

# CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES (CSS)



ANNUAL REPORT 2011



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## PREFACE

It is my pleasure to present to you the CSS annual report for 2011. In the past year, the Center for Security Studies (CSS) has once more built bridges between academics and practitioners. The combination of research and think tank activities is a characteristic trait of our Center: Academic expertise in the field of security and strategic studies lays the foundations for analysis and recommendations for policy-makers and members of the public administration, research institutions with a policy affinity, and the broader public.

In 2011, the CSS once more dealt with current changes in global politics. The “International Security Forum (ISF)” brought together 450 national and international security experts under the motto “Regional and Global Security: Meeting Tomorrow’s Challenges Today”. The topical focus was on the transformations of North Africa and the Arab World as well as power shifts from West to East. The discussions showed how fundamental and irreversible these shifts really are. The US and Europe can no longer dictate these processes, but only influence them. The CSS publication “Strategic Trends 2011” was also dedicated to important developments in global politics, in particular the accelerated ascent of threshold countries, the revolutions in the Middle East, the changing nature of the terrorist threat and countermeasures, as well as the increasing importance of drugs as security policy challenges.

With regard to opinion-making in Switzerland, there were some obvious changes during the past year, too. The study “Sicherheit 2011” indicates a trend towards a certain renationalization of Swiss foreign, security, and defense policy. This tendency is visible in the assessment of the respective positions of Switzerland and its international environment, in the support for neutrality and EU membership, respectively, and in the assessment of the Swiss Armed Forces. Contributions to the further development of Swiss foreign and security policy are therefore of crucial importance. The CSS participates actively in this process, including with its studies and reports and its work in support of international mediation negotiations. Furthermore, the ETH Workshops serve as important dialog platforms at the intersection of research and practice in security policy. The Workshops in 2011 dealt with the global state of affairs and challenges for Switzerland and with the core areas and competences of the Federal Intelligence Service.

In the past year, CSS publications were once more an important part of the Center’s lectures in security policy, for instance in the context of the BA ETH course in Public Policy for prospective career officers or the MAS ETH SPCM course for executives in the corporate and public sectors. This is another way in which the CSS fruitfully brings together academics and practitioners.





For the International Relations and Security Network (ISN), the year 2011 brought a strategic adjustment. The new strategy defines five operative core areas: extending the partner network to the non-Euro-Atlantic space, the development of the digital library into a dynamic and interactive service, diversification and expansion of ISN content, the establishment and support of expert communities, and the re-launch of the ISN website.

**Prof. Andreas Wenger**

Director, Center for Security Studies (CSS)

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# 1 RESEARCH

## Research Activities 2011

In 2011, the research activities of the CSS were organized in about 55 research projects. For a list, see [www.css.ethz.ch/research/research\\_projects/index\\_EN](http://www.css.ethz.ch/research/research_projects/index_EN).

## Publications 2011

Articles (reviewed): 33  
Articles (non-reviewed): 41  
Monographs: 10  
Other publications: 70

At the heart of the CSS research activities are key questions of security and strategic studies. The Center's research work follows a broad, interdisciplinary approach and clusters in six areas.

### Risk and Resilience

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 the 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 investigates the foreign and security policy context of a number of regions, notably Europe, the Middle East, the Great Lakes Region of Africa, Russia, the Caucasus, Central Asia and the Asia-Pacific. Its research focuses on dynamics driving conflicts and cooperation within these contexts, as well as developing theoretical and conceptual approaches for analytically investigating, and comparing, regions.

### State Failure and State Building

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

## Swiss Foreign, Security, and Defense Policy

The CSS analyzes Swiss foreign, security, and defense policy from both a current and a historical 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 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.

*Patrick Müller*

#### **EU Foreign Policymaking and the Middle East Conflict: The Europeanization of National Foreign Policy**

London and New York: Routledge, 2011

European engagement in peacemaking in the Middle East dates back to foreign-policy cooperation in the early 1970s. Following the launch of the peace process in 1991, the EU and its member states further stepped up their involvement in conflict resolution, focusing on one central area of EU engagement – the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This book covers the period from the beginning of the peace process in 1991 until 2008, and focuses on the actions of the big three member states: Germany, France, and the UK. Using the Europeanization concept as framework of analysis, the book examines the problematic dynamics between these member states' national foreign-policy models and the construction of a common European conflict-resolution policy. It also provides new insights into the EU's international role and potential, addressing the often neglected question of how Europeanization effects help to mitigate some of the classical limitations of European foreign policymaking.

Other publications in this series:

*Daniel Möckli, Victor Mauer*

#### **European-American Relations and the Middle East: From Suez to Iraq**

October 2010

*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. Holtsmark, Andreas Wenger*  
**War Plans and Alliances in the Cold War:  
Threat Perceptions in the East and West**  
August 2006

## 1.2 SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

In 2011, the members of the CSS produced a number of academic publications.

*Stephen Aris*

### **Eurasian Regionalism: Shanghai Cooperation Organisation**

Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2011

This book examines the evolution of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) as a regional security provider and a framework for cooperation. In doing so, it challenges current predominant interpretations of the SCO, which portray it as an anti-Western alliance. Instead, the author suggests that the SCO is focused on addressing intra-regional transnational security challenges perceived as a threat to regime security by the leaders of its member states. He also argues that the SCO's loose and non-binding framework for cooperation is proving relatively successful and appropriate for its regional context. On this basis, the book, which is based on fieldwork interviews with officials and experts from its member states, contributes to the development of theory on regionalism beyond the West. It emphasizes the importance of investigating regional organizations within their regional context.

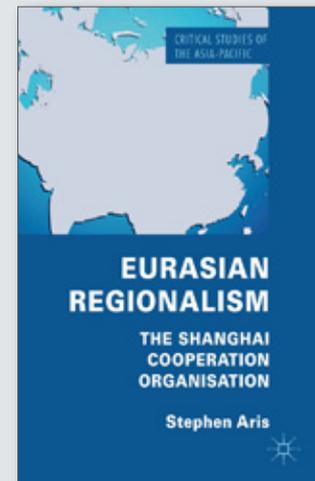
*Daniel Trachsler*

### **Bundesrat Max Petitpierre:**

### **Schweizerische Aussenpolitik im Kalten Krieg 1945–1961**

Zurich: NZZ Libro, 2011

There are few foreign ministers that have shaped Swiss foreign policy as strongly as Max Petitpierre. At the same time, no other foreign minister is viewed as controversially in historiography. For some, Petitpierre was a visionary architect of Swiss exceptionalism, while others regard him as having brought about Switzerland's foreign-policy impasse. This first political biography of Petitpierre investigates his role in formulating the concept of "neutrality and solidarity" and in mastering the core foreign-policy challenges between 1945 and 1961: the creation of the UN, the start of the Cold War, the early stages of European integration, and the creation of the country's foreign aid programs. The book offers a deeper look at Petitpierre's motivations. It lists the strengths and weaknesses of his policy and indicates how his conception reduced his room for maneuver over time, arguing that as a result, the foreign minister went from being a shaper to being an administrator of Swiss foreign policy.



