

## **Peace Report 2006 – a focus of Parliament**

The new Peace Report always sees the light of day in June. The Federal Press Conference on Schiffbauerdamm in Berlin is traditionally the stage – normally a matter of an hour or two at the most with discussions with journalists and interviews at the end. This time the event took up two entire days. The reason: the marked eagerness of the Members of Parliament on the other bank of the River Spree to discuss this topic in conference rooms, offices and the lobby of the Lower House (Bundestag).

**Ruprecht Polenz** (CDU), **Ulrike Merten** (SPD) and **Thilo Hoppe** (Grüne), the Chairpersons of the three committees relevant to the subjects of foreign policy, defense and economic cooperation and development, welcomed the publisher of the 2006 Peace Report to detailed informational discussions. **Norbert Lammert**, President of the Bundestag, had to decline his invitation for travel reasons. Vice President, **Susanne Kastner**, stepped into the breach. Intended only as a photo opportunity, an hour and a half later they were still deep in discussion. It was the day before the controversial Congo debate in the full house and the awareness of foreign policy problems was correspondingly heightened.

The public discussion suggested that the conclusions of the 2006 Peace Report pointed to three core recommendations. In the view of the five institutes publishing this document, German policy should, first of all with respect to the Middle East, firmly resist any violent solution to the atomic quarrel with Iran and start a dialogue with the new Palestinian government; second, step up its involvement in peace and developmental policy, especially in Africa and concentrate on the instruments of civil crisis prevention; and third, employ the Armed Forces exclusively for defense and peacekeeping, not limit the right of Parliament to participate in decisions about foreign operations and leave the Constitution as it is.

The Peace Report was issued in 2006 for the 20<sup>th</sup> time. The previous issues of the Peace Assessment include 469 individual analyses by 185 authors. They depict a history of two decades of war, crisis and conflict and illustrate the rather limited political progress made in the tasks of protecting against violence and creating a world order compatible with peace.

This year's report was produced (in rotation) under Hamburg's leadership. Nine of the 26 analyses of the central challenges for peace and international security came from IFSH. They were written by **Jan van Aken, Michael Brzoska, Aron Buzogány, Hans J. Gießmann, Iris Hunger, Margret Johannsen, Martin Kahl, Oliver Meier, Reinhard Mutz, Götz Neuneck** and **Wolfgang Zellner**. The Protestant Academies in Arnoldshain and Loccum will examine the research questions and conclusions of the Peace report in two conferences in July and December 2006. For further information see:  
[http://www.ifsh.de/IFSH/publikationen/fg\\_start.htm](http://www.ifsh.de/IFSH/publikationen/fg_start.htm)

## Lectures, Discussions, Conferences

### Inaugural lecture of the IFSH Director at the University of Hamburg

The new director of the IFSH and Professor at the University of Hamburg, **Michael Brzoska**, held his inaugural lecture on June 15 at the university. The audience included, among others, the honorary senator of the university, **Prof. Dr. Helmut Greve**, and the state councilor of the Department for Science and Research of the City of Hamburg, **Dr. Roland Salchow**. In his introduction, the University President, **Dr. Jürgen Lüthje**, first reminded the audience of the earlier directors of the IFSH. He then highlighted the scientific work of the new director. Michael Brzoska had chosen a current and controversial subject for his lecture: “Peace export? Successes and limits of international intervention for conflict management and post-war consolidation”. He focused on the effectiveness and efficiency of “peace missions”, internationally legitimised, joint civilian and military operations with the objectives of ending conflicts and supporting the establishment of lasting peace. He first examined the plausibility of the thesis of a causal relationship between the empirically established downward trend in the number of armed conflicts and the increase in the number and mandates of peace missions during the last few years. The growing success of the international community in helping to end wars has no parallel success in keeping the peace. The likelihood of falling back into war after the official end of armed conflict remains high. Brzoska then discussed the difficulties of post-war consolidation using the example of security sector reform. He summarized his views on the factors influencing the success and failure of external support for peace consolidation into three major areas: first, the coordination among external actors as well as with internal actors; second, the balance between civilian and military instruments; and third, the divergence between expectations of the international community and the local conditions in place to implement them. In view of the scarcity of established knowledge about the factors influencing the success and failure of post-conflict consolidation and particularly the effects of external support, he concluded his lecture with a plea for more research on these topics.

