

Annual Report

2008

Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik
an der Universität Hamburg (IFSH)

20144 Hamburg · Beim Schlump 83



Table of Contents

1. The work of the IFSH in 2008 – Director’s Foreword	3
2. Current Topics in the Institute’s Work 2008	6
2.1 Caucasus-Conflict	6
2.2 Security and Economics	11
2.3 Airborne Lasers	16
3. Research Units – Research and Consultancy Projects	22
3.1 Centre for OSCE Research (CORE)	22
3.2 Centre for European Peace and Security Studies (ZEUS)	27
3.3 Interdisciplinary Research Group on Disarmament, Arms Control and Risk Technologies (IFAR ²)	33
3.4 Pan-Institute Projects	38
4. Comprehensive Activities	39
4.1 Conferences, Events and Guests	39
4.2 Commission „European Security and the Future of the Bundeswehr at IFSH	41
4.3 Research Colloquium 2008	41
4.4. Lectures of Fellows and Staff (selection)	43
4.5 Functions of IFSH Staff in Professional Bodies	46
5. Teaching and Promotion of Junior Researchers	48
5.1 Master’s program „Master of Peace and Security Studies - (M.P.S.)” at the University of Hamburg	48
5.2 European Master’s Degree “Human Rights and Democratization” (Venice)	51
5.3 Teaching and Doctoral Cooperation with the East China Normal University (ECNU), Shanghai	51
5.4 The IFSH Doctoral Supervision Program	52
5.5 Teaching by IFSH Staff in 2008	52
6. Services	55
6.1 Public Relations	55
6.2 Peace Research Sponsoring Association (VFIF)	56
6.3 Library, Documentation and Homepage of the IFSH in 2007	56
7. Personnel and Bodies	59
7.1 Board of Trustees	59
7.2 Scientific Advisory Board	59
7.3 Institute Council	60
7.4. Staff Members at the IFSH 2008	60
8. Publications	62
8.1 IFSH Series	62
8.2 Peace Report	63
8.3. OSCE Yearbook	64
8.4 Publications by IFSH Members of Staff in 2008	66
9. Statistical Annex	75



1. Director's Foreword – The Work of the IFSH in 2008

“Is this what the new Cold War looks like?” This was the opening question in a major news article on the front page of America's most widely read newspaper, USA Today, on 11 August 2008, three days after the start of hostilities in Georgia. More alarmingly, the question was answered with a “yes”. Supporting evidence was provided in the form of strong statements made by Russian, Georgian and American politicians.



But while relations between Russia and the West deteriorated during 2008, reaching their lowest point during the war in the Caucasus in August, the comparison with the Cold War goes too far. The first contribution to this annual report demonstrates that the war in Georgia was the result of unresolved conflicts from the period during and immediately after the end of the Cold War, not expansionistic efforts to grab power on the part of Russia or the USA. However, the war also made unmistakably clear that Russia's relationship with the West has sharply deteriorated. The rapid reactions of the EU and the OSCE following the outbreak of fighting indicated that Europe possesses functioning institutions of crisis management, although they were deployed too late. Expanding these institutions and anchoring them in a system of European security that is based on prevention with the aim of avoiding crises such as the one in August 2008 is something with which the IFSH has been concerned since its foundation.

As well as the war in Georgia, the major themes in the discourse of peace research and security policy during 2008 were Iran's nuclear programme, attempted terrorist attacks in Europe, the deteriorating situation in Afghanistan, and the crisis in arms control. Members of IFSH staff made their expertise available to decision makers and the broader public in formal and informal discussions, interviews, advisory opinions, and a range of publications. The statistical appendix documents just how extensive this aspect of the Institute's work is. The IFSH website was also expanded in 2008 with the addition of a section showcasing statements and opinions on current topics.

There is great demand for the IFSH to comment on current events. The Institute already has a strong profile in the German media, and but it is also becoming increasingly well known world-wide. The IFSH was nominated by an expert panel as one of the world's top think tanks, although it did not make it onto the list of the 80 leading contenders.¹ There is also strong demand for the provision of advice directly to political decision makers in Germany and, increasingly, also in other European countries, particularly in relation to the OSCE, non-proliferation and arms control, and German and European security and defence policy.

A new field of activity with a growing significance for the IFSH is the training of diplomats and other experts. The training programme for Kazakh diplomats that began in 2007 – Kazakhstan is preparing to assume the Chairmanship of the OSCE in 2010 – continued and expanded in 2008. Agreements have already been signed to run further training programmes for Kazakh and Lithuanian diplomats during 2009 – Lithuania will hold the OSCE Chairmanship in 2011. Advanced teaching in areas of the Institute's special expertise completes the IFSH's educational portfolio. For a number of years now, this has included support for postgraduate students, a structured doctoral supervision programme, and the Master of Peace and Security Studies degree course, which is run by the IFSH together with the University of Hamburg. In addition, the staff of the IFSH take part in teaching activities outside the Institute as much as possible, especially at the University of Hamburg and at international summer schools.

The foundation of all the IFSH's publicity, consulting, and educational work is the Institute's core competency: academic research.

¹ http://www.sas.upenn.edu/irp/documents/2008_Global_Go_To_Think_Tanks.pdf



The academic work of the IFSH is guided by its intermediate-term work programme, the content of which was discussed at the IFSH in 2007, and which was adopted by the Institute's governing bodies in 2008. The title of the work programme is 'The Transnationalization of Risks of Violence as a Challenge to European Peace and Security Policy'. Transnational risks of violence are defined as cross-border threats that involve at least one non-state actor. The contexts in which dangers of this kind arise include international terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and other weapons technologies, state failure, regional conflicts, organised crime, environmental degradation, climate change, and a lack of economic development. The work programme focuses above all on the analysis of strategies and activities of key security actors that aim to prevent, contain, and manage transnational risks of violence. The geographical focus generally falls on Europe and adjacent regions. At the centre of the IFSH's analyses are the two major European security organizations, the EU and the OSCE. This work programme seeks to build upon traditional strengths of the IFSH, such as the interlinking of peace research and security policy, analysis of the policies of European institutions, and multidisciplinary approaches to research, and apply them to new fields. The intention is to extend the Institute's existing expertise in analysing conflicts and conflict management at the level of European states, which it has built up over years, to include research into transnational risks of violence. The war in Georgia has shown that the Institute also needs to continue to research conflicts between European states if it is to maintain its position as one of the leading institutions in the fields of peace research and security policy.

The following three introductory articles are intended to give an impression of the range of academic work that is carried out at the IFSH. While the contribution by Marietta König and Wolfgang Zellner is concerned with analysis of the current Georgian crisis and its consequences in terms of peace and security policy, Regina Heller traces the continuities and discontinuities in the counter-terrorism policies of the European Union on the basis of a comprehensive evaluation of EU documents. Her contribution is based upon a study carried out within the scope of EUSECON, a project funded by the European Commission's Seventh Framework Programme, with a particular focus on economic aspects of counter-terrorism policy and the combating of organised crime in and by the EU. The third text provides a brief summary of a doctoral thesis in the field of Physics. Jan Stupl carried out original research into whether it is possible to shoot down rockets or satellites using a high-energy laser. The answer has considerable importance for international arms-control policy with regard to missile defence and the protection of satellites.

For the first time, this Annual Report details all the academic projects carried out at the IFSH in 2008 using the same format in which they are presented in the Institute's annual research programme (which, along with the intermediate-term work programme, can be found at <http://www.ifsh.de/IFSH/profil/forschung.htm>, the former only in German, the latter also in English). The codes assigned to each project indicate not only the department within the IFSH responsible for them and the year in which work on them began (with 07 standing for 2007 or earlier), but also the type of project: F for major research projects, NF for research projects carried out by junior scholars; P for small research projects or publications; and B for consultancy work. Comparing the Annual Report with the research programme allows the IFSH's governing bodies to measure the success of the Institute's work. Following the adoption of the Institute's charter in 2007, the Advisory Board now plays a particularly important role in this. Prof. Cord Jakobeit from the University of Hamburg has been elected to chair the Advisory Board.

Publications are key evidence of the original research being carried out at the IFSH. During 2008, IFSH members of staff published 167 discrete texts (not counting texts with more than one IFSH author more than once), including eight edited volumes and three monographs. The fact that 19 pieces appeared in peer-reviewed journals is particularly strong evidence of the quality of the IFSH's work. Nine of these were subject to double-blind review, while in the case of the remaining ten, the identity of the author was not concealed from the reviewer.

Further evidence of the IFSH's emphasis on research is the support provided to young academics. Eighteen doctoral candidates were active at the IFSH during 2008, most of them being supervised by more than one IFSH member of staff. In addition, IFSH staff supervise PhD students enrolled at external academic institutions. Five doctoral dissertations were completed by IFSH postgraduate



students during the year, and four new doctoral dissertation projects were begun. A total of 27 MPS students completed that course's sixth master's programme, while 28 enrolled in the seventh in October 2008.