Stephen Aris: "Shanghai Cooperation Organisation: Non-Interventionary Peacebuilding", ISA Annual Convention 2011, Montreal, 17 February 2011



Daniel Trachsler: "Neutrality, solidarity, and the Cold War: Development cooperation as an instrument of foreign policy during the Petitpierre era (1945–1961)", research colloquium on the history of Swiss development cooperation, Zurich, 28 October 2011



### 1.3 SELECTED CONFERENCES

#### **Academic Lectures 2011**

In 2011, CSS staff members gave a total of 88 lectures to academic audiences.

The CSS presents numerous academic contributions to national and international events while at the same time organizing several academic conferences of its own.

#### **Money Makers as Peace Makers: The Role of Business in Conflict Zones**

Basel, 13–14 November 2011

This workshop focused on the activities, responsibilities, and actions of transnational corporations as well as local businesses operating in conflict-prone, politically risky areas. The interdisciplinary workshop sought to feature various academic perspectives such as political science, anthropology, peace and conflict studies, business ethics, and law. It was jointly hosted by the CSS, swisspeace, and the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF), bringing together 25 participants from around the globe. Following the workshop, on 15 November 2011, the participants attended the swisspeace annual conference, which continued along the same theme, but from a more practical point of view. This combined workshop-conference approach facilitated new research on the role of business actors in conflict that bridges science with policy.

#### **The Other Sides of Afghanistan: A Regional Perspective on Security Issues in Afghanistan**

Zurich, 4–5 November 2011

The objective of the international workshop hosted by the CSS was to analyze the regional dimension of security in Afghanistan and assess the increasingly high-profile focus on the role that a common regional approach could play in the stabilization of Afghanistan. Area studies specialists on all of the states bordering Afghanistan, as well as regional powers in close proximity – including Amin Saikal, Marc Lanteigne, Shaun Gregory, and Marlene Laruelle – examined these countries' perceptions of and strategy towards the Afghan security situation. Drawing on the analysis of these states, the workshop considered the prospects for and likely nature of a regionally coordinated approach to Afghanistan.



### **Regional Organizations and Security: Conceptions and Practices**

Zurich, 17–18 June 2011

The objective of this conference was to assess the degree of similarity and diversity in security conceptions and practices across the international system. Some 30 scholars in area studies and international relations – including Paul Williams, Thierry Balzacq, Raymond Hinnebusch, and Detlef Nolte – examined how specific regional organizations see, prioritize, understand, practice, manage, and implement security. Drawing on the analysis of case studies across a wide range of regions, the conference participants discussed whether the international system is becoming increasingly globalized or regionally distinct in terms of security perceptions and responses, and debated the prospects for a globalized system of security governance.

### **Beyond Security Politics?**

#### **Threats, Risks and Fears in International Relations**

ETH Zurich, 19–20 May 2011

This international conference dealt with reflexive and critical investigations of security policy, focusing on the following issues: How are threats defined, and by whom? Which policies are evoked by threat images? And how should we deal with existing discourses of fear? Four guest lectures by leading researchers from the UK and Scandinavia focused on core topical areas. Overall, 45 scholars participated in the conference, which was jointly organized by the University of Lausanne and the University of Geneva. It was part of a conference series that aims to promote exchange within the field of security studies.





## 2 EDUCATION

The CSS lectures 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 POLICY

The six-semester BA course in Public Policy 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 Military Academy at ETH Zurich.

The Center for Security Studies (CSS) taught the following courses in 2011:

#### **Lectures:**

- World Politics since 1945: The History of International Relations (fall semester 2011)
- Swiss Foreign and Security Policy since 1945 (spring semester 2011)
- Current Issues in Security Policy (spring semester 2011)
- Swiss Foreign Policy (spring semester 2011)

#### **Seminar:**

- Security Policy in Action: Security Strategies of Influential States and Military Operations in a Globalized World (spring/fall semester 2011)

#### **Exercises:**

- Swiss Foreign and Security Policy since 1945 (fall semester 2011)
- Exercises on Security Policy (fall semester 2011)

#### **Colloquium:**

- Bachelor Colloquium (fall semester 2011)

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



### Graduation Ceremony 2011

At the graduation ceremony for the 2008–2011 BA course, 21 graduates received their diplomas. One of the well-wishers was ETH President Ralph Eichler, who personally handed them their diplomas. The ceremony was attended not only by the families of the graduates, but also by the entire leadership of the Swiss Armed Forces as well as representatives of politics, corporations, and academia. The main speaker was Councillor Rosmarie Widmer Gysel, the treasurer of the Canton of Schaffhausen.

Andreas Wenger, commencement  
speech at graduation ceremony,  
BA ETH in Public Policy,  
ETH Zurich, 17 November 2011

## 2.2 MASTER OF ARTS IN COMPARATIVE AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (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 national and international applicants are selected each year.

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

The CSS taught the following courses in 2011:

#### Seminars:

- Contemporary Security Studies (fall semester 2011)
- Political Violence (fall semester 2011)
- New Threats and Risks in a Globalized Security Environment (spring semester 2011)



## 2.3 PHD PROGRAM OF THE CENTER FOR COMPARATIVE AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (CIS)

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

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.

In 2011, the Center for Security Studies (CSS) supervised the following doctoral dissertations:

*Corinne Bara*

**How Inequalities Matter: A Complexity-Oriented Approach to the Study of Intra-State Conflict**

*Christoph Elhardt*

**The Degree of Trust among EU Governments: A Comparative Case Study**

*Mark Daniel Jaeger*

**Combined Sanctions Policies: Risk, Danger, and Positive Incentives**

*Christoph Kaufmann*

**Transformation of Armed Forces in Neutral and Non-Aligned States**

*Marco Martini*

**A Negotiation Perspective on the Use of Threats and Promises in International Economic Policy Disputes**

*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 Cyber-Security**

*Alrik Thiem*

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

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

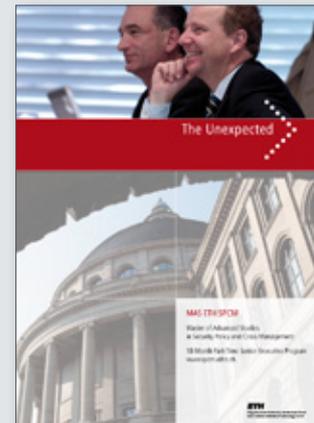
The MAS ETH SPCM is the result of a joint initiative of the Chair in International and Swiss Security Policy at ETH Zurich and the Armed Forces College. The program is carried out in close cooperation with ETH Zurich and the Military Academy at ETH Zurich. The MAS ETH SPCM is aimed at civilian and military 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 of Management, Technology, and Economics (D-MTEC), ETH Zurich
- Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
- The Atlantic Council, Washington, D.C.
- National Defense University, Washington, D.C.
- National Intelligence University, 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)
- Military Academy at ETH Zurich
- Legal, Risk & Capital, Deutsche Bank, London



