

CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES (CSS)



ANNUAL REPORT 2012



Publisher

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Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich

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CHANSEREDUS, Washington, D.C.

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Print

City Druck AG, Zurich

PREFACE

The year 2012 was a fruitful one for the Center for Security Studies (CSS) in terms of realigning and consolidating its activities. Based on a comprehensive evaluation by an international expert commission in 2010/2011, the groundwork was laid for an expanded structure of the Center's activities. The CSS mission statement outlines four core pillars: research, teaching, think tank, and the International Relations and Security Network (ISN). What distinguishes us is the ability to build a bridge between academia and practice, based on the nexus of research and political consultancy.

Our goal is to foster an understanding of security policy challenges as a way of contributing to a more peaceful world. The work of the CSS is independent, has practical relevance, and is based on a solid academic foundation. Furthermore, we train qualified young academics and practitioners and generate recommendations for policymakers and the public administration, research institutions with a policy affinity, and the general public.

In order to implement the new structure, two new positions were created at management level. The new head of the think tank group was given a key role in the field of political consultancy; at the same time, a new institute manager supports the leadership of the CSS.

In the area of knowledge transfer, the CSS once more had a broad range of theoretical and practical courses on offer in 2012. The institute also offered additional insights into security policy issues and challenges in its regular publications. In addition, a number of events and conferences were organized. At these events, the state of global politics in 2012 and challenges for Switzerland were debated, as were issues in the fields of peace support, risk and resilience, nuclear disarmament, cyber security, and many others.

On the technical level, 2012 was also an eventful year. The CSS relaunched its website and now offers even more comprehensive insights into security policy at both the national and the international levels. The ISN, in turn, made major enhancement to its website. It now features a multimedia Digital Library and added content features, to name just a couple of improvements.

Prof. Dr. Andreas Wenger

Director, Center for Security Studies (CSS)





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1 RESEARCH

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

Swiss Foreign, Security, and Defense Policy

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

Research Activities 2012

In 2012, the research activities of the CSS were organized in 53 research projects. For a list, see www.css.ethz.ch/research/research_projects/index_EN.

Publications 2012

Articles (reviewed): 23

Monographs: 8

Book chapters and research studies: 34

Other publications: 93

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.

Previous publications in this series:

Patrick Müller

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

October, 2011

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 2012, the members of the Center for Security Studies (CSS) produced a number of academic publications.

Andreas Wenger, Alex Wilner (eds.)

Detering Terrorism: Theory and Practice

Palo Alto: Stanford University Press, 2012

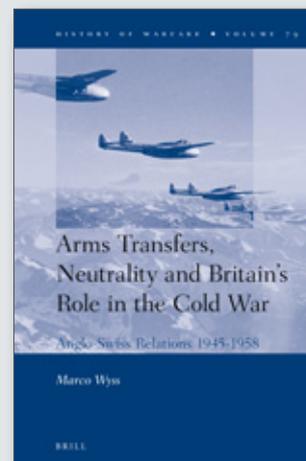
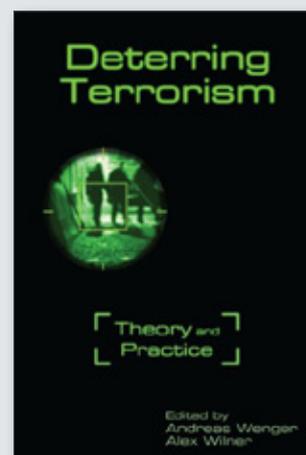
During the Cold War, deterrence theory was the cornerstone of US foreign policy. Following the 9/11 terrorist attacks, however, popular wisdom dictated that terrorist organizations and radical fanatics could not be deterred – and governments shifted their attention to combating terrorism rather than deterring it. This book challenges that prevailing assumption and offers insight as to when and where terrorism can be deterred. It first identifies how theories of deterrence apply to counterterrorism, highlighting how traditional and less-traditional notions of deterrence can be applied to evolving terrorist threats. It then applies these theoretical propositions to real-world threats to establish the role deterrence has within a dynamic counterterrorism strategy – and to identify how metrics can be created for measuring the success of terrorism deterrence strategies. In sum, it provides a foundation for developing effective counterterrorism policies to help states contain or curtail the terrorism challenges they face.

Marco Wyss

Arms Transfers, Neutrality and Britain's Role in the Cold War Anglo-Swiss Relations 1945 – 1958

Leiden, Boston: Brill, 2012

Great Britain was neutral Switzerland's main supplier of heavy weaponry during the early Cold War. The author analyzes this armaments relationship against the background of Anglo-Swiss relations between 1945 and 1958, and thereby assesses the role of arms transfers, neutrality and Britain, as well as the two countries' political, economic, and military relations. By using multi-archival research, the author discovers "traits of specialness" in the Anglo-Swiss relationship, analyzes the incentives for Berne's weapons purchases and London's arms sales, sheds new light on the Cold War arms transfer system and the motivations of the participating states, and questions the sustainability of neutrality during the East-West conflict, as well as Britain's role from a Western neutral and small power perspective.





Academic Lectures 2012

In 2012, CSS staff members gave a total of 98 lectures to academic audiences.

1.3 SELECTED CONFERENCES

The Center for Security Studies (CSS) presents numerous academic contributions to national and international events while at the same time organizing several academic conferences of its own.

International Peacekeeping in Africa: Actors and Missions

Zurich, 23–24 November 2012

The conference looked at international peacekeeping in Africa, with a particular focus on current actors and missions. In the past decades, the number of peacekeeping missions on the African continent has steadily increased. At the same time, more and more actors took part in peace support measures in Africa, giving rise to new types of peace operations. The conference aimed to analyze these developments from a comprehensive and comparable perspective in order to identify the core challenges and trends of international peacekeeping in Africa. The results are to be published as an edited volume that will contain generic and contextual articles offering comparative analyses of actors, missions, challenges, and outcomes as well as case studies concentrating on the crisis-affected regions and states together with various actors involved.