A remarkable feature of 2008 was the very high level of third-party funds successfully acquired compared to previous years. At 1.356 million euros, the volume of funding received was 75 per cent up on 2007. This approximately matched the level of funding provided by the City of Hamburg. The main reasons for this expansion are the successful participation in proposals under the EU's Seventh Framework Programme – the IFSH is playing a leading role in two projects – and the considerable revenues paid by various Ministries of Foreign Affairs to CORE for consultancy and training services. Although a number of projects failed to find funding during 2008, the constant efforts to secure third-party funding also led to a growth in the volume of funds secured in other areas of the IFSH's work. Not all successful applications translate immediately into income. The two EU projects, for instance, will last for 28 and 48 months, respectively. Actual revenue received from third-party funding was therefore, at 870,000 euros, significantly lower than the level of funds acquired but will increase accordingly in the coming years.

While third-party funding has grown, the support of the City of Hamburg, the IFSH's founder and major sponsor, remains indispensable. It was therefore especially gratifying for the institute to receive prominent mention in the coalition agreement signed by the new state government of Hamburg last year: "Against a background of globalisation, the coalition partners see an increased need for the work of the IFSH and agree to secure its ability to function effectively".² Without the moral and material support of the City of Hamburg, specifically from the Department of Science and Research, the IFSH could not perform the work it does. Special thanks is owed to the long-serving Chairman of the IFSH Board of Trustees, State Secretary Roland Salchow, who was replaced by Senator Herlind Gundelach in May 2008.

An institute like ours gains some of its vitality from the turnover of personnel. Nonetheless, it is always a loss when longstanding members of staff leave, especially when they have played a considerable role in shaping the work of the IFSH. That was indisputably true over many years of Hans-Joachim Giessmann, who left the IFSH in October to become Director of the Berghof Foundation's Research Centre in Berlin. He leaves a gap that the Institute is trying to fill by parcelling out his responsibilities. His successor as Head of the ZEUS research unit is Hans-Georg Erhart, while responsibility for the MPS degree course has passed to Götz Neuneck, who has also been named Deputy Director of the IFSH.

Also in 2008, the IFSH drew up an equal opportunities plan for women and Regina Heller was elected Equal Opportunities Officer. Ute Runge was re-elected to the chair of the Staff Association. The Management Board and the Staff Association concluded the mandatory employer-staff agreement on performance-related pay.

The 2008 Annual Report documents a successful year. Many people have contributed to this. It is the privilege of the Director to report achievements that are his only in part.

Hamburg, February 2008

Michael Brzoska

² http://www.cduhamburg.de/27002/Uploaded/2008_koalitionsvertrag.pdf

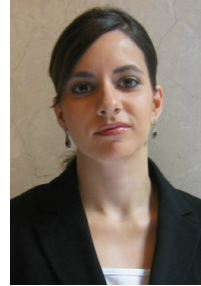


2. Current Topics in the Institute's Work 2008

2.1 Caucasus-Conflict

Marietta König/Wolfgang Zellner

The International Political Dimension of the Five-day War in Georgia



In the 1990s, a series of wars was fought in the Caucasus – the Georgian-South Ossetian War, the Georgian-Abkhazian War, the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh and both Chechen wars. Although all of the wars involved numerous victims, were brutal and led, in some cases, to thousands of dead and hundreds of thousands of refugees, and the conflicts are still unresolved today, none of them attained international political significance. It was only the most recent, the shortest and the least deadly of all Caucasus wars, the five-day war over South Ossetia in August 2008, which approached this quality. The Georgian War of 2008 sounded an alarm, registered world-wide, because, for the first time since the end of the East-West conflict, the USA and Russia were on opposite sides in a militarily conducted regional conflict. An event which was actually only of sub-regional significance achieved international political relevance because it abruptly made clear the dramatically deteriorating relationship between the “West” and the “East – vanquishing outgrown political categories which, once again, had taken hold behind the backs of all the actors.

Cooperative Security Policy in Europe fails

The most general and most important finding is that the cooperative security policy in Europe, introduced with the 1990 Paris Charter, and also that between the USA and Russia has failed. It is a moot point, thereby, to discuss whether cooperative security is only “seriously endangered” or whether it has, in fact, already failed. It is clear that the countries in Europe no longer behave in accordance with the principles of cooperative security. This applies to all significant security policy areas, for unresolved regional conflicts as well as for arms control and new arms projects, in which it can be observed that these spheres of activity are increasingly intermeshed with each other in a negative way, which further complicates the solution to individual questions. In addition, as could be observed especially clearly in the 2008 Georgian War, there is an increasing asymmetry of security policy perceptions: What appears on one side to be good, correct and fair is perceived by the other side as a threat and aggression. It is just such asymmetrically entangled threat perceptions that cooperative security policy was intended to overcome, on the assumption that joint security and stability interests dominate and divergent spheres of interest can and must be resolved through negotiations and compromises. Cooperative security policy means first talking with one another and then acting (jointly). This principle has never been implemented in its entirety however and has been increasingly eroded since about 1999.

One of the first major disagreements between the West and Russia involved NATO's air war against Serbia in 1999. Despite temporary cooperation, the conflict over this war and the fate of Kosovo pervaded the entire development until spring 2008 when most Western countries recognized the independence of Kosovo over Russia's protest. In 2003 a solution for the Transdnistrian conflict in the republic of Moldova ultimately failed over the question of how much influence the Russian Federation should be granted in the solution. In general it can be said that Russia and the West hardly work together anymore on solutions for open regional conflicts, but rather that these have more and more become a showcase for a more or less open battle for power and influence, which makes their solution increasingly difficult. This perhaps applies least to the dispute over Nagorno-Karabakh. Armenian Nagorno-Karabakh citizens are supported in their secession efforts



by Armenia. All of their actions are oriented towards Armenia while the Russian influence is marginal here. Because Russian interests are barely affected by this conflict, Russia, *together* with the USA and the EU countries, is making an effort to find a quick solution. However, the parties to the conflict have not yet been able to bring themselves to do this. The fact that Russia and the USA were on opposite sides of a militarily conducted power conflict in the 2008 Georgian War is, however, indicative of a new quality to the competition for power.

In the area of international and European arms control, the developments which have been observed since the beginning of this decade have, almost without exception been negative. In December 2001 the USA withdrew from the ABM Treaty which, with the exception of one system, forbade strategic missile defense and had, up to that point, been considered to be an indispensable element of strategic nuclear arms control. It hardly need be said that this was a preparatory step for the US global missile defense system project. From 2005 it became increasingly clear that this project, with planned components in Poland and the Czech Republic, would also affect Europe – over the categorical objections of Russia. And ultimately in December 2007, Russia suspended the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty) because the NATO countries had not ratified the Adapted CFE (ACFE), which had been signed in 1999. And this did not happen because NATO, at the instigation of the USA, had made the ratification of the ACFE Treaty dependent on the complete fulfillment of the so-called Istanbul Commitments, i.e. the withdrawal of all Russian troops from Georgia and Moldova. Since the 2008 Georgian War, the resultant recognition by Russia of the independence of Abkhazia and South Ossetia and the deployment of Russian troops in both regions, there is no way out of this package deal if it is going to be maintained at all. If the CFE Treaty collapses, then an indispensable core element of the European arms control regime, which is or was unique world-wide in the range of its obligations, the intrusiveness of the verification system and its cooperative composition, will collapse with it.

While the value of European arms control has been increasingly qualified in recent years, the significance of military [re]armament, of military bases and of alliances has again increased. This applies, in particular, to successive enlargement of NATO – in the last round in April 2004 seven countries were taken on at once, among them three on the territory of the former Soviet Union. Here, the objection of Russia that the military infrastructure of NATO was advancing ever closer to its borders was always rejected with the standard argument that the Russian Federation is not accorded a veto over the accession of sovereign states to NATO. Correct as this statement, as such, may be, it does not answer the questions of what goals the constant expansion of NATO is meant to serve and what relationship it has to the greater goal of the new constitution of cooperative security in Europe. It can hardly be denied that the unconditional promise of the NATO Summit Meeting in April 2008 to grant membership to Georgia and Ukraine (at an undetermined point in the future) can only be understood by Russia as a provocation. For Russia has had to learn, not only from the altercation over US missile defense, that the assurance of the Alliance in the NATO-Russia Founding Act of 1997 not to station any additional “substantial combat forces” is not worth much in case of doubt. For one thing this term is not defined anywhere; for another, today it is less about the stationing of large troop contingents than about the establishment of military infrastructures such as the new US bases in Bulgaria and Romania, which have also been criticized by Russia in the CFE context. In view of the multiplicity of military political initiatives of the USA, the question: What greater goal these are meant to be serving? – can be asked. The impression arises, thereby, that the Bush Administration – without considering the fact that it needed and also sought the cooperation of Russia in its own areas (anti-terrorism, Afghanistan and non-proliferation) – pursued, all in all, a remake of the military containment policy *vis-à-vis* Russia. Thus the future will be decidedly dependent on how far American Russian policy changes in the Obama administration.