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

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
- SIX Group
- EuropTec
- Thales
- Cassidian
- RUAG
- Cisco Systems
- Rheinmetall Defence
- Vectronix
- Ministry of Internal Affairs of Latvia
- Cantonal police corps, Basel-Stadt
- Aarwangen District, Canton of Berne
- Verband öffentlicher Verkehr
- relations & more
- innotool & greminger
- Chaudet, Bovay, Wyler, Mustaki





### MAS Course 2009–2011

The final course bloc of the MAS course 2009–2011 dealt with strategic crisis management at the national, inter-state, and corporate levels. The first of three crisis management exercises covered the escalatory effects of a civil war in West Africa; the topic of the second exercise was a nuclear reactor accident in Central Europe. Finally, participants were challenged to develop approaches for resolving a variety of scenarios – peacekeeping mission, multiple crisis, state formation – against the background of a fictitious crisis reaction operation. These crisis management exercises gave participants the opportunity to collate the knowledge and skills they had acquired during the course and to apply them in the context of practical crisis situations.

Traditionally, the best three theses are awarded prizes at the graduation ceremony. The theses that won awards in 2011 dealt with the following topics:

- Forms of multinational cooperation in the development of military capabilities in the framework of the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (Michael Kugler)
- Achieving operational defense readiness in the artillery (Markus Rihs)
- The strategic relevance of cooperation with the public and corporate sectors for the Swiss Armed Forces (Jürg Röthlisberger)

### MAS Course 2011–2013

The fourth MAS course was launched in September. Among the 16 participants of the 2011–2013 course are representatives of the financial sector, the arms industry, development cooperation, the armed forces, and the intelligence services.

The first course bloc on crisis leadership introduced students to the scholarly literature and key concepts of strategic emergency planning and crisis prevention in the public and private sectors. Initially, the discussion centered on comprehending the characteristics, dynamics, and developments of crises. In the second, more practically oriented phase, participants studied the instruments and capabilities of successful crisis management. The following topics were dealt with in depth: legitimation, perception, trust, communication, resilience, intercultural leadership, and crisis negotiation techniques.

Andreas Wenger, commencement speech at graduation ceremony, MAS ETH SPCM, ETH Zurich, 9 September 2011



### Public Outreach

Presentations delivered to non-academic audiences: 70

Media contributions: 130

Meetings and workshops with representatives of politics, public administration, and academia: 169



## 3 THINK TANK

The think tank activities of the CSS are based on the Center's academic expertise in the area of security and strategic studies. The CSS provides its analyses and recommendations to politicians, public administrations, other research centers involved in policy consultancy, and 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.

*Andreas Wenger, Daniel Trachsler (eds.)*

#### **Bulletin 2011 on Swiss Security Policy**

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2011

The annual "Bulletin on Swiss Security Policy" ("Bulletin zur schweizerischen Sicherheitspolitik") deals with current issues in Swiss foreign and security policy and presents selected CSS projects. It provides information on developments in Swiss security policy as a contribution to public debate on security policy. The Bulletin is published in German.

The first contribution of the Bulletin for 2011 analyzes the phenomenon of security of supply. The article concludes that preventive approaches are becoming increasingly important in the context of the shift from the security to the risk paradigm. The second article deals with homegrown terrorism and the jihadist radicalization in Europe. It analyzes various strategies for prevention of radicalization and discusses the need for action in Switzerland. The third article evaluates how resilience and vulnerability contribute to the management of societal crises and disasters. The fourth article explores why certain debates over fundamental questions of foreign policy are repeated over and over again in Switzerland. The author argues that while this is part of the normal process of opinion formation in a (semi-)direct democracy, it is also an indication of the inability in domestic politics to find long-term stable answers for core challenges.

The Bulletin 2011 features the following lead articles (in German only):

*Jonas Hagmann, Myriam Dunn Cavelty, Andreas Wenger*  
**Supply Policy and Security in the Context of Global Risks and Interests**

*Corinne Bara*

**Resilience and Vulnerability in Switzerland: The Meteorological Disaster of 2005**

*Danny Bürkli*

**Responses to Jihadist Radicalization in Europe**

*Daniel Trachsler*

**From Petitpierre to Calmy-Rey: Recurrent Debates over Swiss Foreign Policy**

*Tibor Szvircsev Tresch, Andreas Wenger, Silvia Würmli, Esther Bisig*  
**Security 2011: The Trend of Opinions on Foreign, Security, and Defense Policy**

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, and Military Academy at ETH Zurich, 2011

The annual study “Security” (“Sicherheit”), a joint publication by the CSS and the Military Academy at ETH Zurich, evaluates long-term trends and tendencies in public opinion on foreign, security, and defense policy issues in Switzerland. It is based on representative surveys conducted every year. The study is published in German containing summaries in German, French, Italian, and English. In 2011, the standard questions were complemented by additional queries on the following issues: connotations of the term “security”, familiarity with various international operations of the Swiss Armed Forces, assessing the effectiveness of the Swisscoy mission in Kosovo, satisfaction with performance of the Armed Forces, support for alternative service models, and perceptions of positive and negative aspects of conscription.

It is noticeable in the 2011 survey that public opinion has changed considerably in a number of areas: 84 per cent (+15 per cent) of the population are optimistic regarding the development in Switzerland; conversely, global political developments are assessed considerably more pessimistically than in 2010 (54 per cent, +11 per cent). The very high support for neutrality, which had already been registered in the previous year, has once more increased slightly (94 per cent, +1 per cent). On the other hand, support for convergence with or accession to the EU has strongly diminished (37 per cent, -13 per cent and 19 per cent, -12 per cent). A large part of the public still believes the army is necessary (78 per cent, +5 per cent). However, only a minority still have confidence in the Armed Forces’ defensive capabilities (43 per cent). Furthermore, public opinion on the defense system remains divided: 48 per cent are in favor of preserving the militia system, while 43 per cent support a professional army.