The lecture is available (in German) at: [http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/Antrittsvorlesung\\_Brzoska.pdf](http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/Antrittsvorlesung_Brzoska.pdf)

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### IFSH/BICC-Conference: „Iran: Ways out of the nuclear impasse“

On June 14, 2006 the IFSH, together with the “Bonn International Center for Conversion“ (BICC), organized a panel discussion on the subject of “Iran: Ways out of the nuclear impasse – options, barriers and chances for a negotiated solution” at the Umweltforum in Berlin. The event was planned by **Michael Brzoska** (IFSH) and **Jerry Sommer** (BICC) and moderated by **Peter Croll**, the director of BICC. **Karim Sadjadpour**, Iran expert of the “Crisis Group” (Washington/Teheran) introduced the topic. He reported on the newest offer of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and Germany, which partially reflects earlier suggestions by the Crisis Group. He also analysed the current discussions in Teheran on the topic. This was followed by contributions from panellists. **Götz Neuneck** (IFSH) reported on the current status of IAEA-investigation of the Iranian nuclear program and some technical possibilities for solving the enrichment problem. **Oliver Meier** (IFSH) focused his contribution on the dangers of the nuclear crisis to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. He also saw chances for a strengthening of the treaty, if the crisis is successfully solved, particularly if this entails steps towards nuclear disarmament. **Bernd Kubbig** of the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (HSFK) analysed the latest changes in the US position on Iran

and warned against unwarranted optimism. The strategic policy towards Iran remains intact and the US offer to negotiate with Teheran could prove to be a tactical measure with the objective of improving the chances for a “coalition of the willing” for the use of force against Iran. **Tim Guldemann**, former ambassador of Switzerland to Teheran, argued for beginning a dialogue with Teheran even if the precondition of suspension of uranium enrichment is not met. Small-scale enrichment presents no current danger. The most important immediate objective should be to bring Teheran back to implementation of the additional protocol on nuclear safeguards. However, Europeans should already begin to work on other options in case negotiations fail, in order not to be overwhelmed by US pressure later on. About 60 participants listened to an intense two-hour discussion, fuelled by well-thought-out questions from the audience, despite summer heat and soccer fever.

In preparation for the event, Brzoska and Neueck updated their *Hamburger Beitrag 37* (available in German, original contribution available in English at: [http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/publikationen/hifs/HI37\\_engl.pdf](http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/publikationen/hifs/HI37_engl.pdf)).

### **OSCE Tolerance Implementation Meeting, Almaty**

From the 10<sup>th</sup> to the 14<sup>th</sup> of June, **Dr. Anna Kreikemeyer** travelled to Almaty, Kazakhstan to take part in the OSCE Tolerance Implementation Meeting on “Promoting Inter-Cultural, Inter-Religious and Inter-Ethnic Understanding”. During the concluding panel, led by OSCE Secretary General, **Marc Perrin de Brichambaut**, she lectured on the topic „Comprehensive Security for Civilizations“, examining the question of the further development of OSCE activities in this area. In addition, she spoke during the Side Event „Comparative Approaches to the Prevention of Violent Extremism“, on experiences from the CORE-Dialogue Project in Tajikistan.

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### **Workshop: „Globalisation and Governance“ at the Shanghai Institute for International Studies (SIIS)**

**Prof. Dr. Hans J. Giessmann**, Deputy Director IFSH and Head of ZEUS delivered the Keynote Speech “Multilateral Security Architectures: New Patterns, Mechanisms and Europe Asia Ties”, at the 4<sup>th</sup> “Globalisation and Governance” Workshop of the Shanghai Institute for International Studies (SIIS). Shortly afterwards Professor Giessmann held a lecture on “Nuclear proliferation risks in the Middle East and options for solving the so-called Iran Crisis” during the 5<sup>th</sup> German-Chinese Security Dialogue in Beijing, organized by the Chinese Association for International Understanding and the International Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Both events were co-sponsored and co-organized by the Shanghai and Beijing Offices of the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation. From May 30<sup>th</sup> to June 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2006 Professor Giessmann – together with the German Members of Parliament, **Johannes Pflug** and **Petra Ernstberger**, – made an information-gathering tour of North Korea. The dominating theme of the political consultations during the visit was the state of and prospect for the 6-party-talks on the North Korean nuclear program.

