

2nd Meeting of the OSCE Network in Hamburg



Participants of the network meeting (Copyright: Florian Felten)

The 2nd Network meeting took place in Hamburg on 24 February 2016. It was attended by representatives of 40 of the 54 Network member institutions, the German Federal Foreign Office, the OSCE Documentation Centre and the OSCE Secretariat.

The Co-ordinator, Wolfgang Zellner, stressed that the Network, although it has neither a legal personality nor a budget, has implemented three major projects and has held half a dozen workshops and presentations. He noted that the significant growth of the Network, from 16 founding institutions in June 2013 to 54 currently, also entails major challenges: Whereas in 2013/2014, almost all Network institutes could participate in a project, this is no longer the case. Thus, new leadership approaches have to be found. More specifically, the Co-ordinator proposed that the member institutions should connect themselves horizontally.

This proposal played a major role in the discussion. Representatives of the OSCE Secretariat and of the German MFA showed their interest in and appreciation of the Network’s activities. A number of speakers highlighted specific areas of interest, among them cyber security, conventional arms control and confidence- and security-building measures, chemical weapons in the Baltic Sea, protracted conflicts, the effectiveness of missions, the conflict in and around

Ukraine, the Austrian Chairmanship 2017, and the active inclusion of Mongolia in the OSCE. In addition, several speakers discussed what horizontal co-operation could mean, and pointed to the possibility of using social networks. The Co-ordinator announced that the Steering Committee would elaborate respective proposals.

Ambassador Philip Remler presented the project “Protracted Conflicts in the OSCE Region: Building Security and Co-operation in the Conflict Zones”. He is the head of project. A key element will be a workshop in Vienna on 4 July 2016 with three panels, one on “Tools in the arms control and security field”, another on “Tools of economic and non-security CBM engagement” and, finally, one on “Tools of social and cultural engagement”.

Remler noted that input to the workshop should be provided through papers authored by Network institutes. On the basis of these and

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contributions by other experts, the head of project will elaborate a final report to be presented at a side event of the 2016 Ministerial Council meeting in Hamburg.



F.l.t.r.: Wolfgang Zellner, Head of the Centre for OSCE Research, Hamburg and Amb. Philip Remler, Fellows Program, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D.C. (Copyright: Florian Felten)

Wolfgang Zellner presented the project “Study Group: European Security – Addressing Challenges at the Societal Level”. Zellner is the head of project. He pointed out that this two-year project has two objectives: *First*, to understand the main problems of the current situation; *second*, to elaborate contributions to a more co-operative policy approach, with a focus on the societal level. The first aim includes the elaboration of a number of “narratives”, perspectives from different countries, particularly those “in-between” Russia and the West. The focus on the societal level is based on the observation that those studies which, in their recommendations, focused on the state-to-state level, came to very similar results and that it is not advisable to repeat this exercise. In the first year, the project will focus on the analysis of the current situation. In the second year, it will turn to relevant societal fields, such as norms, historical narratives or people-to-people contact. Both projects were greeted with a lot of interest and were thoroughly discussed.



F.l.t.r.: Barbara Kunz, Wolfgang Zellner, Gernot Erler, Sonja Stojanovic Gajić, Amb. Philip Remler (Copyright: Florian Felten)

In the afternoon, participants and guests from Hamburg assembled for a speech by Dr Gernot Erler, Special Representative of the Federal Government for the OSCE Chairmanship in 2016, and a subsequent panel discussion with members of the Network. Erler spoke

on the “Priorities and Objectives of the German OSCE Chairmanship 2016”, highlighting at the same time, the conditions under which this chairmanship is happening. This was followed by six comments from quite different country perspectives: Hüseyin Bağcı from Turkey, Sonja Stojanović Gajić from Serbia, Barbara Kunz from France, Philip Remler from the USA, and Andrei Zagorski from Russia. This entailed a lively general debate that focussed on the issue of what is possible under the current circumstances in and around Ukraine.