The Future of Extended Nuclear Deterrence in Europe

Zurich, 6–8 September 2012

This international conference focused on the future of nuclear deterrence in Europe. The following topics were discussed: NATO's "Deterrence and Defense Posture Review (DDPR)", the future of nuclear sharing, the European stance on nuclear arms, challenges in defense against nuclear threats, missile defense measures, and the role of nuclear weapons in NATO's defense strategy. In addition to the panel presentations, the CSS organized a roundtable talk on the implementation of DDPR. The discussions during the conference illustrated the continuing differences of opinions within NATO with regard to the future of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. Some of the participants in the debate were in favor of continuing the present nuclear strategy and adhering to the existing agreements on nuclear sharing. Possible alternatives to the status quo were discussed, including a shift of emphasis towards efforts for joint missile defense or inclusion of tactical nuclear weapons in disarmament negotiations with Russia. The conference showed clearly that the nuclear component of NATO will continue to be subject to debate and disagreements within the alliance.



Feminism, Difference, and Beyond: 5th Annual Critical Voices in Swiss IR Conference

Geneva, 10–11 Mai 2012

This conference dealt with questions of gender and identity in International Relations (IR): How do such perspectives change the ontological, methodological, and ethical approach to understanding international political phenomena? How do they contribute to research on war, conflicts, peace support, trade, development, migration, or financial policy? Furthermore, how do they affect policies that focus on equality and the struggle against exclusion? “Critical Voices in Swiss IR” is a platform for non-traditional approaches to international relations issues. The annual conferences promote dialog and networking between national and international researchers in the field of IR and taking into account constructivist, critical, feminist, poststructuralist, and post-colonial approaches. The 2012 conference was the fifth event in this series. It is organized in turn by the Geneva Graduate Institute, the University of Lausanne, the University of Geneva, and the CSS.





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 (MILAK).

The Center for Security Studies (CSS) taught the following courses in 2012:

Lectures:

- World Politics since 1945: The History of International Relations (fall semester 2012)
- Current Issues in Security Policy (spring semester 2012)
- Swiss Foreign and Security Policy since 1945 (spring semester 2012)
- Swiss Foreign Policy (spring semester 2012)

Seminar:

- Great Power Rivalry: The Rise of China and Its Significance for the United States (spring/fall semester 2012)

Exercises:

- World Politics Since 1945: The History of International Relations (fall semester 2012)
- Swiss Foreign and Security Policy since 1945 (spring semester 2012)

Colloquium:

- Bachelor Colloquium (fall semester 2012)

www.berufsoffizier.ethz.ch



Graduation Ceremony 2012

At the graduation ceremony of the BA ETH in Public Policy 2009–2012, 16 students received their diplomas from the president of ETH Zurich, Professor Ralph Eichler. Among those who had come to congratulate them was the director of the Military Academy, Brigadier Daniel Moccand, and Professor Andreas Wenger, delegate for the program. The Chief Magistrate of the Canton of Glarus and member of the cantonal government Andreas Bettiga delivered the commemorative speech.

Andreas Wenger, speech, graduation ceremony for BA ETH in Public Policy, ETH Zurich, 19 October 2012

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

The Center for Security Studies (CSS) taught the following courses in 2012:

- Contemporary Security Studies (fall semester 2012)
- Political Violence (fall semester 2012)
- The Concept of Risk in International Relations and Security (spring semester 2012)



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

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 2012, 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

Making and Breaking Trust in European Monetary Integration: Coping with EMU's Risks

Mark Daniel Jaeger

Combined Sanctions Policies: Risk, Danger, and Positive Incentives

Christoph Kaufmann

The Development of C2 Systems in Neutral European 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

Control of the Oil Upstream Sector: Explaining Policy Choices Across Oil Producing Countries

Manuel Suter

The Governance of Cyber-Security (concluded in March 2012)

Alrik Thiem

Qualitative Comparative Analysis: Methodological Innovation and Substantive Application (concluded in October 2012)

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 (MILAK). 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 (MILAK)
- Legal, Risk & Capital, Deutsche Bank, London



www.spcm.ethz.ch



Michel Hess, keynote, Global Risk Forum 2012, Fiera Milano, Grand Visconti Palace, Milan, Italy, 29 March 2012

Michel Hess, keynote, International Risk Management Conference, Eni Saipem SpA, San Donato Milanese, Italy, 12 October 2012

Isabel Welton, chief executive officer, IBM Switzerland, fireside talk, Zunfthaus zum Rueden, Zurich, 15 February 2012

Swiss Ambassador Jörg Al Reding, fireside talk, Ambassador's Residence, Singapore, 24 April 2012

Damon Wilson, executive vice president, reception, Atlantic Council, Washington, D.C., 25 June 2012

More than 40 executives from six countries graduated from the first three MAS ETH SPCM courses, including over a dozen brigadier generals, a major general, and members of top management. MAS ETH SPCM alumni participate regularly in program-related activities and continue to be engaged with the program as Forum participants, lecturers and advisors. Many have frequent and regular public appearances.

MAS ETH SPCM alumni include amongst others to date the Swiss defense attachés posted in Berlin, Germany, and Beijing, China, the security policy advisor of the Austrian Federal Chancellery in Vienna, chief of the command staff of the Swiss armed forces, the chief of armed forces planning, a national councilor and member of the Swiss delegation to the Council of Europe, a chief operations officer of Deutsche Bank's investment banking in Singapore, the chief security advisor of Microsoft Switzerland, and the chief cyber security business development of Cisco Systems.

Senior executives from over 18 public and private corporations have benefited from the world-wide unique MAS ETH SPCM program. These corporations include the Swiss Cantonal and Federal levels, the Austrian, German, and Latvian ministerial levels, the financial services industry, the defense, security, and armaments industry, the manufacturing industry, corporate consulting, interest groups, and legal offices.

MAS-Lehrgang 2011 – 2013

The fourth course beginning in 2012 featured four three-week intensive training blocks 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 Hilti Corporation in Liechtenstein, Open Systems in Zurich, and Ammann Corporation in Langenthal. More than a dozen renowned lecturers contributed to the learning of the participants.

The training block on new risks featured a first-time week-long study trip to the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies at the Nanyang Technological University in Singapore, an ETH Zurich partner institution. This course offered a unique opportunity to examine the wider contemporary Asian security agenda, including geopolitical dimensions, regionalism, maritime security, globalization, economic contagion, terrorism, military modernization, and environmental issues.

