disagreement on how to get there. Over the past years, an escalation cycle has developed, as mistrust and miscommunication stand in the way of cooperation. Work on developing common understanding and building trust between the parties is therefore essential.

3.7 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:

- Center for International Relations (CIR), Warsaw
- Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich
- Chatham House, London
- European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS), Paris
- Institute for Strategic and International Studies (IEEI), Lisbon
- Institut français des relations internationales (IFRI), Paris
- RAND Corporation, Washington, D.C.
- SAIS Center for Transatlantic Relations (SAIS), Washington, D.C.
- United States Institute of Peace (USIP), Washington, D.C.
- Norwegian Institute for Defence Studies (IFS), Oslo
- Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) / German Institute for International and Security Affairs, Berlin

“TAPIR” Fellow at the Center for Security Studies (CSS) 2010

Ulrich Petersohn

Publications:

Hired Guns: Views about Armed Contractors in Operation Iraqi Freedom (with Michael Webber, Sarah K. Cotton, Q Burkhard, Megan Zander-Cotugno, Edward O’Connell, and Molly Duni-gan), Arlington, VA: RAND Corporation, 2010

Presentations (Selection):

Private Security Contractors and Counterinsurgency, International Studies Association (ISA), Annual Convention 2010, New Orleans, LA, February 2010



On the Erosion of International Norms: Why Some Norms Lose
Their Prescriptive Status, International Studies Association (ISA),
Annual Convention 2010, New Orleans, LA, February 2010

Private Security Companies and Legitimate Use of Force, American
Political Science Association Conference (APSA), Washington, D.C.,
September 2010

4 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SECURITY NETWORK (ISN)

The International Relations and Security Network (ISN) is a world-wide 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 comprehensive partner network allows the ISN to offer its users a broad selection of views and opinions on the major issues of confronting today's world. The ISN's website enables users easily to 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 2010, the ISN continued to enjoy healthy growth in user numbers across its products and services.

Current Affairs

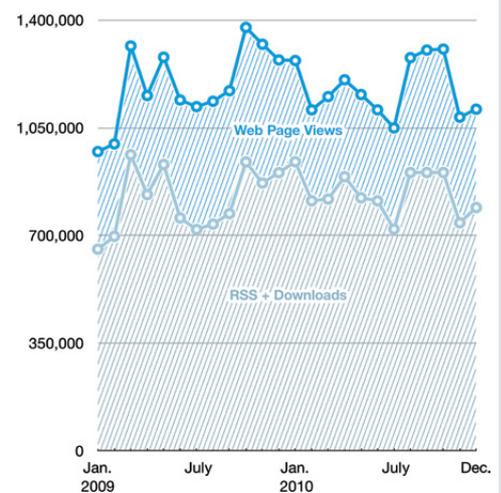
The "Current Affairs" section provides information on the issues that are shaping government policies and global dialogue. In 2010, the ISN launched a new service "ISN Insights" – by merging two of the established editorial services, "ISN Security Watch" and "ISN Special Reports". The new service provides regular analysis and expert commentaries on the most critical and relevant international and security issues. By the end of the year, this section offered:

- In-depth analyses and backgrounders on major emerging, ongoing and underreported issues
- Policy briefs from prominent think-tanks and research institutes
- Podcasts featuring interviews with leading scholars and policy experts

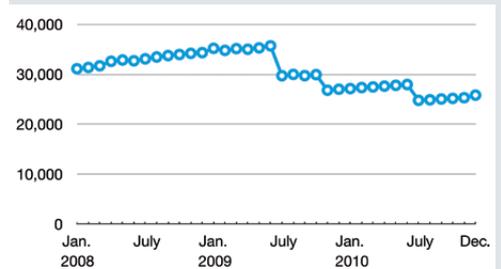
In 2010, 770 new analyses, commentaries, reports, and podcasts were published.

www.isn.ethz.ch

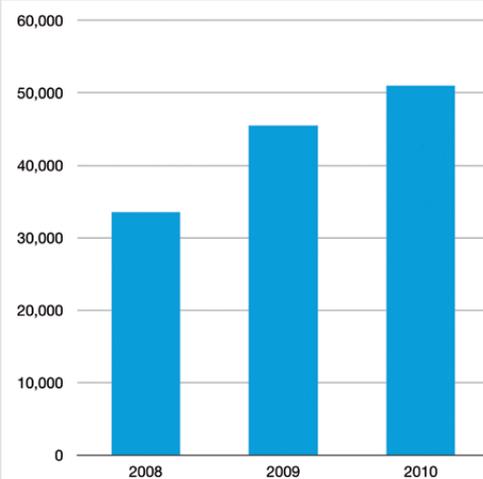
ISN Website (Page Views) 2009–2010



ISN Newsletter Subscribers 2008–2010



ISN Website (Information Objects) 2008–2010



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 2010, content here included:

- Over 40,000 full-text books, working papers, government reports, and journal articles from 180 partner institutions
- A collection of almost 1,800 historic and contemporary primary source materials
- A comprehensive directory of 3,100 think-tanks, research institutes, NGOs, and other organizations active in international relations and security policy
- An annotated links library containing 2,000 of the world’s best websites, blogs, and online research resources in international affairs

E-Learning

The ISN e-learning team supports defense and security education with a range of services and solutions for national and international partners:

- Online learning platform with 70 free courses and over 700 hours of learning time
- Development of open-source solutions such as the ILIAS SCORM content editor
- Support of e-learning capability building in organizations and nations
- Development of overall training concepts for organizations and campaigns
- Training and coaching of content production teams
- Coaching in the area of Advanced Distributed Learning (ADL) and SCORM

In 2010, the number of learners at the ILIAS learning platform (www.pfp.ethz.ch) grew by another 20 per cent to 36,000. The ISN in the same year again supported several partners in establishing their own e-learning infrastructure based on ILIAS and SCORM.