In this context, little Georgia plays such a prominent role that it was no accident that war broke out there and that this (war) attracted world-wide attention: Georgia, both from the perspective of its hoped-for accession to NATO and also with respect to the build up of its armed forces by the USA, is an important element of the military containment of Russia as well as in a particularly sensitive region, the Caucasus. Beyond that, two ethno-territorial conflicts, unresolved for 20 years, have



now been unilaterally “resolved”. If establishing cooperative security anew in Europe does not succeed – and this would mean an extensive realignment of American, Russian and, to some extent, European policies – then it is to be feared that this example of unilateral action will set a precedent – with all the consequences that that brings in its wake.

Russia between defiant reaction and great power dreams

Russia has long limited itself to protests when it saw its interests being hurt. This had a lot to do with the political chaos and the economic weaknesses of the Yeltsin period – one need only recall the economic crisis of 1998. However, since 2000 the premises for Russian foreign policy have fundamentally changed as a result of the authoritarian consolidation under President Vladimir Putin and the substantially higher state income due to the steeply rising oil prices. The Russian leadership has become considerably more self-confident. Russia wants to be treated and respected as a great power. Thereby, Russia's self-perception as a “great power” has become *one* significant driving force of Russian foreign policy, however questionable its objective bases may be. Russia certainly does, indeed, approach great power status with respect to the size of its territory, its nuclear weapons and energy resources however, in many other respects, this is not the case. Thus despite diversification, the Russian economy remains essentially dependent on the export of raw materials (and weapons) and in many sectors of civilian production it is not competitive internationally. Among the 100 largest firms in the world in 2008, there was only one Russian company (Gazprom) but more than 40 American companies and a good 30 from EU states. So it is not surprising that the Russian economy has proven to be particularly vulnerable in the current financial crisis. Militarily too, the Georgian War has just shown that the conventional Russian armed forces operate rather clumsily.

The new elements of strength notwithstanding, warnings and protests were also the chief elements of Russian foreign policy in the first six years of Putin's presidency. Putin's speech to the Munich Security Conference in 2007 represented a final warning. Unfortunately this speech was not taken seriously in the West. The indignation about Putin's very direct rhetoric prevented a discussion on the Russian security concerns which he enunciated. With the suspension of the CFE Treaty in December 2007, Russia for the first time acted openly in the context of European security policy, but this action was still of a reactive nature: Reaction to the non-ratification of the ACFE by the NATO states. With the Georgian war, however, Russian action took on a proactive unilateralism. Although from all that we know about it, the Georgian President Micheil Saakashvili started this war, Russia was, to all appearances, a part of the escalation process leading up to it and the Russian reaction to the Georgian attack was disproportionate. The fact that the Russian armed forces did not limit themselves to South Ossetia but also occupied Abkhazia and (temporarily) significant parts of core Georgia, shows that, for the Russian leadership, it was not simply about restoring the *status quo ante* but also about punishing Saakashvili and about giving a clear signal, to the USA above all, but also to the CIS-states, that Russia was prepared to use military force to defend its vital interests, especially in its neighborhood.

This was underpinned by a political act that went substantially further – the unilateral recognition of the independence of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Thereby, besides the reaction to Western policies, the unilateral military action to defend the interests perceived as vital in the so-called “near abroad” is much more in evidence as a second *modus operandi* of Russian foreign policy. This makes some of the countries addressed there more careful, but will certainly lead to Russia becoming more alone and isolated. The fact that the recognition of the independence of Abkhazia and South Ossetia was characterized as unacceptable not only by Western politicians, without exception, but was also not supported by Russian allies in the “Organization of the Treaty on Collective Security” and in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (among them China) clearly shows how far this isolation goes but also what far-reaching isolation Russia is prepared to bear in order to demonstrate its quality (also militarily) as a great power, capable of acting.

Thus it is, above all, the two approaches of (unilateral) reaction to Western steps and unilateral (also military) action to demonstrate great power quality, which motivate Russian foreign policy in



a fluid interdependency. In addition, at a declaratory level, there is the call for a legally binding framework within which all this should be bindingly regulated – currently in the form of President Dmitri Medvedev's suggestion for a European security treaty. How this could work, given the multiplicity of conflicts and problems, remains unclear. Russia has not yet provided details on Medvedev's proposal. None of this is a strategy – and certainly not a long-term one. Rather, Russia is apparently prepared, for the sake of short-term success, to block out the long-term consequences. A tendency to militarily instrumentalized, unilateral dealing has also developed out of the usual Russian protest reaction to Western actions. The direct and indirect conflict situations with Georgia have played a significant role in this.

Fundamental Assessment and Positional Differences among the EU States

Within the EU, the Georgian War in 2008 highlighted two current moments: first, thanks to the strong and active French presidency, the European Union displayed an astonishing and, in many quarters, unexpected ability for crisis management. This was partly because the mediation efforts of the French President, Nicolas Sarkozy were accepted by all sides, especially by Russia but also by the USA. This elevated role of the EU was possible because crisis management through the EU is essentially “done” by the presidency. The other member countries must, indeed, agree to the results achieved but have only limited influence on their substance. In this respect the French presidency was a stroke of luck for the ability of the EU to carry out quick crisis management. On the other hand, the war in the Caucasus has also shown, with great clarity, that in all questions connected directly or indirectly with the relationship to Russia, EU Europeans hold not only different but, to some extent, completely contrary positions which, in consequence, result in two mutually exclusive strategies for the dealings with Russia, namely cooperative integration *versus* containment. Here, the two groups of states which stand behind these strategies are described, not exactly falsely but insufficiently differentiated, as old and new EU members.

For, on the one hand, Great Britain or Sweden can be counted with the Russia-critical group; on the other hand Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia advocate, as a rule, for a cooperative course with respect to Russia. Both groups are strong enough within the EU to have a veto position. How diametrically opposed the positions are can be seen, for example, in the issue of the possible accession of Georgia to NATO. For the Baltic States or Poland, the accession of Georgia to the Alliance (*Membership Action Plan*) which had not yet been concretely set in motion, was a crucial reason why Russia was able to intervene militarily. Consequently, this means admitting Georgia (and also Ukraine) as quickly as possible to NATO. From the perspective of cooperative integration, the NATO decision of April 2008 was an unnecessary provocation of Russia which contributed to the escalation of the situation in Caucasus. In consequence, this means postponing Georgia's NATO accession to an unclear point in the future, particularly because the Saakashvili government has proven to be unpredictable and unreliable from a security policy point of view. There remain, thus, three possible courses of action for the EU in its dealings *vis-à-vis* Russia on all the questions related to the bilateral relationship, from energy questions to NATO enlargement, arms control and regional conflicts: either mutual blockades or pragmatic muddling through or bringing itself to begin a strategic discussion within the EU in order to work through the differences and come to a new common understanding. Since the first option is not possible because the EU must act and the third would need at least a decade to yield results, only a return to the routines of daily business remains. However, this also means that we have known since the Georgian War of 2008 – at the latest – that the EU is not in a position, either today or in the foreseeable future, to have a consistent strategy *vis-à-vis* Russia.

A Fresh Breeze from the USA?

It is indeed not very flattering for EU-Europeans and Russians, but the impulses for a positive change will most likely come – if at all – from the USA. At present no significant signals from the EU can be expected. The positions of its member states are too dissonant. And Russia, with its unilateral action, undercuts its declaratory commitment to multilateralism in a way that makes its



policies less legitimate and less predictable. If the Obama administration, as announced, quickly tackles the question of extending the START-II Treaty on the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons – and that necessarily includes a dialogue on missile defense – then much would be gained for the American-Russian relationship. If then, there were recognition that a multiyear pause for reflection on the question of or negotiations on NATO enlargement is appropriate, the EU Europeans, Russians and Americans could set about remedying the damage caused by thinking that cooperative security could be dispensed with.



2.2 Security and Economics

Regina Heller

The Price of (In-)Security: Analyses of the Costs of Transnational Security Risks in the EU



The economic integration of the European Union (EU) is advancing at a fast pace. With the creation of the Single European Market in 1992, cross-border exchange of goods, services, capital and persons was significantly eased. From an economic point of view, this process has strengthened the resiliency of the united political and economic systems in global competition. However, from a security policy perspective, the new freedom of movement also has disadvantages. For, in the shadow of integration, new possibilities for action arise for actors to use these freedoms for illegal purposes or to try to undermine or destroy the twin gains from globalization and economic growth.¹

From a security policy point of view these effects are thus counterproductive for the primary goals of economic integration. New phenomena and actors create new and, above all, undesirable costs. This applies in particular, to international terrorism and trans-nationally organized crime. Since the 1990s, decision-makers in the EU have pointed, with increasing regularity and intensity, to the security risks, their potential to endanger the political and economic stability of the Union and, not least, to the possible costs of their spread throughout the EU. Yet what costs do these sources of insecurity generate, how high are they and how useful could measures to combat them be?

European Security Economics: Challenges of a new area of research

The research on European security economics examines the question of how the negative dynamic of economic integration and insecurity in the EU can be prised open without putting the advantages of globalization on the line. Here, this new area of research deals with the costs of (in-)security in the EU. It pursues an interdisciplinary approach and strives to enrich the extensive economic research on the interplay between security and economy with insights from the social sciences. For, up until now the object of investigation has only been vaguely outlined and exhibits a number of shortcomings.