The training block on grand strategy and security policy was mainly conducted in Washington, D.C., and in cooperation with the National Defense University, the National Intelligence University, the Office of the Secretary of Defense and, for the first time, the Atlantic Council of the United States, a prominent think tank. 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.



The training block on security operations and resources dealt with legal, political, economic, and ethical framework conditions related to the conduct of security operations domestically and globally. The challenges of homeland security and defense were discussed in London with both practitioners and prominent academics. Substantial contributions were made from speakers of the Metropolitan Police, the Security Service, the Cabinet Office, the Royal United Services Institute, the Institute for International Strategic Studies, and Chatham House. The London segment of the course was hosted by Deutsche Bank at Winchester House, the Royal Society at Carleton House Terrace, and the Royal United Services Institute at Whitehall.

Lord Charles Lyell, fireside talk at House of Lords, Westminster Palace, London, 15 November 2012



Public Outreach

Presentations delivered to non-academic audiences: 87

Media contributions: 110

Meetings and workshops with representatives of politics, public administration, and academia: 206



3 THINK TANK

The think tank activities of the Center for Security Studies (CSS) are based on the Center's academic expertise in the area of security and strategic studies. The Center for Security Studies (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 Center for Security Studies (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 Trachler (eds.)

Bulletin 2012 on Swiss Security Policy

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2012

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 2012 Bulletin on Swiss Security Policy covers a broad spectrum of issues. The first contribution evaluates Swiss peacekeeping efforts in Africa, arguing that Switzerland as a neutral country with no colonial past and no ambitions for power or involvement in regional policy would be well positioned to participate more in military peace support in this region. The second article looks at how and from which sources Swiss politicians can receive information on security policy issues, and at the channels through which experts in return submit their expertise. As such, it constitutes an empirical basis for the intensification of the security policy dialog as desired by both sides. The third contribution analyzes the importance of image promotion by the state as a way of safeguarding Switzerland's foreign-policy interests. It identified the potential and the limitations of the country's self-promotion and explains why this instrument has become an indispensable instrument of foreign policy in the context of increased international competition. The fourth contribution evaluates resilience as a trending concept in security policy and points out the problems associated with measuring resilience. It also shows how the development of resilience policy creates not just methodological difficulties, but also a host of political questions.

The Bulletin 2012 features the following lead articles (in German only):

Marco Wyss

Peacekeeping in Africa and Switzerland's Military Peace Support

Jonas Hagmann, Tibor Szvircsev Tresch

Swiss Security Policy between Politics and Expertise

Daniel Trachsler

Switzerland's National Image Campaign: Overrated or Indispensable?

Tim Prior, Jonas Hagmann

Resilience: Methodological and Political Challenges of a Trend Security Concept

Tibor Szvircsev Tresch, Andreas Wenger, Silvia Würmli,

Julie Craviolini, Esther Vogler-Bisig

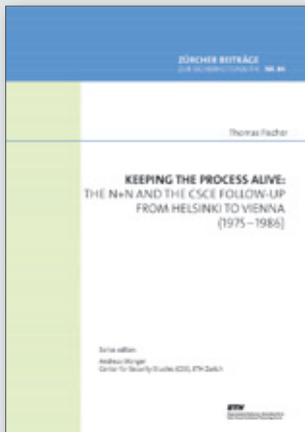
Security 2012: The Trend of Opinions on Foreign, Security, and Defense Policy

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, and Military Academy at ETH Zurich (MILAK), 2012

The annual study "Sicherheit" ("Security"), a joint publication by the CSS and the Military Academy at ETH Zurich (MILAK), 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 2012, the standard questions were complemented by additional queries on the following issues: Support for potential measures to secure domestic security, support for Switzerland's strategic culture, perceptions of the compatibility of military service and professional career, and attitudes towards military service of naturalized Swiss citizens. In the long-term comparison, an exceptionally large percentage of respondents (90 per cent) felt safe in 2012, while the development of geopolitical trends is seen as gloomy by an unusually large percentage (53 per cent); despite a significant reduction, optimistic perceptions of Switzerland's future development still remain at a high level (78 per cent, -6 per cent). Confidence in Swiss institutions and authorities has markedly increased in the past year. Notable increases in trust were also achieved by the Federal Council, the parliament, and the police. The Swiss population's attitudes towards the armed forces are generally stable, but ambivalent. Three quarters of the population regard the army as necessary (75 per cent). However, in 2012, the public remained divided over the armed forces' role in society ("necessary evil": 45 per cent; "core Swiss institution": 44 per cent), the size of the defense budget ("just right": 46 per cent; "too high": 44 per cent), and the formal structure of national defense (advocates of a militia army: 52 per cent; of a professional military: 43 per cent).





Thomas Fischer

Keeping the Process Alive: The N+N and the CSCE Follow-Up from Helsinki to Vienna (Zurich Contribution to Security Policy No. 84)

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2012

As Switzerland and Serbia are preparing to take over the presidency of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in a two-year chairmanship package for 2014 and 2015 respectively, this provides opportunity to look back into these countries' legacies in the multilateral European security framework. The OSCE nowadays is an international institution somewhat in the shadows of the European Union, the United Nations, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Coming to life during a brief period of relaxation of tensions in the Cold War during the 1970s, its predecessor, the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), however, turned out to be the central forum for East-West negotiations in Europe over the following two decades. At the time the neutral and non-aligned states (N+N), including Switzerland and former Yugoslavia, played a particular role in bridging the gaps in European security talks between the opposing military blocs of NATO/EC and Warsaw Pact / COMECON.

The study at hand meticulously traces the role of the European neutral and non-aligned states in the CSCE history beyond the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 making widespread use of previously unexplored private and public archival material and oral history sources. Its author, Thomas Fischer, who has emerged once as a young scholar from the Center for Security Studies (CSS), has established himself in the past decade as a leading international expert on the neutral and non-aligned states participation in the CSCE process.

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 2012, the publication had around 5,186 subscribers (English: 3,235; German: 1,501; French: 450).