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
- NGOs
- Media and private companies

In 2010, the ISN welcomed 8 new partners to its network, bringing the total number to 232 partners.

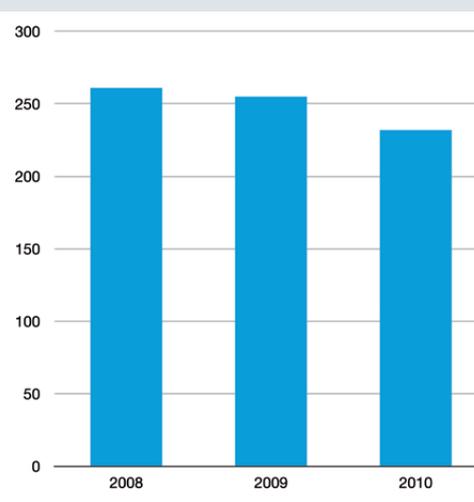
Communities

ISN communities are groups of experts with a common interest in sharing their experiences and knowledge both in person and online. These communities create and strengthen the connections between actors in the international relations and security field and offer the possibility for collaborative work on specific projects. As facilitator and advisor, the ISN brings together relevant actors, supporting their communication and collaboration with the ISN's easy-to-use online platform.

In 2010 the ISN launched three new communities:

- The "ISF" community, an exclusive online community platform for all participants of the "International Security Forum 2011"
- The "ISN Junior Associates" program, bringing together young professionals from Swiss-based institutions, companies, and international organizations and top advanced degree candidates from Swiss universities in a cooperative project that builds bridges and networks across the Swiss international relations community
- A community for the CSS and swisspeace's "Mediation Support Project", facilitating exchange between Swiss and international experts

ISN Partner Network 2008–2010



4.1 ISN EXPERT COMMUNITIES

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 knowledge exchange among experts in these fields. The information service appeals to politics, the administration, and academia; however, interested members of the general public are also welcomed.

In February 2010, the SSN website was relaunched and now offers its users access to more CSS products and research. In particular, the website newly provides monthly rotating topic dossiers relevant to Swiss foreign and security policy.

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 (CIP), and strategic foresight.

In 2010, 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.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. The PHP website has become a leading online clearing-house for scholars, policy-makers, and the general public. During the course of 2010, a number of new collections were added to the PHP website.

At the 2010 Annual Meeting, the PHP and its partners decided that the project should place a stronger emphasis on regional security and intensified collaboration with new partners outside Europe and North America.

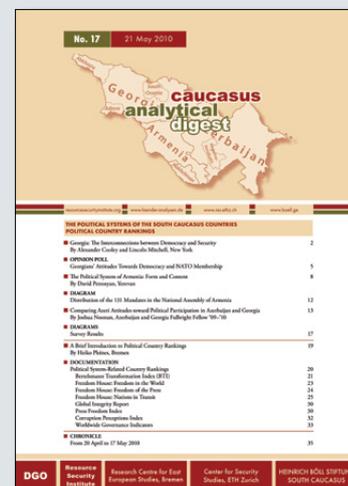


Russian and Eurasian Network (RES)

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 2010, the biweekly “RAD” newsletter had 6,200 subscribers and continues to be one of the ISN’s most widely read publications. The bimonthly “CAD” newsletter had over 1,200 subscribers by the end of 2010.

www.res.ethz.ch





5 THE CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES (CSS)

www.css.ethz.ch

The Center for Security Studies (CSS) at ETH Zurich was founded in 1986 by Prof. Kurt R. Spillmann. It is a nonpartisan institution engaged in the study of Swiss and international security studies and has developed into 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).

The CSS makes a significant research contribution in the framework of security and strategic studies as a basis for elaborating practical recommendations for political decision-makers, the public administration, policymaking research institutes, and the general public. The CSS lectures and seminars are a key part of the study programs taught at 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.

Staff

Since 2002, Prof. Andreas Wenger has been the Director of the Center for Security Studies (CSS). He is professor of international and Swiss security policy. Prof. Wenger is the delegate for the MAS in Security Policy and Crisis Management (MAS ETH SPCM) and the BA ETH in Public Affairs. Dr. Victor Mauer is Deputy Director of the CSS. Overall, the Center employs 73 staff members.

Strategic Partnership

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

The CSS is anchored within the Department of Humanities, Social and Political Sciences (D-GESS) at ETH Zurich. Together with the chairs in political science at ETH Zurich and the University of Zurich, it has since 1997 constituted the Center for Comparative and International Studies (CIS).

Partner Network

The CSS has an extensive network of 232 national and international partners from academia, policy, the media, and the private sector.

www.gess.ethz.ch

www.cis.ethz.ch



Internships

Every year, the Center for Security Studies (CSS) and the International Relations and Security Network (ISN) offer a comprehensive internship program for students enrolled in MA and BA programs.

The following internship options were available in 2010:

- A six-week internship at the Center for Security Studies (CSS)
- A six-week internship at the International Relations and Security Network (ISN)

In 2010, a total of 8 students completed one of the internship programs described above.



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