- *Limited research scope:* Security economics is a collective term in economic research for very different research areas. The only thing they have in common is that they deal with the investigation of various sources of insecurity, such as, for example conflicts, (organized) crime, terrorism, natural catastrophes or industrial accidents. However, in the past, these have always been studied in isolation from one another. To date, there is no coherent analytical framework on which basis an integrated economically oriented analysis of the various security risks could be conducted.
- *Limited knowledge of structure and of the operational rationales of the actors of insecurity:* In economic research, the empirical literature concentrates primarily on the macro-economic level, i.e. on the study of the actual economic consequences of insecurity. This limited perspective curtails the understanding of the causes and processes that underlie it. To date the science of economics knows only very little about the microeconomic connections with insecurity such as, for example, the structural characteristics, the cost-benefit calculation by the actors of insecurity and the influence of insecurity-promoting factors.

¹ Brück, T./Karaisl, M./Schneider, F. (2007): Survey on Economics of Security with Particular Focus on the Possibility to Create a Network of Centres of Excellence and on the Interplay between Costs of Terrorism and Anti-Terror Measures – the State of Play Research, Draft Report. Berlin: DIW



- *Absent analysis of the motives for and consequences of security policy counterstrategies:* Just as little has economic research, up to now, examined the operational rationales of political and economic actors in the defense against and examination of insecurity. There are, actually, robust empirical data, which indicate a plausible connection between insecurity and economic behavior, but neither the causal factors nor the cost-benefit calculation of the security actors is very well known. Also the (possible negative or counterproductive) consequences of security policy counterstrategies have, up to now, not been sufficiently highlighted.

What does (In-) security cost? Assessments of political decision-makers using the example of terrorism and organized crime

What can be said, for instance about the rationale for the dealings of European political actors in the defense against and examination of insecurity? In a 2006 memorandum, the European Commission determined: "Security involves high costs."² But exactly what costs do the political decision-makers in the EU anticipate? What determines the price of (in-)security? The "new" security risks such as international terrorism and transnational organized crime are distinguished, above all, by a certain blurriness and inconstancy. That means that the negative consequences of these risks to European societies and economies can turn out very differently.

Immediate costs and consequences of insecurity

The political decision-makers of the EU and in the EU member states already looked into a variety of considerations with respect to the immediate consequences of terrorism and organized crime for Europe in the 1990s, that is, after the emergence of discussions on the "new" security risks. However, these initial considerations were on a very general level, which was related not least to the fact that, up until then, only very little had been known about the structure and the mode of operation of such new sources of insecurity for European societies. This is not surprising, in that the considerations of the possible consequences of terrorism and those of organized crime were almost identical. Traditionally both of them were, at the core, defined in the EU as "offenses" i.e. as criminal behavior³, an analysis which endures even today

It was only around the turn of millennium that the EU formulated the possible consequences of terrorism and organized crime in more detail in two separate documents: in the *Strategy of the European Union for the Beginning of the New Millennium* (also *Millennium-Strategy*) of 1999⁴ and in a framework decision of the Council on 13 June 2002 on combating terrorism. This latter decision occurred as an immediate reaction to the attacks of 11 September 2001.⁵ In both documents, an extensive analysis was undertaken of the threat emanating from these two security risks as well as the possible consequences. Economically induced cost-benefit considerations apparently play no greater role here. At least the term "cost" did not appear in any form, quite apart from there being no attempt to quantify the conceivable consequences of these risks. Rather, the statement spoke more generally of "losses" or "damages". These were, in turn, divided into different categories, among them the physical and psychological consequences for the individual, social and political consequences, damage to the infrastructure as well as economic consequences, that is, direct losses and costs to the economy. The latter play a greater role in the EU documentation on organized crime than in the area of terrorism, above all, because it is assumed that the economic conse-

2 Commission of the European Communities (2006): Commission Staff Working Document - Annex to the communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament: Evaluation of EU Policies on Freedom, Security and Justice – Impact Assessment {COM(2006) 332 final}; SEC(2006) 815. Brussels, 28. June 2006: 18.

3 European Council (1996): Conclusions on the report of the High-level group on organised crime, in: EU-Bulletin 4-1997, chapter 5. Justice and home affairs cooperation. Dublin, 28. April 1996.

4 European Union, The prevention and control of organised crime: a strategy for the beginning of the new millennium, Official Journal C 124 of 3.5.2000.

5 Council of the European Union (2002): Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA of 13 June 2002 on combating terrorism. (2002/475/JHA), Official Journal L 164 of 22.6.2002: 3-7.



quences of organized crime are easier to measure on the basis of lost legal or confiscated illegal goods.

Without a doubt the terror attacks of 11 September 2001 and their destabilizing effects on the economy world-wide brought new impulses for a change in the handling of the cost aspects. Calculations estimate the macro-economic damages of the 11th of September to be up to two billion US dollars – with a not-insignificant effect on Europe as well. Fundamentally, this magnitude makes clear how complex the structures of the world economy are, how very interdependent the individual national economies are and how vulnerable they are. Terror attacks such as the 11th of September thus can cause macro-economic secondary damage which goes well beyond the direct economic losses and costs. If one wants to figure out the economic costs of such huge catastrophes, then, in addition to the direct costs, indirect costs – caused, for example, by the interruption in the supply chain and production cycles, as a result of short and long-term medical care of victims or slumps in the stock markets and declining trust of investors in the stability of the markets – must also be considered.

Since 2004/2005 a tendency to emphasize the direct and indirect costs of insecurity more strongly in the documents of the EU and its member states can be observed. Along with this there have been attempts at developing new methods with which the costs of terrorism and organized crime in the EU can be reliably calculated. In 2004 Great Britain, as the first EU country, attempted to develop indicators, to measure the direct and indirect consequences of transnational organized crime for the British national economy.⁶ In 2006 the European Commission made attempts to model the costs of terror attacks on critical infrastructures, such as nuclear power plants, chemical and biological laboratories or transportation and telecommunications networks.⁷ However, these models of cost calculation differ considerably with respect to the definition and the scope of the respective selected indicators. In consequence, the results and computations turn out very differently and are not appropriate for systematic use. The problem of the non-quantifiability of immaterial costs, in particular, has not been resolved methodically. Also the attempt to offset a (lost) human life with money may still arouse ethical concerns and objections.

Costs and Benefits of Measures against Insecurity

The strategies of the EU on fighting terrorism and organized crime have developed and differentiated since the middle of the 1990s, slowly at first and mostly with respect to an apparent threat of international terrorism – as a rule in reaction to an attack. The EU has increasingly emerged as an active player in the formulation and coordination of European policies in the areas of justice and home affairs and has provided significant impulses for the development of strategies and joint methods for combating crime and terror.

At first the efforts of the EU concentrated on the coordination and harmonization of legislation in the member states as well as improved EU-wide cooperation in combating crime, through, *inter alia*, the establishment of Europol and Eurojust. Two aspects played a significant role in the further development and formulation of a strategy which also shapes the overall understanding in the EU of security and security policy: first, that sources of insecurity, such as international terrorism and transnational organized crime have manifold faces and causes. Appropriate strategies for combating them must allow for this diversity in forms of expression and scope and be applied comprehensively and preventively. And secondly, since the EU Council Summit of 1999 in Tampere, the conviction has taken hold that, with respect to transnational security risks, internal and external security are increasingly merged with each other.⁸ From this can be inferred that any counterstrategy must be effective both within the EU and beyond. All in all this means: combating terror and crime

6 United Kingdom Home Office (2004): One Step Ahead. A 21st Century Strategy to Defeat Organised Crime, Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Home Department by Command of Her Majesty. London: UK Home Office, March 2004.

7 Commission of the European Communities (2006): Commission Staff Working Document, op. cit.: 18

8 European Council (1999): Presidency Conclusions. Tampere, 15./16. October 1999.



must be aligned multi-vectorally and include the various dimensions of insecurity, both temporally and spatially.

Naturally, considering the limited resources available for combating terror and crime, such a multi-vectorally designed strategy initially presents the political decision-makers with considerable practical problems. Which problem areas and spheres of activity will be given priority and how many resources will be employed, where and when? In the attempt to determine the costs to the EU member states for combating terror and crime, one is naturally quickly faced with limits. Comparisons between the member states are notably difficult because of their different sizes, the degree to which they are affected as well as institutional and organizational structures (division of competencies, existence and participation of various bureaucrats and institutions, various allocations in the public budgets, etc.). If one orients oneself to the category used by Eurostat – “public order and security” – under which many of the measures carried out in EU member states in the area of combating terrorism and crime fall, one can, at least, determine general trends; Since the early 1990s expenditures in this area have risen continually, with Great Britain and Spain currently registering the highest costs in a European comparison

The EU also earmarks financial means in its budget for combating terrorism and crime, especially in the area of Justice and Home Affairs (JHA), in EU internal structural promotion as well as within the framework of aid policy for third countries. For the current household phase 2007-2013 a series of JHA-relevant financing programs on the scale of several hundred million Euros are to be deployed especially for combating international terrorism and organized crime. In 2006, within the framework of external aid policy the *stability instrument* was created in addition to other instruments.⁹ To begin with, it makes available financial means, amounting to a total of 2.6 billion Euros, for immediate crisis reaction and stability promotion in third countries until 2013. International terrorism and transnational organized crime are explicitly mentioned here as destabilizing factors which are intended to be stemmed with the help of this instrument.