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## **Talk at the Pugwash Workshop**

On June 7 and 8, 2006, the Pugwash Workshop “Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament: The Role of Europe” was held at the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences in Amsterdam. 30 scientists and politicians came together to discuss issues concerning the European Security and Nonproliferation Policy. **Dr Götz Neuneck** (IFSH/IFAR) delivered a review lecture on the topic “The European Union’s Role on Nonproliferation and Disarmament of Weapons of Mass Destruction”. This meeting was also attended by Iran’s ambassador to the Netherlands.

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## **Talks on the Issues of Nonproliferation, Arms Control and Iran**

On April 24, 2006, **Dr. Oliver Meier** discussed the topic “The Atomic Deal: Setback for Nonproliferation and Arms Control” during an expert meeting in the German Parliament (Bundestag), organised by **Uta Zapf**, MP, in cooperation with the Peace Research Information Unit Bonn (PRIUB). On the same day he discussed the Iran problem with the audience of the radio programme “Tagesgespräch” on WDR5. At the international congress on “Europe, a Quiet Power? Looking for a European Identity”, held in Brussels on May 5, 2006, he gave a talk on the EU’s role in non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. This conference was organised by, amongst others, the Groupe de recherché et d’information sur la paix et la sécurité (GRIP), the European Commission and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation. On May 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>, 2006, Oliver Meier, in cooperation with **Iris Hunger**, held a block seminar at the TU Hamburg-Harburg on “Ethics for Engineers”. On June 9, 2006, he attended a video conference in the US Embassy with **Gregory Schulte**, the US envoy to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

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## **Seminar: Learning from each other: German-American Understanding**

14 Germans and 14 Americans met together from May 26<sup>th</sup> to June 5<sup>th</sup>, 2006, to discuss the current world political situation with high-ranking military personnel and other experts within the framework of the annual Manfred-Wörner-Seminar. The young (political) scientists met with journalists and staff from the ministries and think tanks to examine German and European security policy. Getting to know each other was in the forefront of these meetings. The seminar was organized by the Department of the Armed Forces together with the German Marshall Fund.

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## **MPS-Student Excursion to Vienna**

The MPS course of studies took part in an excursion to Vienna organized by **Prof. Kurt P. Tudyka** and **Merle Vetterlein** (both IFSH/CORE) from the 29<sup>th</sup> of May to the 2<sup>nd</sup> of June. In the course of more than 20 lectures by different experts, the students were informed about current topics of security policy as well as the main emphases of the international organisations resident in Vienna. The two days at the OSCE were the central focus of the stay.

The participants also visited the UN, the Austrian Institute for International Politics, the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia as well as the two German ambassadors at the OSCE and the UN.

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### **Presentation at IR-Conference for Young Scholars**

CORE researcher, **Solveig Richter**, participated in a conference for graduate students and young scholars organized by the International Relations section of the German Association of Political Sciences from the 26<sup>th</sup> to the 28<sup>th</sup> of May 2006 in Arnoldshain, Germany. She presented a paper on her concept for measuring the effectiveness of external democratization instruments which is a crucial part of her PhD dissertation. She argued that the interventions of international organizations are highly effective if they not only attain their goals but also adapt them to the needs of the domestic democratization process. Often, discrepancies in the approach of the IOs between “goal attainment” and “problem solving” create counterproductive side effects. Questions of effectiveness and impact analyses were at the core of a variety of papers. Therefore the approach presented by Solveig Richter was received with great interest by the participants. All papers were commented upon by well-known senior scholars of the German IR-community.

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### **Lecture „Quo vadis NATO?“**

On May, the 26<sup>th</sup>, **Dr. Bernhard Rinke** (IFSH/ZEUS) gave a lecture at the University of Münster on the question „Quo vadis NATO?“. His main focus was the future of the Euro-Atlantic relationship, examining the partnership – and the competition - between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union.