A total of 20 briefs were published in 2012:

No. 126: Smart Pooling: State of Play in European Defence and Armaments Cooperation

No. 125: Nepal’s Faltering Peace Process and Swiss Engagement

No. 124: The Syrian Civil War: Between Escalation and Intervention

No. 123: Israeli Perspectives on the Arab Uprisings

No. 122: The Chemical Weapons Ban: Status and Prospects

No. 121: The North Korean Nuclear Issue: Between Containment and Dialog

No. 120: Swiss Nuclear Phaseout: Energy Supply Challenges

No. 119: Somalia: Little Hope for Peace

No. 118: The Arctic: Thaw with Conflict Potential

No. 117: India-US Relations: Progress Amidst Limited Convergence

No. 116: NATO’s Chicago Summit: Alliance Cohesion Above All Else?

No. 115: Myanmar: Limited Reforms, Continued Military Dominance

No. 114: Women, Peace, and Security

No. 113: Iraq after the US Withdrawal

No. 112: Implications of the Debt Crisis for Swiss Foreign and Security Policy

No. 111: PPPs in Security Policy

No. 110: The OSCE: Fighting for Renewed Relevance

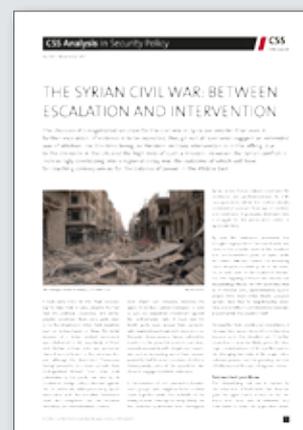
No. 109: Afghanistan: Withdrawal and a Regional Solution?

No. 108: Representing Foreign Interests: Rebirth of a Swiss Tradition?

No. 107: Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East: Here to Stay

Subscribe to “CSS Analysis”

Subscriptions to “CSS Analysis” can be submitted at www.css.ethz.ch/publications/CSS_Analysis_EN.





Daniel Möckli, “Wohin treibt Europa – und was heisst das für die Schweiz?” (Whither Europe – Implications for Switzerland), Panel on the occasion of the ETH Workshop “Weltpolitische Lage 2012: Herausforderungen für die Schweiz” (The State of Global Politics 2012: Challenges for Switzerland), Zurich, 23 March 2012

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.

“Strategic Trends 2012” deals with the uncertainties surrounding China’s continuing ascent and the danger of a Sino-US polarization in East Asia; the strategic consequences of the debt crisis for Europe; violent conflicts as obstacles for Africa’s development; the geopolitical importance of 2012 issue contains a chapter offering fundamental deliberations on the transformation of the international system of states, which is marked by political fragmentation and growing structural (economic) interdependence. In this context, the chapter also explains why the new world order is better described as “polycentric” than as “multipolar”.

As a complement to “Strategic Trends 2012”, the CSS conducted the conference “Weltpolitische Lage 2012: Herausforderungen für die Schweiz” (The State of Global Politics 2012: Challenges for Switzerland) in March.

“Strategic Trends 2012” features the following articles:

Daniel Möckli

Strategic Trends 2012: From a Multipolar to a Polycentric World

Prem Mahadevan

China’s Uncertain Peaceful Rise

Daniel Möckli

The Strategic Weakening of Debt-Ridden Europe

An Jacobs

Africa’s Sore Spot: Regional Conflicts Across the Middle and the Horn

Jonas Grätz

Unconventional Resources: The Shifting Geographies and Geopolitics of Energy

Myriam Dunn Cavelty

The Militarization of Cyber Security as a Source of Global Tension

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

The “Russian Analytical Digest (RAD)” analyzes recent events, trends, and developments within contemporary Russian politics, economics and business, foreign policy, security, and society. Each issue contains original academic and policy relevant research articles by authors from across the globe, and topical statistical data, graphics and opinion polls. The series 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 (DGO).

The “Caucasus Analytical Digest (CAD)” analyzes 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 series 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, with support from the DGO and the Robert Bosch Stiftung.

The RAD and the CAD are both published in English and hosted on their own webpage on the CSS website, from where their full back-catalogue can be accessed. Both publication series are available for free subscription. They had about 6,700 and over 1,850 subscribers, respectively at the end of 2012.

In 2012, 15 RAD issues were published:

- No. 121: The Russian Budget
- No. 120: Legislation and Governance
- No. 119: Foreign Economic Policy
- No. 118: Russia’s Evolving Political System
- No. 117: Public Opinion Polls and Political Culture
- No. 116: Military Reform
- No. 115: Change and Continuity in Russia’s Political Environment
- No. 114: Russia and Global Governance
- No. 113: Energy
- No. 112: The Eurasian Union Project
- No. 111: Foreign Trade and Investment Climate
- No. 110: Presidential Elections



RAD and CAD subscriptions

Both publication series are available for free subscription at www.css.ethz.ch/publications/RAD_EN and www.css.ethz.ch/publications/CAD_EN.

No. 109: Twenty Years after the Collapse of the USSR: Continuity and Change

No. 108: Duma Elections and Protests

No. 107: The Russian Diaspora in the USA

In addition, 10 issues of the CAD were published:

No. 45: Entrepreneurship in the South Caucasus

No. 44: Islam in Azerbaijan

No. 43: Parliamentary Elections in Georgia

No. 42: Traditional Law in Georgia

No. 41: Russian-Georgian Relations

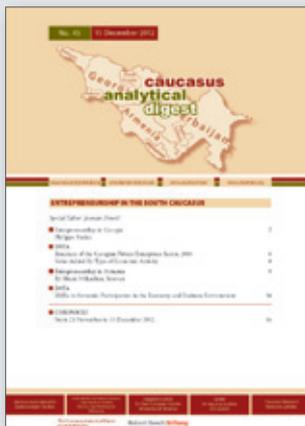
No. 40: Social Exclusion in Georgia and Azerbaijan

No. 39: Parliamentary Elections in Armenia

No. 38: Regional Development in Adjara

No. 37: The Foreign Policy of Azerbaijan and Georgia

No. 36: The Role of the EU in the South Caucasus



All CSS publications are freely available as e-publications at www.css.ethz.ch/publications/index_EN.



3.5 ACADEMIC CONSULTANCY: SELECTED REPORTS

The Center for Security Studies (CSS) provides consultancy for national and international public-sector actors.