Overshadowing everything is the question of what benefit the political strategies in the EU and the measures against terrorism and organized crime, which have been planned and carried out, actually provide for European societies and economies? Although the EU, in the allocation of financial resources, has always – and, not least, as justification to the general public – held up “effectiveness” and “(cost) efficiency” as the guiding principles of its expenditures policies, the cost-benefit aspects have, up until now, played a subordinate role in security policy. Given the new security risks and the necessity of finding adequate answers to them, this has changed. Thus, in 2006, the Commission suggested organizing anti-terror policy and combating crime in accordance with the following cost-benefit criteria.¹⁰

- *Effectiveness*: The financial means must be so allocated that the security policy measures show a deterrent and preventive impact. A positive and quantifiable effect on European economies must be demonstrable.
- *(Cost) efficiency*: Security measures must be worthwhile. Cost efficiency is easier to measure in the area of combating crime than in the area of combating terrorism, since the immediate financial losses which occur as a result of organized criminal activities, are more easily identified. Preventive security measures against terrorism can quickly be seen as a waste of money, especially if the anticipated threat scenario does not materialize.

9 Regulation (EC) No 1717/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2006 establishing an Instrument for Stability, Official Journal OJ L 327 of 24.11.2006, 1-11.

10 Commission of the European Communities (2006): Commission Staff Working Document – Accompanying document to the Proposal for a Council Directive on the identification and designation of European Critical Infrastructure and the assessment of the need to improve their protection: Impact Assessment {COM(2006) 787 final; SEC(2006) 1648}; SEC(2006) 1654. Brussels, 12. December 2006: 12-28.



- *Proportionality*: The possible costs of the measures should not exceed their expected usefulness. This principle should, if possible, not only be limited to the financial aspects, but also incorporate the balance between freedom and security.

In 2005 and 2006, the EU commissioned a cost-benefit estimate of JHA relevant measures. In the area of organized crime the programs Grotius II, Oisín II, STOP II, Falcone and Hippocrates were evaluated *ex post facto* in relationship to their efficiency and cost effectiveness.¹¹ However, the results are only generalizable to a limited extent, since the evaluation criteria are tailored especially to the individual programs. The results of a commissioned cost-benefit analysis of terrorism-relevant EU projects are not yet in.¹²

Conclusion

Only step by step did the awareness of the costs of (in-)security develop among the European security actors. In the past 15 years, relevant considerations have become ever more differentiated. Yet the efforts to date to quantify the costs of international terrorism and transnational organized crime in the EU are still only in the early stages. The economically-guided documentation of the immediate costs and consequences of insecurity and of the relevant counter-actions is very fragmentary and characterized by considerable recording problems. In particular the determination of indirect costs is still largely unresolved. Cost comparisons between EU member states as well as efforts to measure the effectiveness and the (cost) efficiency of countermeasures have also proven to be difficult. In the light of these difficulties and challenges which confront the European decision-makers, the research on European security economy still has a multitude of difficult tasks to resolve.

11 European Commission (2005): Ex post evaluation of the Grotius II, Oisín II, STOP II, Falcone and Hippocrates Programmes and Interim Evaluation of the AGIS Programme. Final Report, Ref. JAI/D4/2004/01. Brussels: Directorate General Freedom, Security and Justice, undated

12 European Commission (2006): Invitation to tender. Framework contract for evaluation. Brussels, undated.



2.3 Airborne Lasers

Jan Stupl

The ABL High Energy Laser – a new weapons system for anti-missile defense?



High energy lasers are new weapons systems which allow for a broad spectrum of uses and [which], within the framework of preventive arms control, should be subject to a technology consequences assessment procedure in order to be able to evaluate possible destabilizing effects.

On 1 December 2008 the Northrop Grumman Company, announced in a press release, that it had, for the first time, activated the high energy laser of the so-called Airborne Laser.¹ The Airborne Laser (ABL) is a new weapons system developed by the Northrop Grumman Company, Boeing, Lockheed Martin and Raytheon on behalf of the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) of the United States. The goal of this ambitious project is to destroy ballistic missiles in flight with the help of a high energy laser built into an airplane. The activation of the laser prototype („First Light“) represents an important milestone for the project, which is, however, lagging seven years behind schedule and has, up to now, devoured 4.8 billion US dollars.²

In the following, the results of an independent analysis and evaluation of this [also] technologically ambitious project will be presented. It was compiled within the framework of a doctorate³ supervised by the interdisciplinary research group, “Disarmament, Arms Control and Risk Technologies” (IFAR²) in the Physics Department at the University of Hamburg in cooperation with the Institute for Laser and Equipment Systems Technology at the Hamburg University of Technology (TUHH). The study is based upon freely available information. In addition to its basic feasibility, the question of where the debris of a destroyed missile would strike was also studied. Above all the landing of the warhead of the destroyed missile in a populated area represents a considerable risk.

The American armaments program for the development of this airborne high energy laser is part of the efforts of the United States to construct a global defense system for ballistic missiles. The basic idea of the ABL project is building a high energy laser with multiple megawatts of constant power output into a Boeing 747 (jumbo jet); this plane would then patrol the area of friendly countries or international waters close by to enemy missile bases. Should missiles of these enemy bases take to the skies, they would be destroyed through high intensity laser radiation.

The flight path of a ballistic missile is divided into three phases: the propulsion or “booster” phase, the free flight phase and the re-entry phase. The goal of the ABL is the destruction of the missiles while they are still in the “booster phase”. During this brief period, the power unit of the offensive missiles is very visible and easily detectable, since the missile leaves behind a trail of hot exhaust gases, which can be detected with the help, for example, of infrared sensors. The detection and pursuit of a missile with sensors is, thus, easier by comparison to the later flight phases. However the propulsion phase of a missile only lasts a few minutes. For this reason shooting down a missile in this phase is time-critical. At the end of the propulsion phase, the missile and the warhead have reached the designated final speed. Afterwards a ballistic flight follows, i.e., from this point this is

1 Northrop Grumman Corporation: *Airborne Laser Achieves Weapon System 'First Light' by Firing Beam From Northrop Grumman-Built High-Energy Laser Through Beam Steering System*. http://www.irconnect.com/noc/press/pages/news_releases.html?d=155526. Redondo Beach, Calif., 1. December 2008. Press release

2 Bolkcom, Christopher; Hildreth, Steven A.; Congressional Research Service (Publisher.): *Airborne Laser (ABL): Issues for Congress*, 2007 (CRS Report for Congress RL32123), <http://fas.org/spp/crs/weapons/RL32123.pdf>. For the original schedule see: Director of Operational Test & Evaluation: *Missile Defense and Related Programs FY 1998 Annual Report*, <http://www.fas.org/spp/starwars/program/dote98/98abl.htm>.

3 Stupl, Jan: *Untersuchung der Wechselwirkung von Laserstrahlung mit Strukturelementen von Raumflugkörpern*, Dissertation, University of Hamburg, 2008, at: http://www.sub.uni-hamburg.de/opus/frontdoor.php?source_opus=3951.



comparable to the flight of a canon ball. Thus additional laser shelling no longer has any influence on the later point of impact or its debris. For the deployment scenario of an ABL, this means there must constantly be at least one plane in the air and within range of the launching area in order to be able to react to potential missile launches.

The use of a laser for missile defense, particularly in the booster phase appears at first glance to be a good choice for technical reasons. The laser beam moves ahead with the speed of light (ca. 300,000 km/s) and reaches the missile almost without any time delay. Considering the limited time for firing in the booster phase this seems positive. However the missile is, in any case, not destroyed instantaneously by the laser. The continual laser radiation leads to a gradual warming of a part of the missile body until, under certain circumstances, a temperature is reached which destroys the missile. The latter event can, in no way, be taken for granted. Thus the laser beam disperses with increasing distance from the laser source, similar to the light cone of a lamp. This applies both to the diffusion in a vacuum as well as in the atmosphere, although the expansion there is intensified still more through further effects. Through the expansion of the beam, the intensity decreases with increasing distance. This leads to the ABL no longer being capable of destroying the warhead of the missile itself as outlined the MDA deployment scenario (flight of the ABL over friendly territory and the shooting down of the missile over enemy territory). The warhead is designed for a reentry into the (earth's) atmosphere, during which high temperatures occur, and is particularly robustly secured thermally. Therefore the goal of the ABL is the destruction of a tank segment of the missile because this is more susceptible to warming. However, this means that the warhead may, in some circumstances, survive the ABL deployment completely undamaged, particularly if the warhead automatically separates from the tank segment before the destruction of the missile and flies on. Depending on how long beforehand the mechanism was activated, the warhead would strike somewhere between the missile's launch pad and the originally foreseen goal and could hit other states besides the actual parties to the conflict. There is an additional danger that the warhead could still explode.