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### **Journey to Cambridge, Massachusetts**

At the invitation of the Department of Physics at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, **Dr Götz Neuneck** (IFSH/IFAR) attended the congress “Understanding Complexities” on natural scientific aspects of arms control and gave a talk on the topic “Revolution in Military Affairs and Preventive Arms Control”. Following that, from May 19-26, Neuneck visited some cooperation partners of IFAR in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He had intensive discussions on cooperative threat reduction, the Iran nuclear problem and the state of nuclear disarmament with **Jeffrey Lewis, Matthew Bunn, Anthony Wier** and **Steve Miller**, associates of the project “Managing the Atom” at the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. With respect to the issue of space weapons, cooperation with **David Wright** and **Laura Grego** was continued. There is additional cooperation with the Science, Technology and Global Security Working Group (STGS) at MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). A one day seminar expanded the discussion of the enrichment issue involved in the nuclear dispute with Iran. This meeting was attended by (PIR Center Moscow) and **Sir John Thomson** (UK). It was agreed that there would be more intense cooperation on the topics of

space surveillance, high energy lasers und nuclear enrichment. As part of this cooperation, it was proposed that **Jan Stupl**, a Ph.D student at IFAR, visit the research group in autumn 2006 to enhance his doctoral studies. Moreover, a visit of **Geoffrey Forden** to Berlin and Hamburg is planned.

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### **Conference: “Collective Security in Space: Developing an Internationally Accepted Approach”**

On May 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup>, 2006, **Dr Götz Neuneck** attended the workshop “Collective Security in Space: Developing an Internationally Accepted Approach”, held by the “Elliott School of International Affairs, Space Policy Institute” of George Washington University and by the Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique (FRS) at the Maison de la Chimie in Paris. The workshop was conducted as preparation for the French presidency of the “UN Conference on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space” (UNCOPUOS).

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### **„But it is not done for us, is it?“**

#### **Fourteenth Meeting of the OSCE Economic Forum, Part Two Prague, 22 – 24 May 2006**

The annual meeting of the OSCE Economic Forum, traditionally conducted in Prague, the Czech Republic, offered two innovations this year, both of procedural character. First, the Forum was split into two parts with the first part carried out in Vienna in January thus, in a way, opening the economic and environmental agenda of the new Chairman-in-Office. Second, the Forum’s Prague segment was reduced to three days. Both changes made the handling of the Forum’s still highly formalised procedure slightly easier, but they did not help to overcome the meeting’s widely discussed shortcomings. Unfortunately, the Forum’s organisers at the office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities of the OSCE had failed again to acquaint invited speakers with the specifics of the OSCE’s security agenda and the Forum’s main intentions. Thus, while the key speeches on this year’s subject of “Transportation in the OSCE area: Secure transportation networks and transport development to enhance regional economic co-operation and stability” presented valuable information, they were hardly targeted at the interests and needs of the Forum’s audience. „But it is not done for us, is it?“, was the comment of a career diplomat, head of a participating State’s delegation, on the regrettably low attendance the 14th Forum by scientists, civil society representatives and businessmen.

As before, CORE was represented at the Forum by **Dr. Frank Evers**, CORE Deputy Head, who was a member of the German Delegation.

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### **International NGO Conference on the Occasion of the Belgian OSCE Chairmanship**

On 16/17 May 2006, an international NGO conference took place in Brussels organized by the Belgian NGO Co-ordination. The conference was opened with a keynote speech by the OSCE Chairman-in-Office, the Belgian Foreign Minister **Karel De Gucht**. It was particularly useful as an exchange of views between NGOs active in different issue areas. The Centre for

OSCE Research (CORE) was represented by its Head, **Dr. Wolfgang Zellner**, who gave a presentation on the security concept of the OSCE.

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### **Seminar „War crimes, genocide and memories“**

From the 8th to the 14th of May 2006, the seminar, “War crimes, genocide and memories” took place within the framework of the Southeast European Academic Network (see [www.akademischesnetzwerk-soe.net](http://www.akademischesnetzwerk-soe.net)) at the Inter University Center in Dubrovnik, Croatia as a part of the regional Master’s programme for Human Rights based in Sarajevo. IFSH was represented in Dubrovnik by **Prof. Dr. Hans J. Gießmann**, **Dr. Patricia Schneider**, **Naida Mehmedbegovic M.P.S.**, **Dalma Fabian**, an EMA student from Venice and **Alexander Tsukev**, an M.P.S. student. Prof. Giessmann held a lecture on the topic of „Europe and the prevention of genocide“, Dr. Schneider spoke on the „International Criminal Court, USA and Europe“. Among other guest lecturers were **Richard Goldstone**, the former Chief Prosecutor for the Yugoslavian Tribunal and **Aernout Van Lynden**, long-time war correspondent as well as survivors of Srebrenica.