Jonas Haggmann

Factsheet: Risk Analysis

Risk, Vulnerability, Resilience: Novel Danger Concepts in International Security Analysis

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2012

Current security debate and analysis is marked by a number of novel danger concepts. While terms such as “security” or “threats” proposed the guiding rationales in the past, dangers are increasingly looked at in terms of “risk”, “vulnerability” or “resilience” today. Yet, what added value do these new terms provide to security analysis and practice? This factsheet focuses on these three novel concepts of danger. It enquires into their disciplinary origins and contrasts their analytical perspective and policy-making utility. In doing so, the factsheet not only presents the novel danger concepts, but also critically engages their analytical utilities and practical effects. Taken together, the study shows how the new concepts open up novel practical perspectives to policy-makers, but also how they predefine these analytically when doing so.



Florian Roth

Focal Report 9: Risk Analysis

Visualizing Risk: The Use of Graphical Elements in Risk Analysis and Communications

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2012

This report first introduces the concept of risk diagrams (in a broad sense). Different examples then illustrate how the design of risk diagrams influences the amount of information that can be communicated in diagrams and the information's usefulness for the public. In the third section, the special form of geographical risk maps is assessed. The report discusses traditional types of risk maps as well as new types of crowdsourced risk maps. In the final section, it draws conclusions and explores the implications for Switzerland.

Jennifer Giroux, Florian Roth

Focal Report 7: Risk Analysis

Conceptualizing the Crisis Mapping Phenomenon: Insights on Behavior and the Coordination of Agents and Information in Complex Crisis

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2012

During a large scale crisis, innovative information and communication technologies (ICTs) can support crisis managers in various ways to coordinate relief and response as well as communicate with stakeholders and the public. Yet, ICTs not only support traditional crisis management, but moreover have led to the emergence of new bottom-up systems of crisis coordination and cooperation. So far, little is known about the structures or the agents that drive these crisis systems. Focusing on the recent phenomenon of crowdsourced crisis maps, this focal report tracks the main organizing principles of grass roots crisis systems. At the same time, crisis mapping systems are never purely grass roots. Rather, they typically rely on volunteer citizens as well as established crisis management actors to function. The report concludes that, due to their structural features, crisis maps can be well-integrated into governmental strategies for building disaster-resilient societies.

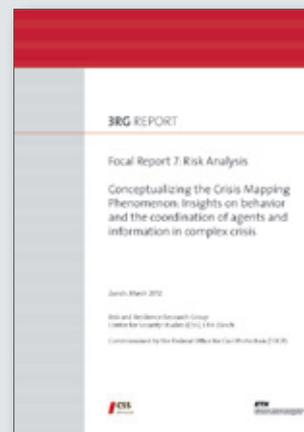
Christoph Doktor, Jennifer Giroux

Factsheet 6

The Changing Dynamics of Crisis Communication: Evidence from the Aftermath of the 2011 Tsunami in Japan

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2012

This factsheet examines the crisis communication efforts of the public and private sector stakeholders in the aftermath of the 2011 Tsunami in Japan. It will particularly focus on novel, bottom-up efforts and provide some needed insight into today's context where the crisis communication experience is a dynamic and complex network rather than static and linear. To analyze this trend in more detail, the factsheet shows how the characteristics of today's complex crises as well as conventional understandings of crisis management and communication are changing. Such characteristics include the tendency



for today's crises to have cascading, disproportionate effects as well as the impact of emerging factors relating to ICT, social media, and the broader media culture.

Manuel Suter

Focal Report 7: SKI

Resilience and Risk Management in Critical Infrastructure Protection Policy: Exploring the Relationship and Comparing Its Use

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2012

This focal report analyzes the relationship between resilience and risk management, which is the predominant methodology of protection policies. It is argued that there are three main conceptualizations of the risk-resilience relationship in the theoretical literature and in CIP-policy documents: resilience as the goal of risk management, resilience as part of risk management, and resilience as alternative to risk management. The report describes the historical and theoretical background of each of these three conceptualizations, provides empirical examples, and outlines the practical relevance of the different perspectives. A final part describes how the Swiss Basic Strategy to CIP describes resilience and gives recommendations which of the risk-resilience conceptualizations fit best to the Swiss approach to CIP.



Jonas Hagmann

Factsheet

Fukushima and the Limits of Risk Analysis

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2012

What can risk analyses measure, and what can they not measure? How reliable can they be? What type of statements about the future can be derived from them? This factsheet discusses the limits of risk analysis. Based on a series of examples from the field of nuclear energy, it examines how the definition of risks, the methodology of their measurement, and the interpretation of results in the context of probabilistic risk analyses reach their limits or even determine those limits themselves. After this critical discussion of risk analysis, the factsheet underlines the usefulness and necessity of a sophisticated and informed discourse on the explanatory power and limits of risk analysis.



Elgin Brunner, Myriam Dunn Cavelty

Factsheet

Lessons from the US National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) for Sector-Specific and Cross-Sector Risk Analysis in Switzerland

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2012

This factsheet analyzes the United States National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP), which sets forth a comprehensive risk management framework and clearly defines roles and responsibilities. It particularly examines the updated version of the NIPP (NIPP 2009), which takes an all-hazards approach and emphasizes the integration of the resilience concept as well as the use of a common risk assessment approach, including the core criteria for these analyses to allow the comparison of risk across sectors. The aim is to identify lessons learned for Switzerland's sector-specific and cross-sector risk analysis in critical infrastructure protection.

Gabriel Brönnimann, Thomas Gartmann, Jennifer Giroux, Manuel Suter, Myriam Dunn Cavelty

Focal Report 6

Assessing Threats in Cyberspace: Interrogating Methodological Approaches & The Challenges of Today's Complex Risk Environment

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2012

This report examines and compares publicly available public and private cyber threat reports so to identify similarities and differences in threat assessment methodology, audience, and purpose. Overall, our findings observe a shift from the (near exclusive) use of quantitative methods to a mixed-method approach that increasingly favors qualitative methods – such as anecdotal evidence and in-depth case studies – to assess and communicate cyber incidents.

Myriam Dunn Cavelty, Elgin Brunner, Jennifer Giroux, Christoph Doktor, Gabriel Brönnimann

Focal Report 5

Using Scenarios to Assess Risks: Examining Trends in the Public Sector

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2012

This report aims to shed some light on the interrelationship between (different types of) scenarios and risk assessment by looking more closely at risk management approaches in Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany, and the United Kingdom. In turn, it aims to develop a more nuanced understanding of the value and limits of scenarios in risk assessment.