Andreas Wenger, Security Policy Report 2010, hearing at the Security Policy Commission of the National Council, Berne, 24 January 2011



*Thomas Greminger, Damiano Sguaitamatti,  
Simon Mason, Daniel Trachsler*

**Zivile Friedensförderung in der Schweiz:  
Bestandaufnahme und Entwicklungspotenzial  
(Zurich Contributions to Security Policy No. 83)**

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2011

Civilian peace support has gained importance since the end of the Cold War – not least as an instrument of Swiss foreign policy. Today, civilian peace support encompasses numerous other activities such as mediation, human rights dialog, or humanitarian policy. The CSS has been dealing with civil peace support in Switzerland for several years. For instance, in 2006, working on behalf of the public administration, it published the research study “Civilian Peace Support as a Field of Foreign Policy: A Comparative Study of Five Countries” (“Zivile Friedensförderung als Tätigkeitsfeld der Aussenpolitik: Eine vergleichende Studie anhand von fünf Ländern”), which included a number of proposals that were taken up by the parliament and the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA). In 2009, a “CSS Analysis” listed the opportunities and limitations of Swiss civilian peace support efforts.

Volume 83 of the publication series “Zurich Contributions to Security Policy” takes up this thread and continues the deliberations and discussions on this topic. Ambassador Thomas Greminger, who headed the FDFA’s Political Affairs Division IV for many years, takes stock regarding the implementation of recommendations presented in the CSS study. The contribution by Damiano Sguaitamatti and Simon Mason (CSS) discusses various aspects of civilian peace support. They compare the work of various third parties in the international context and derive recommendations for Switzerland’s future mediation engagement. The contribution by Daniel Trachsler (CSS) analyzes questions related to communication and debates in domestic politics over civilian peace support, which are situated between the need for discretion and the desire for visibility.

*Andreas Wenger, Victor Mauer (eds.)*

**Edouard Brunner ou la diplomatie du possible:  
Actes du colloque en son souvenir, Genève, 24 juin 2008  
(Zurich Contributions to Security Policy No. 82)  
Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2011**

Edouard Brunner (1932 – 2007) was one of the most important Swiss diplomats in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The beginnings of his career were inseparably connected to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE); his final years were marked by his efforts for the development of Swiss security policy. This publication collates a number of contributions delivered on the occasion of a colloquium in honor of Edouard Brunner in Geneva in June 2008. Companions of his in Switzerland and abroad (including Jacques Andréani, Franz Blankart, Christian Catrina, Luigi Vittorio Ferraris, Franz Muheim, Cornelio Sommaruga, and Heidi Tagliavini) review stages of Brunner's career including in European security policy, at the United Nations, in Swiss foreign and security policy, and his engagement on behalf of civil society. They testify not only to Brunner's personality and negotiating skills, but also to his principles in foreign and security policy. While these once appeared to be revolutionary, they have long entered the political mainstream.





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### 3.2 CSS ANALYSIS IN SECURITY POLICY

The policy brief series “CSS Analysis in Security Policy” offers a focused discussion of current developments and events in international security. The briefs are published in three languages: The English versions are geared at an international audience, the German and French versions often look more closely at what the respective security issues mean for Switzerland. In doing so, they reflect an institutional viewpoint of the CSS.

International expert circles frequently discuss the English versions of “CSS Analysis”. The policy briefs also enjoy a great deal of attention among Swiss foreign and security policy experts – among political decision-makers, the public administration, and academia. “CSS Analysis” is issued monthly as an e-publication and available for free subscription. At the end of 2011, the publication had around 4,760 subscribers (English: 2,930; German: 1,410; French: 425).

A total of 20 briefs were published in 2011:

No. 106: Swiss Foreign Policy 2012: Challenges and Perspectives

No. 105: Mediating Conflicts with Religious Dimensions

No. 104: Fukushima and the Limits of Risk Analysis

No. 103: Crisis Mapping: A Phenomenon and Tool in Emergencies

No. 102: South Africa: A Hamstrung Regional Power

No. 101: The Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt: Hurdles on the Way to Power

No. 100: New Libya: Political Transition and the Role of the West

No. 99: A Fragmented Europe in a Frail Congo

No. 98: Al-Qaida’s Uncertain Future

No. 97: Pakistan after Bin Laden

No. 96: EU Foreign Policy: Still in the Making

No. 95: Russia’s North Caucasus: An Arc of Insecurity

No. 94: The Middle East Conflict: Changing Context, New Opportunities

No. 93: Brazil: Powering Ahead

No. 92: Clashing over Fighters: Winners and Losers

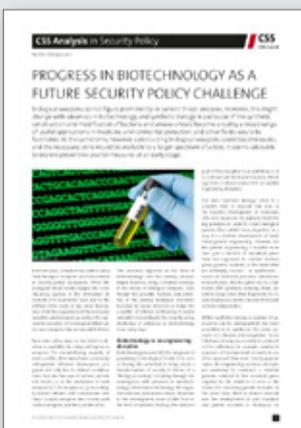
No. 91: Impartial and Stuck: NATO’s Predicament in Libya

No. 90: Human Security: Genesis, Debates, Trends

No. 89: Nuclear Disarmament: A Slow March on a Long Road

No. 88: Progress in Biotechnology as a Future Security Policy Challenge

No. 87: EU Civilian Crisis Management: A Crisis in the Making?



### 3.3 STRATEGIC TRENDS

The “Strategic Trends” series offers a concise analysis of major developments in world affairs, with a primary focus on international security. The annual volumes provide succinct interpretations of key trends and contain numerous graphics. “Strategic Trends” is published in English.

The second volume, “Strategic Trends 2011”, identifies five crucial trends:

- Emerging markets and fractured geopolitics
- Changing regional dynamics in the Middle East
- Terrorism and counterterrorism ten years after 9/11
- Narcotics as a growing security concern

The publication met with a great deal of interest and led to a number of invitations to deliver presentations on the state of affairs in global politics (e.g., at the Security Policy Forum of Central Switzerland, the Conference of Swiss Cantonal Police Commissioners, or the Combined Instruction Course of the Swiss General Staff for 2011). In addition to its publication “Strategic Trends 2011”, the CSS conducted the workshop “The State of Global Politics in 2011: Challenges for Switzerland” in March.



### 3.4 RUSSIAN ANALYTICAL DIGEST (RAD) / CAUCASUS ANALYTICAL DIGEST (CAD)



#### **RAD and CAD subscriptions**

Both publication series are available for free subscription at [www.css.ethz.ch/publications/RAD\\_EN](http://www.css.ethz.ch/publications/RAD_EN) and [www.css.ethz.ch/publications/CAD\\_EN](http://www.css.ethz.ch/publications/CAD_EN).