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IFSH takes part in annual ISA conference

Researchers from the IFSH were present again at this year's International Studies Association (ISA) Annual Conference in Atlanta, USA. The ISA conferences are the largest international gatherings of researchers on global issues and thus provide ample opportunities for



F.l.t.r.: Michael Brzoska, Regina Heller and Delf Rothe

networking and to learn about the latest research of other scholars. In 2016, IFSH researchers Regina Heller, Delf Rothe and Michael Brzoska as well as the Afghan guest researcher Weeda Mehran participated in the annual conference that took place from March 16th until the 19th. Regina Heller organized a panel addressing the question of Russia's status inconsistencies and how the West should respond to them. Together with Raquel M. Freire from Portugal, she presented a paper on Russia's power politics in Syria and what these can tell us about Russian status concerns. Delf Rothe presented two papers, one on knowledge controversies over resilience in global governance and the other in a panel entitled “Performing the geopolitical: satellite imagery, non-state actors and ontological politics”. Michael Brzoska participated in a panel discussion on academic engagement with government-supported applied peace research and

presented a paper on arms embargoes. He also acted as chair and commentator on another panel, as did Delf Rothe. Weeda Mehran's two contributions were based on her research on Afghanistan conducted while being at the University of Cambridge. She presented one paper on electoral corruption during the presidential election in Afghanistan and another entitled "Privatisation of state administrations: former warlords, new democratic bureaucrats?", which investigates how Afghan warlords influenced building state institutions in Afghanistan.

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IFAR² at the UN Meeting of Experts on Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems in Geneva

Autonomous weapon systems and their ethical, legal and political implications stimulated a worldwide debate. From the 11th to 15th of April 2016, the third Meeting of Experts on Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems (LAWS) took place in Geneva. In the framework of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), the future treatment of autonomous weapon systems was discussed on an informal level. Currently LAWS do not exist; though it is very likely that these systems will become reality due to the emerging technological development in the fields of autonomization and artificial intelligence. The potential deployment of these systems raises fundamental questions. Especially NGO's insisting on a pre-emptive and complete ban of these systems. The majority of CCW contract parties emphasize the importance of continuous human control and intervention.

Christian Alwardt represented IFAR² in Geneva and together with colleagues from the German Institute for International and Security Affairs, the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt and the University of the German Federal Forces Munich hosted a side event in which the current stand of their research project was presented. Additionally, the IFSH was represented by the student (Peace and Security Studies), Udo Sonnenberger, who supported the Federal Foreign Office in the preparations and in conducting the Meeting of Experts.

The common recommendations, agreed on the last day of the meeting, were welcomed by the CCW

state parties and the chairman of the meeting, Ambassador Michael Biontino of Germany. He mentioned that the path ahead is constituted and the future treatment of the complex issue of LAWS in the framework of a GGE is institutionalized. The involved NGO's criticized the outcomes of the meeting as necessary but insufficient. Additionally, the IFSH organized a public panel discussion on 27 April 2016 to give the citizens of Hamburg the opportunity to inform about the current discourse about LAWS. The well attended panel discussion addressed the topic "Procurement of armed drones for the Bundeswehr versus the efforts of banning fully automated weapon systems". Three experts gave keynote speeches: Marcel Dickow (German Institute for International and Security Affairs) from Berlin illustrated the current state of the German political debate about armed drones and gave insights into the CCW expert meeting. The journalist Hans-Arthur Marsiske (Hamburg) addressed cultural and sociological aspects and underlined the importance of a broad debate in the society about robotics in general. Finally, Bernhard Koch from the Institute for Theology and Peace (Hamburg) introduced the key aspects of the ethical debate.



F.l.t.r.: Bernhard Koch, Hans-Arthur Marsiske, Christian Alwardt, Marcel Dickow

After that a lively debate between experts and the audience was moderated by Christian Alwardt (IFAR²). IFAR² contributed to the actual debate about the distinction between conventional drones and LAWS with a *Food for Thought Paper*. The paper "Autonomy of Weapon Systems" published by Christian Alwardt and Martin Krüger presents a selection of international approaches of definitions of autonomy and submits proposals for the categorization and delimitations of automated and autonomous weapon systems.

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Contributions of the IFSH to EWIS

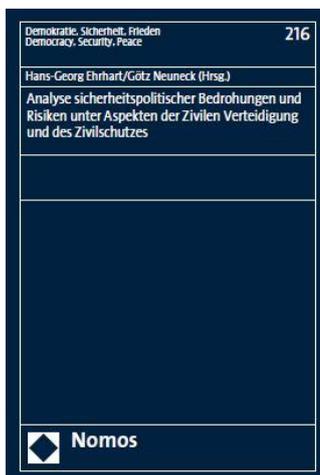
Sybille Reinke de Buitrago, together with Erica Resende from Candido Mendes University, Rio de Janeiro, organized a workshop at the 3rd European Workshop in International Studies (EWIS), held from 6-8 April 2016 at the University of Tübingen. The workshop was entitled: "The Politics of Otherness: The Identity/Alterity Nexus in International Relations." 15 junior and senior scholars from 10 countries took part in presentations and discussions of their work. In her paper presentation, "Iran as Dangerous Other in U.S. Security Policy Discourse?", Sybille Reinke de Buitrago illustrated the past constructions of Iran and the Iranian leadership in U.S. discourse and compared it with recent discursive shifts after the Iranian nuclear deal.