Proponents of the ABL project maintain that the warhead would most likely land in the country in which the missile started.⁴ This statement will be examined at the end of this article with the help of a case study. Following a brief look at the status of the ABL program, methods developed within the framework of the analysis to evaluate the ABL system, using this case study, will be explained.

The Status of the ABL Weapons Program at the End of 2008

The ABL program was begun in 1998. Currently it is conducted under the supervision of the Missile Defense Agency (MDA). There is a prototype being prepared for its first test. Over the years, the status of the program has been downgraded from a procurement program to a purely demonstration program. Originally, an initial test against a ballistic missile was intended for 2002. However this date has been postponed several times, the last time to the middle of 2009. That difficulties have occurred is not really surprising because the ABL is made up of a combination of many technically extremely complex individual systems. The actual high energy laser in the ABL is meant to be controlled through a movable mirror directed at the starting missile. To detect them, a sensor system is available that controls this mirror. Finally, a built-in, so-called adaptive lens is meant to compensate as much as possible for the influence of atmospheric turbulence on the beam diffusion.

At the end of 2008, all the individual components were integrated into the plane for the first time. Currently various tests of the individual systems are being conducted, which are to be concluded with a test of the entire system in mid-2009. Up until now, 4.8 billion US dollars have been used

4 Reuters: *Missile Defense Hearing on Capitol Hill Reveals Bi-Partisan Support*, <http://www.reuters.com/article/pressRelease/idUS231198+02-Apr-2008+PRN20080402>, Washington, 2. April, 2008, „Lt. General Obering stated to the committee that Boost Phase provides three major advantages: (...) Defeats Ballistic Missile over territory it is launched from and the destroyed missile including its contents will fall on the territory; (...) Currently the Airborne Laser, the country's most advanced and largest directed energy system, and the KEI are the two proposed Boost Phase Defense systems, on which Lt. General Obering testified.”



for the project. For the year 2009, an additional 400 million are planned. Whether President Obama will argue for further financing afterwards is uncertain.

Assessment of the Capabilities of the ABL

Problem description for the calculations carried out

The decisive factor in assessing the capabilities of the ABL is the *shortest possible flight time* of the missile after its start, after which a missile irradiated by an ABL can be destroyed at the earliest or after which its flight path can, at least, be influenced. If this time period is longer than its propulsion phase the deployment of the ABL will have no influence on the flight path of the missile because it will then have reached its final speed. If the destruction of the tank section during the propulsion phase is assumed, then one can determine the possible strike area for missile debris or warheads on the basis of the flight time until destruction. In addition the laser intensity on the irradiated missiles can be calculated depending on the time. This involves a calculation of the timing of the temperature development and finally a computation of the mechanical stresses – the way in which they can occur through the spreading heat of the irradiated material. Should the calculation suggest a possible influence on the flight path of the irradiated missile, a localization of the area of impact ultimately follows.

Calculating the laser intensity penetrating the missile

In determining the laser intensity, the properties of the laser beam source, the distance between the ABL and the missile and the atmospheric conditions along the path of the beam are incorporated. The output of the ABL is not made public by the MDA; various professional publications, however, assume an output of three megawatts.⁵ This value is taken as a basis for the calculations. All other important parameters of the laser beam sources and the focusing lens are known.

To determine the path of the beam in connection with the time, the flight path of the missile is calculated using a simulation program⁶ to figure out the missile flight path. For the beam emission in the atmosphere, turbulences, in particular, play a role. The same effects which lead to the stars in the night sky seeming to flicker, lead to a greater expansion of the laser beam than would be the case with the same distance in a vacuum. To calculate this influence we revert to the same atmospheric model employed for the design of the ABL. The model was developed by measurements over the night sky in the desert in New Mexico; whether this can be transferred to other climactic conditions, is, however, not certain. Experts consider the model to be too optimistic, especially in comparison to tropical conditions.⁷ Thus the model used should be seen as the best possible case for the ABL. Similarly, with a view to the tracking of the missile with the laser beam, the best possible case is assumed. It is assumed that the beam does not move at the destination but is, ideally, fixed.

Calculating the temperatures and the mechanical tensions in the irradiated missile wall

Part of the radiated laser intensity is absorbed by the missile wall and leads to warming there. The rest is reflected onto the surrounding area. The absorption capability depends, on the one hand, on the surface material of the wall, but, on the other hand, also on the surface quality. Thus, for example, the capability of an aluminum surface to absorb the wave length (color) of the ABL declines to values of under five percent as a result of polishing, while raw aluminum surfaces absorb up to

5 Barton, D. K. et al.: *Report of the American Physical Society Study Group on Boost-Phase Intercept Systems for National Missile Defense: Scientific and Technical Issues*, in: *Reviews of Modern Physics* 3/2004, S. 1, at: <ftp://ftp.aps.org/pub/nmd/nmdfull-report.pdf> und Gething, Michael J. (Ed.): *Jane's Electro-Optic Systems 2003-2004*, Coulsdon: Jane's Information Group, 2003.

6 Forden, G.: *GUI_Missile_Flyout: A General Program for Simulating Ballistic Missiles*. In: *Science & Global Security* 15 (2007), Nr. 2, S. 133–146.

7 Cf. Barton et al. (Footnote 5).



thirty percent of the radiation. Surface coatings too are able to reduce the absorption capacity. Values of less than one percent are possible; thus here is a general hindrance to missile defense with lasers. In principle, absorption capacities between 0 and 100% can be achieved through surface coatings. For the examples presented, an absorption capacity of ten percent was assumed, which is commensurate with a mechanically polished aluminum surface after atmospheric exposure or a simple coat of white paint.

To evaluate the influence of warming on the flight capability of the missile, a comparison with the melting temperature alone is not sufficient. Even before reaching melting temperature, there can be a material failure because additional mechanical tensions in the irradiated missile wall can occur as a result of the spread of the heat and metallic materials can become unstable as soon as they are heated. In order to take this effect into consideration, the mechanical tensions are also calculated so it can be assessed when they exceed a critical mass. Incorporated into these calculations are both the calculated temperature and the power that occurs through the internal pressure of the fuel tank and the acceleration of the engine. Within the framework of this study these simulation calculations were also validated by scaled experiments.⁸

Scenario description

In the following an example of a case study on ABL missile defense will be presented. It is drawn up for clarification of the geometric realities with an ABL deployment and does not imply any political judgment. As explained in the last paragraph on calculation methods, the distance between the missile and the ABL plays a decisive role for the effectiveness of the ABL deployment. For this case study the starting position of the missile and the position of the ABL were chosen as follows:

- 1) The ABL should be in international waters or over a friendly area outside of the enemy air defense missiles.
- 2) The launch pad of the missile is as far away as possible from the likely home area of the ABL.

The first condition conforms to the scenario for the ABL outlined by the MDA and arises from the fact that the ABL, a refitted airplane of the Boeing 747 type ("Jumbo") is comparatively large and slow. It neither has stealth qualities nor does it have the ability to perform quick evasion maneuvers should air defense measures be employed against it. The position determined here – i.e., 200 km from the North Korean coast - arises from the cruising range of the air defense missiles. The second condition arises from the assumption that a country that wants to employ a ballistic missile offensively has knowledge of the existence of the ABL. Launch pads for missiles can be relocated and it can be assumed, that these will be so placed that the chance is as great as possible, that despite the deployment of air defense measures, the originally planned-for goal will be reached. Here the launch pad was placed as far away as possible from both coasts of the country. Table 1 identifies the most important input parameters for the simulation calculation.⁹

⁸ In the dissertation text there is also an extensive description of the calculations carried out. Cf., Stupl, J., particularly Chapter 6 (footnote 3).

⁹ Additional details can be found in the dissertation, Stupl (footnote 3).