The “Russian Analytical Digest (RAD)” analyzes recent events, trends and developments within contemporary Russian politics, economics and business, foreign policy, security and society. The biweekly e-publication is produced by a partner network that includes the Center for Security Studies (CSS), the Research Centre for East European Studies at the University of Bremen, and the Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies at the George Washington University. It is also supported by the German Association for East European Studies.

The “Caucasus Analytical Digest (CAD)” examines the political, economic, and social situation in the three South Caucasus states of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia, and assesses the implications for the regional and wider international context. The bimonthly e-publication is produced by the Center for Security Studies (CSS), the Research Centre for East European Studies at the University of Bremen, and the Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies at the George Washington University, with support from the German Association for East European Studies and the Heinrich Böll Foundation in Tbilisi.

Both the RAD and the CAD are part of the online information service Russian and Eurasian Security Network (RES) and published in English. Both publication series are available for free subscription. They had about 6,500 and over 1,500 subscribers, respectively at the end of 2011.

In 2011, 17 RAD issues were published:

No. 106: Duma Elections 2011

No. 105: State-Business Relations and Modernization

No. 104: Labor Unions

No. 103: Russian Regions

No. 102: Political Parties

No. 101: Russia and the Nuclear Industry

No. 100: Russian Energy Policy

No. 99: Investment in Russia

No. 98: Russia and the Middle East Crises

No. 97: Education in Russia

No. 96: Russian Policy Options in the Arctic

No. 95: Russia and Sports: Politics, Business and National Identity

No. 94: Russian Studies

No. 93: Russian Nationalism, Xenophobia, Immigration and Ethnic Conflict

No. 92: Corruption and the Rule of Law

No. 91: Russia and BRIC

No. 90: Political Trends

In addition, 11 issues of the CAD were published:

No. 34: Poverty in the South Caucasus

No. 33: Oil and Gas Pipelines in the South Caucasus

No. 32: Upcoming Mega-Events in the Caucasus

No. 31: Social Capital

No. 30: Emerging Regional Powers: Turkey and Iran in the South Caucasus

No. 29: The Armenian Diaspora Today: Anthropological Perspectives

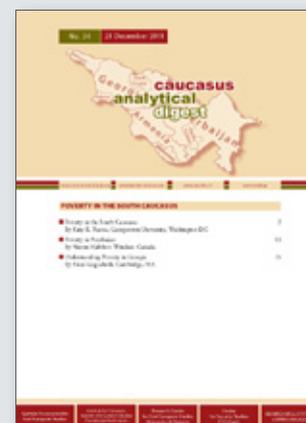
No. 28: Foreign Direct Investment in the South Caucasus

No. 27: Relations between the North and South Caucasus

No. 26: Anti-Corruption Reforms in Georgia

No. 25: Mass Media

No. 24: The Political System in Azerbaijan



All CSS publications are freely available as e-publications at [www.css.ethz.ch/publications/index\\_EN](http://www.css.ethz.ch/publications/index_EN).



### 3.5 ACADEMIC CONSULTANCY: SELECTED REPORTS

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

*Marco Wyss*

**Civilian Intelligence Service Systems in Switzerland’s European Neighborhood: A Comparison of Selected Integrated and Segregated Civilian Domestic and Foreign Intelligence Services**  
Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2011

The shifts in security policy since the end of the Cold War have had a strong effect on the requirements made of the intelligence services. In order to adapt to the new circumstances, a number of Western countries have reformed their intelligence services. The specific focus was on the organization, jurisdiction, and control of the intelligence services. In Switzerland’s European neighborhood, too, the intelligence services were realigned. This study examines the intelligence services of the Netherlands, Spain, Luxembourg, Slovenia, Belgium, Germany, France, and Austria. The intelligence reforms undertaken by these states were related in particular to the architecture and coordination of the intelligence community, means of acquiring information, and control of the intelligence services. The report is available in German with summaries in German, French, Italian, and English.

*Corinne Bara, Gabriel Brönnimann*

**Focal Report 6: Risk Analysis:  
Resilience – Trends in Policy and Research**  
Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2011

This focal report looks at the way selected countries define and use resilience in the area of national security. The report’s first part presents the results of a government monitoring: Recent policy documents from selected countries were analyzed focusing on resilience definitions, relevance, and impact on government programs. The second part looks at recent attempts to assess and measure resilience both in academia and in national security policy. The third part draws on the insights of the two previous parts to discuss possible lessons for Switzerland.

*Jonas Haggmann*

**Factsheet: Mitigating Risk – the Concept of Risk Prevention**

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2011

This factsheet presents an overview of fundamental aspects of risk mitigation. It first defines the concept of risk mitigation before placing it in the context of the broader risk management cycle. It goes on to present core problem fields of risk mitigation and finally elaborates proposals for implementing the concept. This factsheet constitutes the conclusion of a trilogy of cumulative reports. The earlier reports on the topics of risk identification and risk assessment discuss how risks can be registered, evaluated, and compared. The report is available in German only.

*Corinne Bara*

**Conference Report: 2<sup>nd</sup> Trilateral Workshop D-A-CH:  
Risk Analysis in Civil Protection**

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2011

From 16 to 18 May 2011, civil protection officials from Germany, Austria, and Switzerland met for a conference on risk analysis in civil protection, organized and conducted by the Austrian Ministry of the Interior. The discussion focused on acquisition and analysis of data for risk analysis and the EU guidelines for risk analysis in emergency management published in December 2010. Also, the states exchanged information on progress in civil protection since the first workshop and about experience gained in methodology. The report is available in German only.

*Corinne Bara*

**Risk and Threat Analyses in Civil Protection:  
A Survey of Ongoing Work at the Cantonal Level**

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2011

This study, commissioned by the Federal Office for Civil Protection (FOCP), offers an overview of the cantonal activities in the area of risk and threat analyses in civil protection. It describes the status of ongoing efforts in all 26 Swiss cantons, the relevant actors and co-operation among them, the threat spectrum, the goals and purposes of cantonal threat analyses, the methods employed, and cooperation between the federal and cantonal authorities. The study allows cantons to take stock of where they stand, while providing a basis for planning at the federal level. It also constitutes a reference document for policy-makers, for those responsible for civil protection, and for the broader interested public on ongoing work across Switzerland in the areas of risk and threat analyses. The report is available in German only.





Andreas Wenger, presentation of the final report "Perspectives 2025" to the Federal Council, Berne, 26 January 2011



### **Outlook 2025: Analysis of the Situation, Context and Challenges Facing Federal Policy**

Swiss Federal Chancellery, 2011

The report "Outlook 2025" constitutes an overview of the main future issues in federal policymaking. With a view to the legislative planning for 2011–2015, the main question is which strategic challenges Switzerland will be facing in the next 10 to 15 years. This enquiry provides the basis for positioning Switzerland as best as possible. Overall, "Outlook 2025" is intended to ensure a forward-looking and coherent government policy that consciously looks beyond the short-term four-year cycle of legislative planning. The CSS supported the Federal Chancellery and the Forwards Planning Staff of the federal administration with professional and methodological advice in the elaboration of the report.