Emanuel Schaeublin, Owen Frazer
Charity under Threat? Zakat Institutions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 2012

This note discusses the functioning of local charitable welfare institutions, particularly *zakat* institutions, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. *Zakat*, known as mandatory alms, is one of the five pillars of Islam. *Zakat* institutions are voluntary committees charged with the collection and distribution of *zakat* donations from the local community. Research conducted in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has highlighted the challenges that these organizations are facing to operate effectively due to increased political interference and structural reforms introduced since the 2006 elections. The note summarizes the main findings of that research.

3.6 ETH WORKSHOP 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. Participants from the spheres of academia, the administration, politics, and the armed forces participate in these events.

Security Policy Report 2013/14: Content, Structure, Process

ETH Zurich, 9 November 2012

In the summer of 2008, the Federal Council decided to submit to parliament a report Switzerland’s security policy once per legislature. Currently, preparatory work is underway for the follow-up report on the 2010 Security Policy Report. Against this background, the ETH Workshop of 9 November 2012 discussed the need for substantive adaptation as well as matters related to the structure of the report, the process, and more generally, on the usefulness of a new security report.

With respect to the content of the report, the ETH Workshop selected two potential topical focus areas. In the first part of the event, the transformation of the European neighborhood and the implications for Swiss security policy were discussed. How is the debt and currency crisis affecting stability in Europe? How have the prospects for security policy cooperation between Switzerland and the EU and NATO changed?

The second part looked at the transformation of the image of war and the doctrinal foundations of defense: How will the armed conflicts of the future be fought? Which type of opponent and which purpose will determine the shape of future wars? To which extent is the operational



environment changing? How important are US trends such as the stronger emphasis on special operations forces, drones, and robots for European forces?

In the final part of the event, representatives of the federal administration and of the cantons as well as an expert laid out their expectations regarding the new Security Policy Report: Should it be an updated version of the 2010 report, or is a comprehensive rewrite desirable? Which content-related questions need clarification as a matter of priority? Do any procedural changes in the elaboration process suggest themselves when compared to the 2010 report?

The State of Global Politics 2012: Challenges for Switzerland

ETH Zurich, 23 March 2012

Based on the CSS publication “Strategic Trends 2012”, this ETH Workshop discussed core aspects of Swiss foreign and security policy. The event was also intended to foster the exchange of views between key players in politics, the public administration, academia, and corporate and media representatives.

First of all, the CSS presented the latest issue of its annual publication “Strategic Trends”. Subsequently, the first panel debated the question “Whither Europe – Implications for Switzerland”. The panelists were Michael Stürmer, Markus Spillmann, Henri Gétaz, and Hans-Jürg Fehr. The second panel was devoted to the topic “Cyber Security: Threats and Countermeasures”. The panelists were Kurt Nydegger, Andreas Könen, Roger Halbheer, and Myriam Dunn Cavely.

The event format differed from traditional ETH Workshops in terms of size (105 participants rather than the usual 30–40), duration (half-day instead of full day), and publicity (open to media).





3.7 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.

CSS Evening Talk: US Presidential and Congressional Elections ETH Zurich, 8 November 2012

Security policy experts, journalists, and CSS members discussed the results of the US presidential and congressional elections at the first “CSS Evening Talk” with Prof. Dr. Andreas Falke of the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg. At the domestic level, Falke argued, the result marks a turning point for the Republican Party in particular. If it does not realign itself, according to Falke, it has no chance of winning back the White House anytime soon. For the increasing importance of ethnic minorities in US society contrasts with the Republican Party, which is mainly dominated by white males. Concerning foreign policy, the differences between Obama and Romney were not very significant. Due to the enormous budget deficit, Falke argued, the president only enjoys limited policy latitude anyway. Thus, the importance of US-led military operations is likely to decrease further. Also, Europe is unlikely to gain relevance during the second Obama administration. Due to unresolved domestic problems such as the continuing high unemployment rate, the focus of the new US Senate will remain on domestic rather than foreign-policy issues. This trend is further compounded by the fact that many senators with international experience are retiring.

The CSS Evening Talks are a series of occasional events for the discussion of current foreign and security policy events. They are aimed at an audience of experts, journalists, and CSS staff members.

Dissemination of Research on Zakat Institutions in Gaza Gaza City, 13–20 October 2012

In the framework of a project on Islamic charities, the Mediation Support Team spent five days in Gaza to disseminate research on *zakat* institutions. The project is an initiative of the Swiss FDFA and is hosted within the Culture and Religion in Mediation projekt (CARIM) of the CSS. It aims to remove unjustified obstacles for bona fide Islamic charitable institutions by arguing for more nuanced interpretations of their role. One area of focus is the situation of Islamic charities operating in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. In June, the CSS published a summary of research that examined the functioning of *zakat* institutions in the region. The October visit to Gaza provided the opportunity for the project team to discuss the main findings and recommendations of the research with key stakeholders. In addition to a number of bilateral meetings, seminars were organized at Al Azhar University and the Islamic University and in two local think tanks.

Workshop Mediation Support Network

Accra, 10–11 October 2012

In its Accra meeting, the Mediation Support Network (MSN) addressed the topic of “The Mediation Efforts of Regional Intergovernmental Organizations (RIGOs)” with key note presentations from ECOWAS, UNOWA, EU, UN MSU, and the Ghana Peace Council. Two key points were highlighted: One, if civil society is not polarized, it is much easier for a track 1 mediation process to be effective, therefore greater efforts are needed to effectively address polarization within societies, already long before peace mediation is needed. Two, third party coordination is essential for effective mediation, and one key step in this direction is through better processes of information exchange between different mediation entities. The 7th MSN workshop was hosted by The West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP). MSN is coordinated by the Mediation Support Project, a joint project between the CSS and swisspeace, funded by the Swiss FDFA.

www.mediationsupportnetwork.net

Workshop Cordoba Now Forum

Montreux, 17–21 September 2012

In the framework of its Culture and Religion in Mediation program, the CSS Mediation Support Team facilitated a workshop on conflict transformation for the Cordoba Now Forum. The workshop focused on deepening participants understanding of a range of conflict transformation approaches, how to apply them, and how to evaluate the merits of applying a particular approach to a particular context. The Forum brings together a small community of researchers, activists, and conflict transformation practitioners specialized in conflicts with a religious dimension in the Middle East and North Africa. It acts as a platform of exchange, analysis and idea-generation for conflict transformation initiatives in the region. The workshop was organized together with the Cordoba Foundation of Geneva and the Religion, Politics, and Conflict sector of activity of the Swiss FDFA's Human Security division.