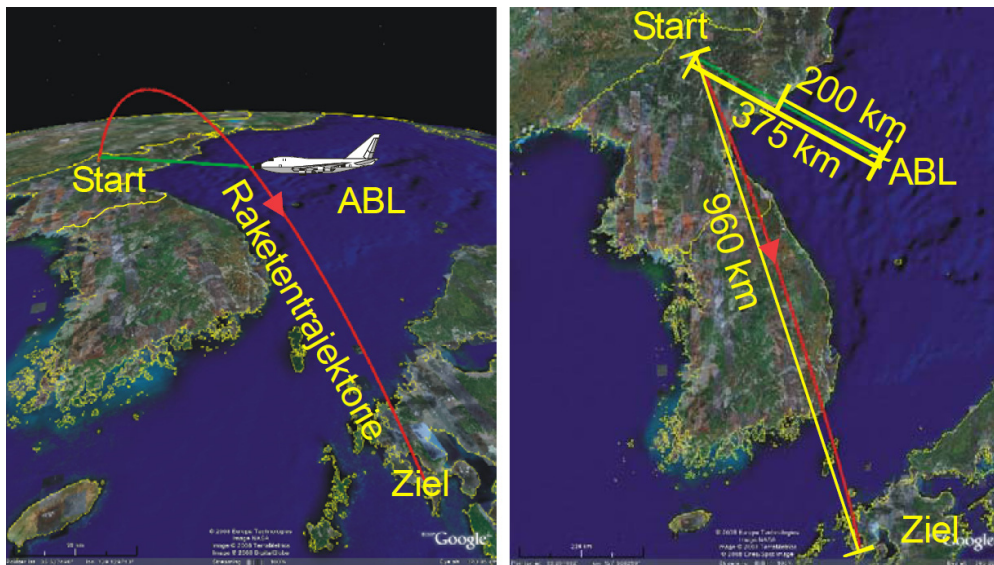


Figure 1 Scenario overview for case study on missile defense with the Airborne Laser

Table 1 Input parameters for the simulation calculation

Missiles (Based on NoDong)		ABL	
Length	12 m	Laser output power	3 MW
Thrust	500 t	Lens diameter	1,5 m
Tank wall	2mm Aluminium AlMg4	Atmospheric absorption	US Standard Atmosphere
Absorption capacity	10 %	Turbulence model	2 x CLEAR-1 Night
Propulsion phase	70 s	Distance	See Figure 1

Simulation results for the case study

The calculations show that for this example critical mechanical tensions in the missile casing could occur at the earliest after 58 seconds of the 70 second propulsion phase. This can be explained by the fact that the missile must ascend so far out of the atmospheric layers near the earth that the negative influences of the atmosphere on the diffusion of the laser beam subside sufficiently that a noticeable warming of the missile's external wall is possible.

As soon as critical mechanical tensions are reached, a change in the flight path of the missile is, in principle, possible. Conceivable are, on the one hand, an immediate malfunction of the engine at this point or a change in the flight path through what still remains of the fuel. Both scenarios for the case that critical tensions are reached after 58 or 64 seconds of the propulsion phase are presented in figure 2. The crosses represent the point of impact in case there is an immediate engine failure. The outlined areas are the impact areas should the remaining fuel lead to a change in the flight path after reaching critical tensions.

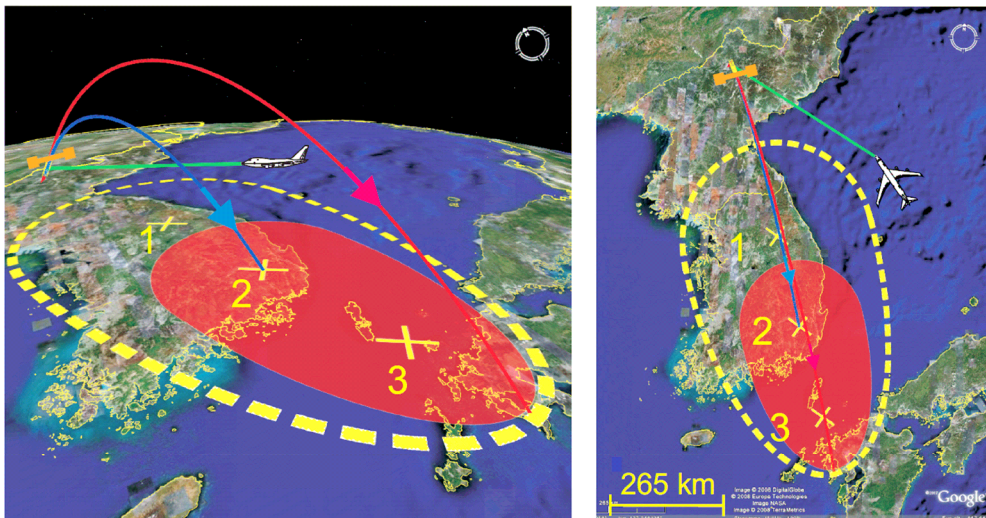


Figure 2: Crosses: Possible points of impact for the warhead following a laser-induced engine failure after a 58 s (1), 64 s (2) and 68 s propulsion phase. Shaded/dotted: possible points of impact following a change in the flight path with the remaining fuel after 58 s/64 s.

Conclusions

The case study presented represents a very simple scenario for an ABL deployment. There is no smaller country than North Korea in possession of ballistic missiles. Thus the ABL would never be able to be positioned more closely to the launch pad, if the assumption of a defensive deployment from a safe distance is preserved. Nevertheless, even under these conditions, the warhead striking in the vicinity of the launch pad after destruction of the missile can be ruled out. It is much more likely that uninvolved third parties would be endangered. If the absorption capability of the missile for laser irradiation is reduced, i.e., through a coating with high reflectivity, its destruction of the missile can be ruled out.

Thus, contrary to the statement of the Missile Defense Agency, it cannot be assumed that the advertised, purely defensive, ABL deployment scenario will become reality. For deployment, the ABL must move closer to the missile bases. This would only be possible without great risk for the ABL if the available air defense capacity were destroyed beforehand in the course of an offensive action.

However, there are also other conceivable deployment scenarios for the ABL besides missile defense. It could, for example, be deployed against observation satellites in low earth orbits, which would be less time-critical, since irradiation could be repeated frequently (at every revolution of the satellite). Destabilizing developments within the framework of arming space would be the consequence – a broad area for further research work.



3. Research Units– Research and Consultancy Projects

3.1 Centre for OSCE Research (CORE)

The Centre for OSCE Research sees itself as an independent, practice-oriented research institution, which aims particularly at a synergetic effect between scientific research projects and consultancy projects. Here the research represents an indispensable foundation for responsibly conducted consultancy. Conversely, multiple challenges and questions for scientific research result from the consultation.

After CORE, in prior years, had finished its first generation of projects, which focused primarily on the instruments of international organizations for crisis management, it achieved initial entry into a second generation of projects with a discourse and publishing project on the easing of tensions in secular-Islamic relationships in Central Asia in 2007 and its continuance in 2008 focused on Kyrgyzstan, which will have a stronger focus on power structures, transnational conflict constellations and enhancement of regional expertise.

In the scientific area, one dissertation was completed, three were continued and two new ones were begun. Here, from a regional perspective, the topics have increasingly shifted from the western Balkans to Central Asia. The development or processing of applications for scientific projects was begun. However this area of activity will only produce results in 2009.

The consultancy projects, successfully carried out, characterized 2008. Particularly in the area of *policy papers* and training of diplomats from future OSCE Chairmanship countries, CORE has managed to achieve a strong position in the small OSCE niche market, consistent with its role as the only OSCE research institute world-wide. In addition to analyses for the Federal Foreign Office, CORE, in this reporting year, produced the 14th edition of the OSCE Yearbook, designed a needs assessment study on a diplomatic academy in Armenia, conducted a one-month training program for ten Kazakh diplomats in preparation for the 2010 Kazakh OSCE Chairmanship and organized a workshop on the easing of tensions in the secular-Islamic relationship in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, as well as a large Central Asia conference, in cooperation with the Evangelical Academy in Loccum, focusing on the implementation of the EU Central Asia strategy.

Selected Projects

CORE-08-B-02: OSCE-related training course for officials from the Kazakh Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Anna Kreikemeyer)

Following the first training in September 2007, in which five Kazakh diplomats took part, CORE conducted a second OSCE-related training course for staff of the Kazakh Foreign Ministry from 2-28 June 2008. The purpose of the course was the transmission of specific knowledge relevant to carrying out the OSCE Chairmanship. The program included 24 instruction days, of which 15 were in Hamburg, as well as three excursions to Berlin and to the OSCE Institutions in Warsaw and Vienna. The

	13
Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik an der Universität Hamburg / IFSH (Hrsg.)	
OSZE-Jahrbuch 2007	
Jahrbuch zur Organisation für Sicherheit und Zusammenarbeit in Europa (OSZE)	



Wolfgang Zellner with colleagues from Belgium, Kazakhstan, Spain and from the OSCE Secretariat at the OSCE Roundtable in April 2008 in the Kazakh capital, Astana



training in Hamburg, which covered all the OSCE's important topic areas as well as specific Chairmanship *know-how*, included 65 teaching units of 90 minutes each, conducted by CORE staff and external instructors, primarily from OSCE institutions. The entire program was designed by CORE. In addition, for every instructional unit, extensive material – documents as well as secondary literature – was made available to the participants. Without the prior, long-standing, scientific work on the central OSCE topic areas this would not have been possible. In designing the program, great importance was placed on integrating practical exercises – such as evaluating documents or compiling short reports. During the excursions, the participants had some 40 meetings and became acquainted with around 90 members of national OSCE delegations, staff in OSCE institutions and other OSCE experts. As in the previous year, the training was financed jointly by the German and Kazakh Foreign Ministries. Thus in 2007 and 2008 CORE already trained 15 young Kazakh diplomats.



Kazakh participants with the German Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Frank-Walter Steinmeier and the incumbent OSCE Chairman-in-Office, Alexander Stubb (Finland) as well as Wolfgang Zellner and Frank Evers (both CORE)

The general appreciation for the OSCE Chairmanship training offered by CORE has been underlined by the fact that the Centre will conduct joint training for 18 Kazakh and Lithuanian diplomats in June 2009. The special appeal of this is that two consecutive chairmanship teams will get to know each other in the preparatory phase.