*Simon Mason, Damiano Sguaitamatti (eds.)*

### **Politorbis: Magazine on Swiss Foreign Policy (No. 52): Religion in Conflict Transformation**

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) and Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2011

This issue of Politorbis shows the importance of looking at the role of religion in conflict and its peaceful transformation. It highlights the policy relevance of the topic and provides conceptual and practical suggestions on how to deal with such conflicts. There are numerous mediation and conflict transformation methods that have been developed and adapted to working on conflicts with religious and cultural dimensions. Case studies show that things are often more messy in practice than when articulated in concepts and methods. At the same time, however, the case studies are carriers of credible good news: Conflicts where values and worldviews meet are not necessarily intractable; actors of very diverse religious backgrounds can learn to co-exist in peace.

*Simon Mason, Damiano Sguaitamatti*

### **Mapping Mediators: A Comparison of Third Parties and Implications for Switzerland**

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2011

The aim of this study is to examine various types of mediators (UN, inter-governmental organizations, states, NGOs, individuals) in relation to the needs of complex contemporary peace processes. The authors examine where mediators become engaged (e.g., close or far from home, what type of conflict), how they engage (e.g., degree of impartiality, leverage, sustainability, knowledge, humility, credibility, flexibility) and why they engage (value-based or interest-based, or both). This study is a special offprint of the CSS publication "Switzerland's Civilian Peace Support: Inventory and Development Potential" ("Zivile Friedensförderung der Schweiz: Bestandesaufnahme und Entwicklungspotenzial", Zurich Contributions to Security Policy No. 83).

*Simon Mason, Erwin van Veen*

**Improving International Support to Peace Processes: Key Workshop Recommendations, Geneva, 19–21 September 2011**

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, and OECD-DAC INCAF, 2011

Practitioners, policy-makers and researchers involved in peace processes as mediators or as development or security professionals met in Geneva from 19 to 21 September 2011 to develop recommendations on how to improve international support to peace processes. The recommendations called for developing incentives to improve international cooperation. The report also highlights how international actors should conduct joint conflict analysis and agree on a joint support strategy whenever possible. International efforts must be long enough to be effective and be better linked to existing local and national conflict resolution mechanisms. To do this, experts must have broad skill sets and be deployed in pre-existing teams.

*Thomas Greminger (author), Simon Mason, Anna Hess Sargsyan (eds.)*  
**Swiss Civilian Peace Promotion**

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2011

This article by Ambassador Thomas Greminger, former Head of the Political Affairs Division IV, provides a comprehensive assessment of the Swiss civilian peace promotion efforts of the past five years. Switzerland is a key actor in the field of peace promotion and human rights. This is based on the country's humanitarian values, but it can also be seen as an expression of interest-driven politics. The international community expects a wealthy country that benefits greatly from globalization to make an adequate contribution to resolving global issues. This study is a special offprint of the CSS publication "Switzerland's Civilian Peace Support: Inventory and Development Potential" ("Zivile Friedensförderung der Schweiz: Bestandesaufnahme und Entwicklungspotenzial", Zurich Contributions to Security Policy No. 83).



### 3.6 INTERNATIONAL SECURITY FORUM (ISF) 2011

The Center for Security Studies (CSS) and the International Relations and Security Network (ISN) hosted the "International Security Forum (ISF)" from 30 May to 1 June 2011. Altogether, around 450 national and international experts from the fields of politics, public administration, academia, the corporate sector, media, and the military met under the theme of "Regional and Global Security: Meeting Tomorrow's Challenges Today" in the Zurich Kongresshaus. The security policy conference was conducted in close collaboration with the Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport (DDPS) and in cooperation with the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA), the Geneva Centers (GCSP, DCAF, GICHD), and the Geneva Graduate Institute.

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



The program framework devoted particular attention to the regional (North Africa, Arab world) and global (West to East) power shifts. Discussions on the Arab Spring as well as the keynote speeches by former Brazilian foreign minister Celso Amorim and by Indian security expert Ajit Doval showed how fundamental and irrevocable these shifts in power politics really are. The US and the EU can no longer dictate these processes, but can only influence them – and occasionally can only do so peripherally. In the coming years, this will be the key challenge for the “old West”, also because it no longer displays anything resembling the coherence that defined it in the Cold War and even in the 1990s.

In addition to the various topical discussions (overall, there were six key themes), the ISF 2011 was, as intended, the venue for a meeting of diverse opinions. On the one hand, this was to reflect both a diversity of opinions and the existence of fundamental rifts. On the other hand, the CSS intended to create opportunities for building bridges. Indeed, participants did seek for solutions in a forward-looking and constructive manner. In this way, the ISF 2011 also supplied sustainable impulses for everyday practice of security policy in Switzerland and internationally.

### 3.7 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 sector at the General Secretariat of the DDPS. Around 30 participants from the spheres of academia, the administration, politics, and the armed forces participate in these events.

#### **The State of Global Politics in 2011: Challenges for Switzerland** ETH Zurich, 18 March 2011

With reference to the CSS publication “Strategic Trends 2011”, this ETH Workshop discussed key topics in Swiss foreign and security policy. The event was also designed to foster the exchange of ideas and networking between key representatives of politics, the public administration, academia, professional societies, and the media.

Initially, the CSS presented a brief assessment of the state of global politics. In the following panels, two particularly relevant current developments for Swiss foreign and security policy were taken up and debated. The first panel concentrated on the interests and foreign-policy priorities of Switzerland in an international environment marked by power shifts and debt crises. In the second panel, which dealt with the topic of “Terrorism: Threat and Defensive Measures”, the following questions were debated: What is the current threat level





in Europe? Is the threat for neutral Switzerland greater than for Germany, for example? Does Switzerland have adequate counterterrorism means? Which measures should be taken?

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 Federal Intelligence Service: Core Areas and Competences**

ETH Zurich, 31 August 2011

This ETH Workshop was intended to analyze and discuss the core areas and competences of the Federal Intelligence Service (FIS) from a cross-protagonist perspective. In an initial step, international trends in the development of intelligence services were presented and discussed. Subsequently, a representative of the FIS presented deliberations on the civilian intelligence service in Switzerland and on the requirements of new legislation for the intelligence services. A number of procurers of the FIS's services and topical experts used these comments as the point of departure for presenting their own views in brief contributions to the discussion. In conclusion, political decision-makers presented their expectations and views on the design of the FIS.