www.cordoue.ch

Peace Mediation Course 2012

Oberhofen, 3–15 June 2012

The goal of the Peace Mediation Course (PMC) is for participants to deepen their understanding of peace mediation and acquire the skills, knowledge and attitudes to support mediation processes effectively. The fifth course covered mediation basics, topics in peace processes (security, justice, economy, power-sharing), and process design (multi-track and track 1 processes). The main trainers are chosen due to their first-hand experience in peace mediation, giving the course a close-to-reality touch that is unique. Twenty-seven participants attended the PMC 2012. They were affiliated with the Swiss FDFA, the United Nations, and various foreign ministries, as well as various governmental and non-governmental organizations. Since it was first launched in 2008, the course has become known as one of the key mediation courses in the area of peace processes. The PMC is organized by the Mediation Support Project, a joint venture between the CSS and swisspeace, funded by the Swiss FDFA.

www.peacemediation.ch



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

TAPIR-Fellows 2012

Tova Norlén and Lorenzo Vidino worked at the CSS in 2012 as part of their TAPIR Fellowship.

Publications Tova Norlén 2012 (Selection)

“Israeli Perspectives on the Arab Uprisings”, *CSS Analysis in Security Policy*, No. 123

“Israeli Identity and Its Security Dilemmas”, *ISN Special Feature*

Publications Lorenzo Vidino 2012 (Selection)

“The Italian Radical Left’s Ambivalent Fascination with Islamism”, *Dynamics of Asymmetric Conflict: Pathways Toward Terrorism and Genocide*

“Countering Radicalization in Europe”, *The International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation (ICSR)*

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), Paris
- Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FIIA), Helsinki
- Institute for Strategic and International Studies (IEEI), Lisbon
- Institut français des relations internationales (IFRI), Paris
- Norwegian Institute for Defence Studies (IFS), Oslo
- Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM), Warsaw
- RAND Corporation, Washington, D.C.
- SAIS Center for Transatlantic Relations, Washington, D.C.
- Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Stockholm / Washington, D.C.
- Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP), Berlin/Brussels
- United States Institute of Peace (USIP), Washington, D.C.

4 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SECURITY NETWORK (ISN)

The International Relations and Security Network (ISN) is a well-respected open access information service for international relations (IR) and security-centered professionals. In 2012, the ISN enjoyed exceptional growth in user numbers for its products and services. Much of this success can be attributed to the new strategic direction the organization took beginning in 2011.

In terms of its overall mission, the purpose of the ISN is to facilitate information exchange, dialog, and cooperation within a professionally-minded network of international relations organizations, professionals, and experts. It does this by providing open-source International Relations (IR) and security-related content and tools that are provided in user friendly ways.

The ISN accomplishes the above mission by:

- Creating, sharing, and managing web-based IR and security studies-centered content and 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 efforts, primarily through active knowledge-sharing and collaboration
- Providing conceptual expertise and the actual tools needed to perform digitally-based education and training

In trying to meet its mission, and therefore the rapidly evolving educational and information-centered needs of its partners and individual users, the ISN works with dozens upon dozens of the world's leading think tanks, universities, research institutes, NGOs, and international organizations. This cooperation then enables it to offer a broad selection of analyses on the major international relations and security-related issues of the day, primarily through a full-service website that provides extensive editorial content; vast holdings of research papers, policy briefs, and multimedia resources; and e-learning-based materials. Furthermore, the site's IR-specific search engine indexes content from thousands of sources, thus making the ISN a unique research tool.

To sustain the above efforts and more, the ISN channeled its day-to-day activities in 2012 into five core areas:

- Managing and expanding its partner network, both in the Euro-Atlantic and non-Euro-Atlantic areas
- Diversifying its extensive Digital Library with multimedia resources
- Providing, in a structured and mutually reinforcing way, a wide variety of content

www.isn.ethz.ch

ISN Website 2012 (Page Views)



- 
- Facilitating and enabling mutual cooperation between IR and security-centered communities, both among themselves and with the ISN
 - Enhancing the ISN website

Editorial Plan / Security Watch / ISN Blog

In 2012, the ISN continued to provide incisive and up-to-date information on IR and security-related issues in a structured and methodical way. Its Editorial Plan process, which began in late 2011, continued to guide its content selection and analysis. As a result, it yielded over 200 publications and podcasts in 2012, most of them provided by ISN partners and a cadre of original contributors (including CSS members). Their analyses were then saved as convenient, thematically organized Dossiers on the ISN website for use by interested educators and researchers alike. (Over 40 Dossiers existed by the end of 2012.)

In April and May, the ISN complemented the above efforts by strategically re-positioning its blogging activities and reintroducing a daily Security Watch feature. As a part of an ongoing four week cycle, the ISN Blog now alternately analyzes IR-relevant topics from local, global, partner, and expert perspectives. Security Watch, in turn, presents analyses and studies performed by the wider ISN community. Although its focus is more current events-centered than the Editorial Plan's daily products, it is designed to echo the themes and topics dealt with by the Plan and ISN Blogs.

Thus, by the end of 2012, the Editorial Plan / Security Watch / ISN Blog sections of the ISN website offered:

- Daily in-depths and interactive analyses and backgrounders on enduring issues that define international relations and security studies today
- Academically substantive contributions from our partners, respected research institutes and individual experts
- Podcasts and videos featuring interviews with leading scholars and policy experts
- An approach to providing content that was comprehensively planned and mutually reinforcing

The results of all these efforts not only meant featuring over 200 Editorial Plan products but also the posting of 183 Blogs and 149 Security Watch articles.



Digital Library

As noted earlier, the Digital Library is home to ISN's content holdings on topics specifically related to International Relations and security. In 2012, the Library was adapted to archive all content published on the ISN website. In order to develop the Library into a dynamic and interactive service, the ISN further enhanced it with multimedia content and launched a valuable video section.