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### **Conference „Media in the Enlarged Europe“ in Luton, England**

When are caricatures blasphemy? What does technological change mean for democratic processes and how will the new members act on media regulation? In many ways the Accession Countries were the big unknown at a Conference on “Media in the Enlarged Europe”, Luton University, 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> of May 2006. In her presentation, **Friederike Gräper**, doctoral student at IFSH/CORE, addressed the way in which “old” Europeans and other actors tried to steer the “Newbies” through external intervention.

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### **Podium discussion on “Terrorism and Port Security” at the University of Hamburg**

How endangered is the maritime trade by maritime terrorism? Experts from Hamburg like **Bernd Krösser**, Anti-terror Coordinator of the Department of the Interior, **Hermann Martin**, Head of the Harbour Police, **Saskia Mukurarinda**, Security Officer of the HHLA at the Burchardtkai and **Prof. Dr. Hans J. Gießmann**, terrorism expert of the IFSH, discussed the current standards for maritime danger defence on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of May at the University of Hamburg. **Friederike Gräper**, IFSH/CORE moderated the discussion. While the representatives of the Hamburg port determined that the laws with respect to the defence against terrorism were adequate, Prof. Gießmann pointed out that thinking about international terrorism should be dynamic and continuous since legal measures often refer to things that are already known. The event was organised by Friederike Gräper and **Merle Vetterlein** from Women in International Security ([www.WIIS.de](http://www.WIIS.de)), together with the IFSH and the University of Hamburg.

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## **International Symposium of the German Peace Research Foundation**

On April 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup>, 2006, the German Peace Research Foundation (DSF) put on an International Symposium, „Strategies for Peace: Contributions of International Organisations, States and Non-State Actors“, in Osnabrück to commemorate the five years of its existence. The DSF invited many scientists from home and abroad to its anniversary celebration to discuss peace strategies for the multiple world-wide violent conflicts on the basis of the newest research results. IFSH was represented at the conference by its Scientific Director, **Dr. Michael Brzoska**, the Head of IFAR, **Dr. Götz Neuneck** and **Dr. Thorsten Stodiek**, all of whom had carried out the DSF-financed projects, as well as by **Dr. Bernhard Rinke**, a former DSF Fellow. On the 29<sup>th</sup> of April, Dr. Brzoska headed a panel on the topic, „Cross-Cutting Challenges for Post-Conflict Peace-building“. The results of DSF-financed research were presented in a Poster Session, during the conference. In this context Dr. Neuneck presented his research project „The Weaponization of Space and Options for Preventive Arms Control.“ Dr. Stodiek also presented his project, „OSCE and the Creation of Multi-Ethnic Police Forces in The Balkans“. Finally, within the framework of the Poster Session the Master's programme „Master of Peace and Security Policy Studies“ directed by IFSH was also presented.

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## **Seminar on the Master of Peace and Security (M.P.S.) program in Brussels**

From April 23<sup>rd</sup> to April 28<sup>th</sup> 2006 the seminar group consisting of numerous students of the IFSH's Master of Peace and Security post-graduate program as well as regular students of Hamburg University, participated in an international security policy program supported and organized by the German Armed Forces (Bundeswehr). The group visited several national and international security-related institutions in Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands, among them the German Ministry of Defence in Bonn, the German Bundeswehr Centre for Verification in Geilenkirchen, NATO's political headquarters, and several EU institutions in Brussels, as well as the NATO Air Base Geilenkirchen, and NATO's Joint Force Command Headquarters in Brunssum, Netherlands. Apart from that, cultural and social events were also part of the program organized by **Dr. Patricia Schneider** (IFSH/ZEUS), **Captain Patrick Söchting** (Young Officers, Hamburg), **Captain Frank Hauenstein** and **Friedhelm Dauns** of the German Office of the Armed Forces (Streitkräfteamt St. Augustin). Major topics of the seminar were the challenges German and international security policy are facing at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the transformation of the German Armed Forces, the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) as well as the present state and future of transatlantic security relations.