## **3.8 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.

### **Improving International Support to Peace Processes**

Geneva, 19–21 September 2011

Approximately 60 practitioners, policy-makers, and researchers involved in peace processes as mediators or as development or security professionals elaborated recommendations on how to improve international support to peace processes at this workshop. The workshop was hosted by the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) and OECD DAC's International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF). It was supported by the governments of Canada, Germany, and the US, and the Mediation Support Project (CSS and swisspeace).

### **Peace Mediation Training for Cordoba Now**

Oberhofen, 20–24 June 2011

This specialized training focused on the following subjects: negotiations, neutral and low-powered mediation, high-powered mediation, and overview of peace processes. Participants came from Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Switzerland, Tunisia, and Yemen. The course was organized by the Cordoba Foundation of Geneva in col-



laboration with the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) and the Center for Security Studies (CSS).

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

#### **Peace Mediation Course 2011**

Oberhofen, 15–27 May 2011

The aim of the annual “Peace Mediation Course” is for participants to deepen their understanding of peace mediation and acquire the skills, knowledge, and attitudes to support mediation processes effectively. It focuses on peace negotiations that include the top leadership of conflict parties and a mediator or a facilitator. The 2011 course included participants from the UN, from intergovernmental organizations, various foreign ministries, and NGOs. The course is organized in cooperation with the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) and swisspeace.

#### **Réseau de Médiation Électorale en Guinée**

Guinea-Conakry, 18–19 April 2011

These seminars intended to debrief local mediators (so called “médiateurs citoyens”) after their engagement in the Guinean presidential elections of June and November 2010. The discussions highlighted the challenges encountered by the mediators, their needs for further support, and the potential of preventive electoral mediation. The seminars took place in Labé, Kankan, N’Zérékoré, and Conakry and were conducted by the Mediation Support Project (CSS and swisspeace) together with International Alert (IA). They were follow-up activities after a first round of introductory workshops on “Mediation in the Context of Elections” held in the same towns in May 2010.

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

#### **TAPIR Fellow 2011**

Lorenzo Vidino worked at the CSS in 2011 as part of his TAPIR Fellowship.

#### **Publications Lorenzo Vidino 2011 (Selection)**

“The Buccinasco pentiti: A Unique Case Study of Radicalization”, *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 23: 3, 398–418

“Radicalization, Linkage and Diversity: Current Trends in Terrorism in Europe”, Occasional Paper, RAND Corporation

“Five Myths about the Muslim Brotherhood”, *Washington Post*, 6 March 2011

#### **Presentations Lorenzo Vidino 2011 (Selection)**

“The Muslim Brotherhood in the West: Characteristics, Aims and Policy Considerations”, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Subcommittee on Terrorism, HUMINT, Analysis and Counterintelligence, Washington, D.C., 13 April 2011

“Deradicalization Programs in Europe”, International Centre for Counterterrorism, The Hague, 23 August 2011

## 4 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SECURITY NETWORK (ISN)

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

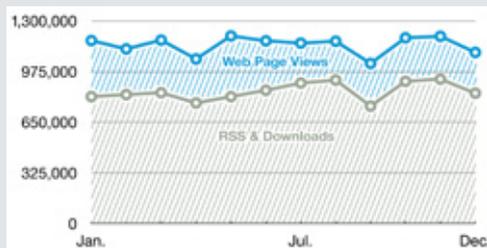
The International Relations and Security Network (ISN) is one of the world's leading open access information providers for international relations and security studies professionals. In 2011, the ISN continued to enjoy healthy growth in user numbers for its products and services. It also set out a new strategic direction for the years 2012–15 and redefined its mission and objectives. The ISN's updated mission is to facilitate dialog and cooperation within a high-quality network of international relations organizations, professionals, and experts, and to provide open-source content and tools related to international relations and security in user-friendly ways.

The ISN will accomplish the above mission by:

- Being a driving force in originating, distributing, and managing web-based international relations and security studies-centered content/data
- Facilitating policy debates and security-related dialog within its broad network of partners, and among interested communities and individuals
- Raising the expertise of those institutions and individuals who benefit from the above services and endeavors, primarily through active knowledge-sharing and collaborative programs
- Providing expertise and tools for digital education and training

In trying to meet the rapidly evolving educational and information-centered needs of its users, the ISN works with the world's leading think tanks, universities, research institutes, NGOs, and international organizations. Such cooperation allows it to offer its users a broad selection of views and opinions on the major issues of the day, primarily through a website that enables users to explore its extensive editorial content, its vast holdings of research papers, policy briefs, news stories and links, and its e-learning materials. Furthermore, its search engine indexes content from thousands of blogs and websites, making the ISN a unique research tool.

ISN Website 2011 (Page Views)





To sustain the above efforts and more, over the next four years the ISN will concentrate on improving itself in five core areas:

- Expanding its partner network into non-Euro-Atlantic areas
- Transforming its digital library into a dynamic, interactive, and user-friendly mixed-media resource
- Diversifying and expanding, in a structured way, the content it provides
- Facilitating and hosting mutually cooperative communities of experts that address specific international relations or security-related problems
- Relaunching the ISN website

### Current Affairs / Editorial Plan

By the end of 2011, the current affairs section of the ISN website offered:

- In-depth analyses and backgrounders on enduring issues that define international relations and security studies today
- Podcasts featuring interviews with leading scholars and policy experts
- “Special Features” articles with embedded multimedia and other media content

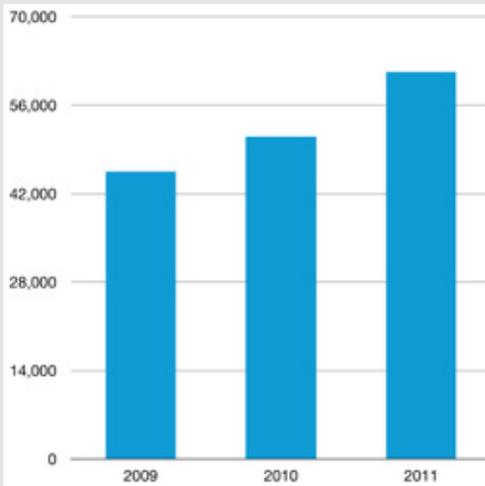
Beginning in mid-November, the ISN complemented the above section by developing a multi-month editorial plan, which provides, and will continue to provide, a working framework for ISN content. In three methodical steps, the plan now focuses on the ISN’s daily content on 1) the changing international system, 2) how the changes in this system affect power dynamics within it, and 3) how the changes are affecting specific international relations or security issues. The analyses are then saved in convenient, thematically organized bundles in the Dossiers section of the ISN website for future use by its visitors (three such Dossiers were built in late 2011). Finally, the ISN further diversified its content-providing services by launching a Special Features section, which includes articles, embedded multimedia, and other media content.