Delf Rothe convened another EWIS workshop on „International Politics in the Anthropocene“. The workshop brought together 18 junior as well as senior international scholars who discussed the implications of the Anthropocene concept for the discipline of International Relations (IR). The presented papers covered issues including changing geopolitics in the Anthropocene age, geoengineering, Arctic security, the governance of biodiversity and mass extinction and the knowledge politics of the Anthropocene.

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Publications

Analysis of security threats and risks with regard to civil defense and civil protection



On April 13th, 2016, the IFSH study "Analysis of security threats and risks with regard to civil defense and civil protection" (Original title: Analyse sicherheitspolitischer Bedrohungen und Risiken unter Aspekten der Zivilen Verteidigung und des Zivilschutzes) was presented in Berlin.

The study was conducted for the Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance (BBK). The project was introduced by Hans-Georg Ehrhart and Götz Neuneck, the project managers, in the Representation of Hamburg in within the framework of a parliamentary breakfast. The vice head of division in the BBK, Angela Clemens-Mitschke, commented on the study and elaborated on other activities the BBK conducts for the expansion of civil protection. Representatives of different ministries, agencies, and actors from this field, as well as members of the Bundestag and employees of the BBK took part in the discussion led by Michael Brzoska.

The study was also published by Nomos in the series Demokratie, Sicherheit und Frieden (Democracy, Security and Freedom).

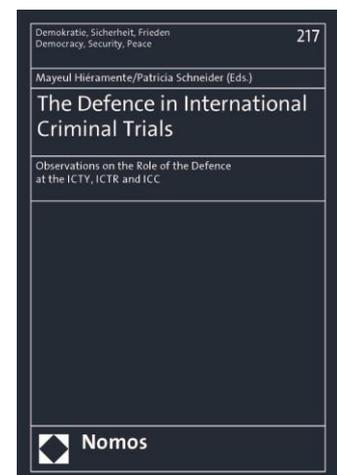
<http://www.nomos-shop.de/Ehrhart-Neuneck-Analyse-sicherheitspolitischer-Bedrohungen>

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The Defence in International Criminal Trials. Observations on the Role of the Defence at the ICTY, ICTR and ICC. Edited by Dr. Mayeul Hiéramente, Dr. Patricia Schneider. 2016, 279 p., ISBN 978-3-8487-3137-4

The international criminal justice system is an important element of world politics today. Currently, the International Criminal Court (ICC) is investigating serious human rights violations committed in nine African states, and has launched preliminary investigations into acts committed in the conflict zones of Palestine and Ukraine.

The complexity of these issues and the ongoing status of these conflicts pose significant difficulties for international courts in carrying out their mandates, which in turn affect the prosecution and the defense. The media, as well as academia, tend to focus on the Office of the



Prosecutor of the ICC – as was the case with the ICTY and ICTR. Rarely is the focus widened to include the role of the accused and their defense teams. The authors of this volume, practitioners and researchers, take a closer look at the inner workings of international courts and tribunals. The included contributions are in English or in German.

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Researching the Role of Emotions in International Relations

The subject of emotions and their possible impact on the interaction of political actors in the international arena has gained increasing attention in political and social science research of the last years. Regarding the study of emotions, of interest are also insights from other disciplines, such as sociology and psychology. The consideration of emotions and their impact on political behavior can yield important knowledge for our understanding of international relations and ongoing developments in the field. Insights on emotional influences are particularly needed for a comprehensive understanding of processes of conflict and cooperation, for they can help to explain why states, or their representatives, act hostile or cooperative towards one another.

The article examines the role of emotions in U.S. security policy discourse vis-à-vis Iran/the Iranian leadership. In the analysis, the article focuses particularly on self-other constructions, threat articulations and emotional aspects. It furthermore points to the significance of measures of healing relations, also between states. While Iran was long

constructed as extremist, aggressive, irresponsible, threatening, insincere, and declared an U.S. enemy – opposite to the good, responsible and democratic U.S., U.S. discourse since the end of 2013 shows significant reconstructions. Although constructions of Iran as a negative other continue, for example by Republicans

in U.S. Congress, we now also find positive constructions of Iran as possible partner for the U.S. and the world.

The article is based on a presentation at the EISA Young Researchers Workshop “IR’s Feelings: Avenues for Theorising the Processes that Render Emotions Political” that was held at the University of Catania, Sicily, in 2015.

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