## **PUBLICATIONS**

**Sabine Jaberg, Sag mir, wo...? Auf der Suche nach der grundgesetzlichen Friedensnorm beim Streitkräfteeinsatz, [Tell me, where...? The search for a constitutional peace norm with armed invention] in: Hamburger Beiträge zur Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik, Vol. 143, Hamburg, May 2006.**

The limitation of Armed Forces missions to defence and the positive view of collective security systems characterize the Constitution as a constitution of peace. As analyses of



constitutional court decisions and basic documents of defence policy since the beginning of the 1990's have shown, the rule of peace as the normative guiding principle for action is in danger of being lost. The current debate on the future tasks of the Armed Forces gives rise to fears of further erosion of the constitutional substance.

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## **S+F. Security and Peace**

Volume 2/2006 focuses on the topic „The Western Balkans – Perspectives for Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo“. Among the contents: **Vedran Dzihic**, Zwischen Dayton und Brüssel: Bosnien-Herzegowina zehn Jahre nach Kriegsende - Ein Land auf der Suche nach sich selbst [Between Dayton and Brussels Bosnia-Herzegovina ten years after the end of the war – a country in search of itself]. **Alexander S. Neu**, Rechtliche Reflexionen und politische Optionen [Legal Reflections and political options]: **Vedran Dzihic/Helmut Kramer**, Kosovo 2006 – Bilanz einer fortdauernden Krise [Kosovo 2006 – Balance of an on-going crisis], **Christian Millotat**, Neue Wege bei der Planung und Durchführung von militärischen Einsätzen im Rahmen von Friedensmissionen. Planungs- und Handlungsdefizite im Kosovo und im Irak. [New ways of planning and carrying out military missions within the framework of peace missions: Planning and functional deficiencies in Kosovo and Iraq]. Beyond this central topic **Christian Schaller** writes on the protection of transnational undertakings in conflict regions and **Jan Scheffler** writes on the possibilities and limits of a permanent European seat on the Security Council of the United Nations. The Forum published two texts: **Mandana Biegi**'s, „Abu Ghraib and the Schlesinger-Report“, the article on the Board of Inquiry on the transformation of awareness of law and human rights after 9/11 and **Barbara Lochbihler**'s, „Security Policy versus Human Rights' Protection“.

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**Hans-Georg Ehrhart, Was soll die EU im Kongo? Die europäische Afrikastrategie zwischen Symbolik, Realpolitik und kosmopolitischem Engagement [What is the EU doing in the Congo? The European Africa strategy between symbolism, “Realpolitik” and cosmopolitan involvement]**, in: **Internationale Politik 6/2006, 84-89**. The article concerns European African policy, the employment of EU troops, EUFOR DR Congo and the challenges of establishing and stabilizing a post-war order in the Congo.

On the 13th and 14th of May 2006, NDR-Info broadcast a contribution from Dr. Ehrhart on the topic of „EU-Military Mission in the DR of Congo“. The manuscript is available online at: [http://original.www.ndrinfo.de/ndrinfo\\_pages\\_std/t\\_spm-696\\_.html](http://original.www.ndrinfo.de/ndrinfo_pages_std/t_spm-696_.html)

**Hans-Georg Ehrhart, Chiracs nukleares Vermächtnis [Chirac's Nuclear Legacy], in: Europäische Sicherheit, April 2006, 20-22**. The article examines French nuclear strategy critically. The author defends the thesis that the newest programmatic statements of President Jacques Chirac on the role of French nuclear weapons raise a number of questions that urgently need political discussion. The manuscript is available online at: [http://www.ifsh.de/dokumente/artikel/150\\_chiracs\\_nukleares\\_vermaechtnis.pdf](http://www.ifsh.de/dokumente/artikel/150_chiracs_nukleares_vermaechtnis.pdf)

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**Oliver Meier/Neuneck, Götz, Europas Politik zur Nichtverbreitung von Massenvernichtungswaffen [Europe's Policy on Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction] in: Reinhard Mutz et al. (Eds.) Friedensgutachten 2006, Münster, pp. 198-207.** This article outlines the activities, contradictions and potentials of a coherent European arms control policy.