By the end of 2012, the Digital Library's ever-growing content included:

- 56,000 full-text books, working papers, government reports, and journal articles from 184 partner institutions
- Open-source publications from prominent think tanks and research institutes
- Over 500 multimedia items, including videos and podcasts (as a new late-year addition, this collection of resources will grow by the hundreds in 2013)
- A comprehensive directory of 3,150 think tanks, research institutes, NGOs, and other organizations active in IR and security policy

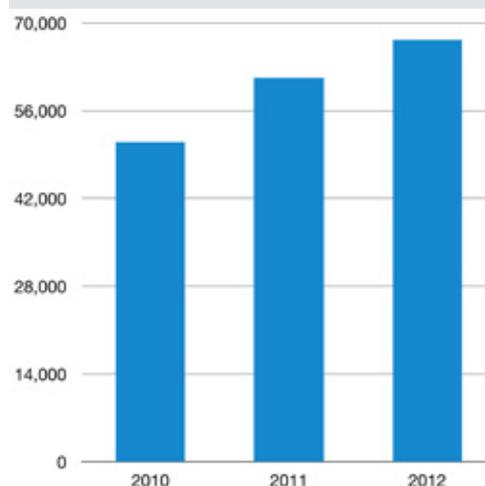
E-Education and E-Learning

The ISN Training and ADL Competence Center continued to support technology-based forms of education and training in 2012, particularly those centered on defense and security education. Among its multiple activities, it provides the following services and solutions for national-level and international-level partners:

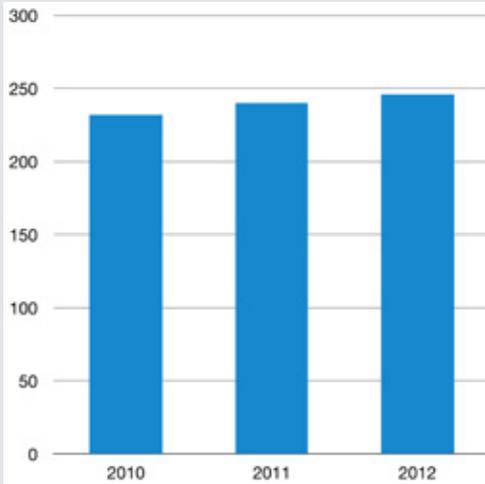
- E-learning and mobile learning research and applications
- An online learning platform with over 90 free courses and 750 hours of content
- The development and support of open-source platforms and software such as the ILIAS SCORM Content Editor

A specific example of these types of activities in 2012 was the development and implementation by the ISN of a learning cards mobile app which, as an open-source tool, is freely available to those who want to use practice or testing tools to enhance their chosen areas of study.

ISN Website 2010–2012
(Information Objects)



ISN Partner Network 2010–2012



Partners and Communities

In 2012, the ISN continued to recruit partners from outside the Euro-Atlantic area in order to make its network more global in character. In order to support the media-centered expansion of the Digital Library, it additionally targeted organizations that offer high quality multimedia content. By year's end, it welcomed 14 new organizations to its network, bringing the total number of ISN partners to 246 worldwide.

The ISN further collaborated with its partners and other interested organizations to exchange information, share lessons learned and strengthen the connections between actors in the IR and security fields through collaborative activities.

In 2012, the newly established communities program included the following activities:

- Launching the ISN community roundtable series, which staged nine public lectures, roundtables, or academic panels
- Reviving the ISN junior associates program, which brings together young professionals and advanced degree candidates to build tomorrow's transnational IR and security networks
- Making good faith efforts to establish closer and more three-dimensional working relationships with like-minded partners, including the George C. Marshall Center, Pacific Forum CSIS, and the Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies

Conclusion

The above highlights, which are indeed just the tip of the proverbial iceberg, confirm that 2012 was a highly productive year for the ISN. Ultimately though, the productivity not only represents a valuable Swiss contribution to international comity and understanding, it also represents an attempt by a large network of IR and security-centered organizations and practitioners to promote a greater peace.

5 CSS WEBSITE / COMMUNITIES

In February 2012, the CSS relaunched its website. The new CSS website depicts the core activities of the Center better than before and offers a current and completed set of contents as well as several new services. The think tank activities in particular are now depicted comprehensively on the CSS site. Among the new services are topical dossiers, newsletter subscriptions, graphics downloads, and an overview of all supervised theses in the “Education” section. Furthermore, the new website lists all academic and think tank publications since the year 2000. Many of these articles, chapters, and reports are either downloadable for free or can be accessed via a link to an external publications platform. The CSS’s own publications can all be downloaded at no cost. The new CSS website is marked by a broad range of information about the Center, its activities, and its products as well as – especially through the free availability of CSS publications – comprehensive and sound information on security policy issues.

In order to make the arrangement of CSS web contents more accessible, the CSS web relaunch also aimed for a simplified CSS web environment. Specifically, this means that information and products that were previously distributed across different websites are now bundled and retrievable on the CSS site. The various web contents were migrated incrementally from the original sites (CRN, SSN, and RES web portals) to the CSS website. The CRN, SSN, and RES web portals were then switched off.

The CSS continues to operate the information portal “Parallel History Project on Cooperative Security (PHP)”. It offers new perspectives in the field of international contemporary history by making available and analyzing previously inaccessible archival material. Together with its partners, the project has collected a plethora of material on security issues from the Cold War era and has published various documents and papers related to them.

Mirija Weber, “Die neue CSS-Website: informativ, übersichtlich und aktuell” (The new CSS website: informative, easy to navigate, and up to date), *Bulletin 2012 zur schweizerischen Sicherheitspolitik (Bulletin 2012 on Swiss Security Policy)*, 135–141

www.php.isn.ethz.ch



6 THE CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES (CSS)

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. Since 2012, the CSS director has been supported by Dr. Oliver Thränert (head of think tank) and Daniel Frey (institute manager). Overall, the Center employs 70 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). In 2012, another partnership was established with the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA). An advisory board staffed by representatives of each institution 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).

www.gess.ethz.ch

www.cis.ethz.ch



Partner Network

The CSS has an extensive network of 246 national and international partners from academia, policy, the media, and the private sector.

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 2012:

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

In 2012 a total of 10 students completed one of the internship programs described above.

www.css.ethz.ch/about/internships



CONTACT

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