By year’s end, the above activities yielded a total of 445 new articles, analyses, commentaries, podcasts, and Special Features either produced or edited by the ISN.

ISN Newsletter Subscribers 2011



### ISN Website 2009–2011 (Information Objects)



### Digital Library

The ISN digital library is home to the ISN's vast content holdings on topics related to international relations and security. In 2011, the collection of primary source material and the links library were dissolved and relevant documents and links migrated into the digital library and the IR directory, respectively.

By the end of 2011, content here included:

- Almost 43,500 full-text books, working papers, government reports, and journal articles from 180 partner institutions
- Publications from prominent think tanks and research institutes
- A comprehensive directory of 3,100 think tanks, research institutes, NGOs, and other organizations active in international relations and security policy

### E-Learning

The ISN e-learning team supports technology-based forms of education and training, particularly those centered on defense and security education. It provides the following services and solutions for national and international partners:

- An online learning platform with over 70 free courses and 700 hours of content
- The development and support of open-source platforms such as the ILIAS SCORM Content Editor
- Support of capability-building for mobile and internet-based e-learning, both for independent organizations and national entities
- Concept development for the education and training needs of assorted institutions and organizations
- Training and coaching of content production teams
- Coaching in the area of Advanced Distributed Learning (ADL) and SCORM-based production and management

In 2011, the number of users for the ISN's e-learning services (pfp.ethz.ch) grew by another 20 per cent to 42,000. At the same time, the ISN again supported several partners in establishing their own e-learning infrastructure based on the ILIAS and SCORM systems.



## Partner Network

The ISN's partner network is designed to facilitate and promote the distribution of research and analyses performed by like-minded organizations to an international audience of peers and professionals. To this end, the ISN has established over the years a broad network of organizations active in the international relations and security field, including:

- Think tanks and academic research institutes
- Government agencies, particularly those responsible for foreign relations and national security
- International organizations
- Non-governmental organizations
- Media and private companies

In the latter part of 2011, the ISN began specifically recruiting partners from outside the Euro-Atlantic area in order to make its network more global in character. By year's end, it welcomed 11 such organizations to its network, bringing the total number to 240 partners.

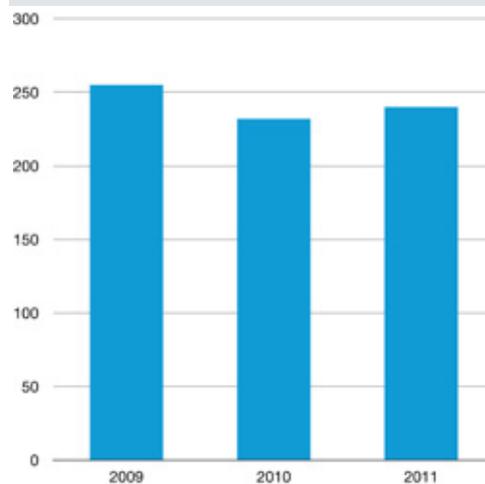
## Communities

ISN communities come in two types – groups of experts interested in addressing existing international relations and security problems, both in person and/or online, and groups or individuals with a common interest in sharing best practices, lessons learned, etc. with each other. Regardless of the group on which it concentrates, the intention of the ISN communities program is to create and strengthen the connections between actors in the international relations and security fields through collaborative activities.

In ramping up its communities program in 2011, the ISN successfully facilitated the activities of two prototype communities:

- A short-term online community platform for all participants of the "International Security Forum (ISF) 2011"
- The ISN junior associates program, which brought together young professionals from Swiss institutions, companies, and international organizations, along with top advanced degree candidates from Swiss universities.

ISN Partner Network 2009–2011





## 5 COMMUNITIES

The Center for Security Studies (CSS) runs free web-based information services offering access to a broad range of resources related to specific topics in the fields of security policy and international relations. The services are aimed at experts as well as the general public.

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

The Crisis and Risk Network (CRN) promotes a better understanding of the complex challenges and opportunities confronting the risk community today. It supports the federal administration mainly in the fields of risk analysis, critical infrastructure protection (CIP), and strategic foresight. In 2011, the CRN's expertise was further developed in the above-mentioned fields and disseminated at conferences and specifically convened events, as well as through various policy relevant publications. A new focus is now on the concept of resilience. The CRN website will be switched off in spring 2012, and all its products can then be found on the CSS website.

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

The Swiss Foreign and Security Policy Network (SSN) offers access to a broad range of electronic resources covering Swiss foreign and security policy and encourages the knowledge exchange among experts in these fields. In addition to standardized services such as the "Chronology", "Official Documents", or the CSS publications thematically linked to Switzerland, the SSN in 2011 offered compact contributions as well as more comprehensive dossiers on current events in Swiss foreign and security policy.

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

The Parallel History Project on Cooperative Security (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. Following the annual meeting for 2011 in Zurich, the PHP partners agreed to conclude all ongoing cooperative projects in the near future and to make all remaining research documentation available on the PHP website. At the same time, they agreed to continue the special emphasis on cooperative security in collaboration with all partners and associates of the project.

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

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



### **Russian and Eurasian Security Network (RES)**

The Russian and Eurasian Security Network (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. 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 Russia. The CAD analyzes the political, economic, and social situation in the three South Caucasus states, and the implications for security in a regional and international context. By the end of 2011, the RAD’s biweekly newsletter had 6,500 subscribers. The bimonthly CAD newsletter had over 1,500 subscribers by the end of 2011.

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



## 6 THE CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES (CSS)

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

The Center for Security Studies (CSS) at ETH Zurich is engaged in the study of Swiss and international security studies. Its activities are structured into the four pillars of research, teaching, think tank, and the International Relations and Security Network (ISN).

The CSS conducts independent research in the field of security and strategic studies. Based on that research, it elaborates analyses and recommendations for political decision-makers, public administrations, policymaking research institutes, and the general public. Its lectures 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.

The CSS was founded in 1986 by Prof. Kurt R. Spillmann and has developed into a national center of competence for security policy with an international impact.

### **Staff**

Prof. Andreas Wenger has been the Director of the Center for Security Studies (CSS) since 2002. He is professor of International and Swiss Security Policy. Prof. Wenger is the delegate for the Master of Advanced Studies in Security Policy and Crisis Management (MAS ETH SPCM) and the BA ETH in Public Policy. Overall, the Center employs 72 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 240 national and international partners from academia, policy, the media, and the private sector.

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

[www.cis.ethz.ch](http://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 2011:

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

In 2011, a total of 10 students completed one of the internship programs described above.

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



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