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**Jens Narten, Building local institutions and parliamentarianism in post-war Kosovo: A review of joint efforts by the UN and OSCE from 1999-2006, in: Helsinki Monitor, Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 143-158.**

After the breakdown of state institutions in Kosovo following the war in 1998/99, the missions of the United Nations (UNMIK) and the OSCE in Kosovo (OMIK) were tasked with the establishment of functioning local institutions for self-government. Striving towards such a common goal, the two missions combined their efforts in a joint pillar structure to provide for an international interim administration in the province, build local party structures, compile voter registers, hold elections at municipal and central levels, and assist the nascent parliamentary assembly and local government in Kosovo. This article introduces the different steps in the development of this process, starting with a brief overview of the missions' mandate for institution-building and followed by an analysis of UNMIK's and OMIK's joint efforts in the pre-election administrative structure, the establishment of democratically elected municipal and central institutions, and the current negotiations on Kosovo's future status. The article analyses the strengths and weaknesses of the co-operation between the two missions by comparing their qualitative advantages and operational shortcomings at four different levels: their functional mandates, their hierarchical structures, their organizational cultures, and their operational working procedures. The final conclusion summarizes the main differences between the two missions as rather participation and bottom-up oriented in the one case, and more hierarchically and top-down oriented in the other.

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**Götz Neuneck, Nuklearterrorismus: Medienwirksamer Hype oder baldige Realität? (Nuclear terrorism: Effective Media Hype or the Coming Reality?) Editorial in Physik in unserer Zeit, 2/2006, S.55.** This editorial in the renowned magazine Physik in unserer Zeit describes the dangers of nuclear terrorism and proposes active steps towards improving nuclear security.

**Götz Neuneck, Rezension zu Einstein – Peace Now, (Review of Einstein's Peace Now) in: Physik Journal, April 2006, 53-54.** The reviewed book comprises many articles by scientists on peace issues and on Albert Einstein's peace activities.

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**IFSH, Annual report 2005.** The annual report gives an overview on the work of the institute and its research units, the promotion of junior researchers, publications and services as well as a statistical appendix. It is available in both German and English on the IFSH website at <http://www.ifsh.de/IFSH/profil/jahresberichte.htm>

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## **GUESTS**

On the 23rd of May, 2006 35 trainees from the Axel Springer School of Journalism visited IFSH. First the guests discussed the situation in Iran and Iraq with the Director, **Dr. Michael Brzoska**. Afterwards they talked with **Dr. Hans-Georg Ehrhart**, Deputy Head of ZEUS, about the deployment of the German Armed Forces in the Congo. On May 17<sup>th</sup>, 2006 **Dr. Klaus Schlichte**, gave a lecture on the topic „The State in the World Community“ as part of the IFSH Research Colloquium. On the 16<sup>th</sup> of May there was a discussion at IFSH with **Steve Watts**. Mr. Watts, former Foreign Affairs Officer of the U.S. State Department and current Fellow at the Brookings Institution lectured on the topic: „Political-military and multilateral strategies for post-conflict reconstruction“. On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of May, 2006, **VLR I Peter Rondorf**, Head of the Department for EU Expansion and EU-External Relations, visited IFSH and held a lecture on the topic “Is the door already closed? On the capacity of the EU to expand” as part of the Research Colloquium

## **STAFF**

On the 20<sup>th</sup> of June, **Prof. Dr. Michael Brzoska** received his letter of appointment from the Senate of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg. In May he was appointed by the German Minister for Education and Research, **Dr. Annette Schavan**, to the Board of Trustees of the German Foundation for Peace Research (DSF). The Board is the highest decision-making body of the DSF, which was founded by the Federal government in October 2000.

More information is available at: [www.bundesstiftung-friedensforschung.de](http://www.bundesstiftung-friedensforschung.de)

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## **Fellow from Shanghai**

Since the 15th of June, 2006 **Dr. Jian Cheng** from Shanghai has been a guest researcher at IFSH within the framework of an EU exchange program. He is the Secretary General for the Institute of Geopolitics and the Energy Industry (IGEE), one of the primary institutes of the School of International Advanced Studies (SIAS) attached to the East China Normal University. Dr. Cheng studied in Russia and received his doctorate in 2001 from Moscow State University. Following his return to Shanghai he was named Secretary General of the IGEE in the same year. Dr. Cheng devotes his research primarily to the political and economic relationships between China and Russia. Presently he is working on the questions of Chinese-Russian energy cooperation, on security policy questions as well as on a variety of commissions from the Chinese Ministry of Education and other institutions.

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## **Imprint**

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