CORE-08-P-01: International Conference “Co-operation with Central Asia - The Potential of the EU’s Central Asia Strategy” (Anna Kreikemeyer/Wolfgang Zellner)

From 15 -17 September 2008, CORE's second International Central Asia Conference “Co-operation with Central Asia – The Potential of the EU’s Central Asia Strategy” took place in co-operation with the Protestant Academy in Loccum: The conference, for which preparation took over a year, was organized by Anna Kreikemeyer and Wolfgang Zellner together with Corinna Hauswedell from the Loccum Academy. The conference combined an analysis of the Central Asian region's co-operation problems with a critical review of the implementation of the 2007 EU Strategy for Central Asia. Within the framework of two panels, the conference discussed selected policy areas (education and science including



the example of water management and secular-Islamic dialogues) pertaining to the Central Asia strategy. In both panels, experts from the respective areas of work from the EU and Central Asia shared their experiences of co-operation. Qualified representatives of the EU Commission emphasized that they had been given important inspiration from the conference for their work in Brussels. One of the main results is that the dialogue “from above” between politics and scholars can be regarded as successful. However, co-operative partnerships between civil society actors are just beginning.

All in all, the conference brought together more than 100 participants including 32 panelists, among them twelve from all five Central Asian states. The conference was opened with speeches by the Minister of State in the [German] Foreign Office, Gernot Erler, MP and the Kazakh Ambassador to Germany, Dr Nurlan Onzhanov. In addition to representatives of the EU Commission, the Germans were well represented in organizations, such as the DAAD, Inwent or the Volkswagen Foundation, all actively involved in Central Asia. In evaluating the conference, it can be said that the organization of this kind of larger event – even together with capable partners – represents a *tour de force* for a small institutional unit like CORE, but that it is definitely worthwhile because of the vibrancy of such an event and also because of the necessity during its preparation for processing at least certain areas of the current Central Asia research.



Participants in the Central Asia Conference on 17 September 2008 at the Evangelical Academy in Loccum

**Additional CORE Projects**

Call number	Title
CORE-07-F-01	Dialogue and publication project „Good Governance in Secular States with Muslim Majorities in Central Asia“ (Project Director: <i>Arne Seifert</i>)
CORE-07-P-01	Publication of the OSCE Yearbook (Project Director: <i>Ursel Schlichting</i>)
CORE-07-P-02	Implementation of the Adapted Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (ACFE) (Project Director: <i>Wolfgang Zellner</i>)
CORE-07-NF-01	Russian Policy towards Ukraine as a Source of Contention with the West (Author: <i>Elena Kropatcheva</i>)
CORE-07-NF-02	United Nations Field Operations in Ethno-Political Conflicts. On the Effectiveness of UNOMIG Mediation between Georgia and Abkhazia (Author: <i>Marietta König</i>)
CORE-07-NF-03	Post-Conflict Peacebuilding and Local Ownership: International Peace Efforts in Divided Societies under UN Interim Administration between Success and Failure – A Case Study on Kosovo (Author: <i>Jens Narten</i>)
CORE-07-NF-04	The Impact of the Framework Agreement of Ohrid on the Political System of the Republic of Macedonia (Author: <i>Merle Vetterlein</i>)
CORE-07-NF-05	The Relevance of Informal Institutions in Kazakhstan for the Project Work of International Organizations (Author: <i>Sebastian Schiek</i>)
CORE-07-B-01	Identifying the Cutting Edge: The Future Impact of the OSCE (Project Director: <i>Wolfgang Zellner</i>)
CORE-07-B-02	OSCE Depository Library (Project Director: <i>Ute Runge</i>)
CORE-07-B-03	Specialized Information Network of International Relations and Area Studies (Project Director: <i>Uwe Polley</i>)
CORE-07-B-04	OSCE Networking Project (Project Director: <i>Uwe Polley</i>)



Elena Kulipanova at the MPS graduation ceremony



CORE-Workshop on the secular-Islamic dialogue in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. Arne Seifert with participant.



CORE-08-F-01	Possibilities and limitations of multilateral security cooperation between and with neo-patrimonial regimes in Central Asia. Comparative analysis of security policy cooperation between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan on the intra-regional level as well as with Russia, China, the USA and the EU (1991-2008) (Project Director: <i>Wolfgang Zellner</i>)
CORE-08-F-02	Project application for international normative bases and national policies in the area of transnational migration (Project Director: <i>Wolfgang Zellner</i>)
CORE-08-F-03	Relations between the Russian Federal Centre and Selected Regions: The cases of Bashkortostan, Udmurtia and Tatarstan (Project Director: <i>Wolfgang Zellner</i>)
CORE-08-P-01	Central Asia Conference (Project Director: <i>Anna Kreikemeyer</i>)
CORE-08-NF-01	Multilateral Co-operation in and with Central Asia: Reciprocal Adaptation and Learning Processes in Co-operative Relations between International Institutions (UNDP, EU, ADB) and the Central Asian States (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan) (Author: <i>Elena Kulipanova</i>)
CORE-08-B-01	CORE Framework Project (Project Director: <i>Wolfgang Zellner</i>)
CORE-08-B-02	OSCE-Related Training Course for Officials from the Kazakh Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Project Director: <i>Frank Evers</i>)
CORE-08-B-03	Establishing a Diplomatic Academy of Armenia (Project Director: <i>Frank Evers</i>)



Training of Kazakh diplomats at IFSH



3.2. Centre for European Peace and Security Studies (ZEUS)

The Centre for European Peace and Security Studies (ZEUS) is concerned, within the framework of the *Medium Term Work Program* of IFSH, with the contribution of European Union foreign, security and defense policies to European and world peace. The development and implementation of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP) and their specific instruments set the parameters for the research at ZEUS.

With respect to the comprehensive research focal point in the *Medium-Term Work Program* of IFSH, ZEUS made its own contributions with analyses of how the EU can make the emergence and spread of transnational risks of violence more difficult or even stop their transformation into violent conflicts. The following questions will be given particular attention: With which political challenges resulting from transnational risks of violence does the EU see itself faced? What norms and values underlie their strategies and political approaches? What structures, strategies and instruments is the European Union developing for the prevention of – and the handling of – transnational risks of violence? How and with whom does the EU interact, in which geographical areas and in which functional policy fields? What results have been achieved thus far and to what can these results be traced? What conclusions can be drawn for the EU's future course of action in dealing with transnational risks of violence?

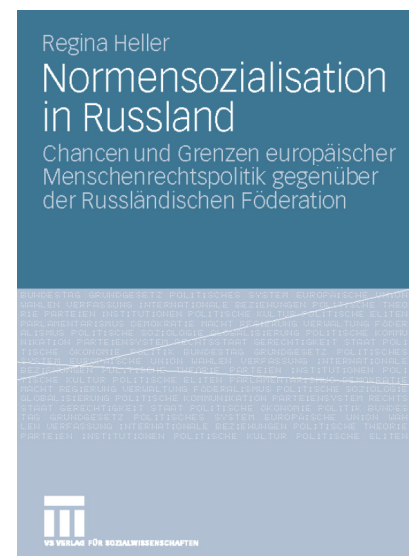
The research at ZEUS on preventing, containing and managing transnational risks of violence focuses on the development or the continuation of its own analytical approach (*security governance*) to the multi-level strategies, instruments and policies of the EU as well as complex actor constellations on the parts of the EU and third party actors as well, and their interactions. The approaches from the research on the effectiveness of international institutions (evaluation research, regime analysis, quantitative analysis) should be integrated into this. In particular the *non-intentional* effects on conditions and actors in the targeted states as well as on the EU itself should be researched.

Selected Projects

ZEUS-07-F-07: Development, Reform and Collapse of the Security Sector in the Palestinian Autonomous Regions as a Challenge for the Middle Eastern Policy of the EU (Margret Johannsen)

The Middle Eastern Policy of the EU finds itself in an area of conflict between state-building, combating terrorism and transatlantic cooperation. This general assessment includes the role of the EU in the development of the Palestinian security sector, which is implemented under conditions of occupation and resistance and which, in turn, places constraints on the establishment of a legitimate monopoly of force by the Palestinian National Authority.

In a critical stock-taking, constructive and counterproductive characteristics of European involvement for the Palestinian statehood project were elaborated. The study contributes to the effectiveness of the security governance of the EU. Its objects are the concept and practice of EU involvement in the Palestinian Autonomous Territories in the area of secu-





IFSH/GIGA Forum on 26.11 „Israeli Reports from Occupied Palestine“

ity. In this connection, the study focuses on police reform. Three periods were differentiated: first, that of the Oslo Process until its collapse in the second Intifada, which brought the project of police reform to a temporary end (1993-2000); second, that of the New Beginning since the declared end of the Intifada by the newly elected Palestinian President until the collapse of Palestinian unity, with the result that two competing governments were built up in the Autonomous Territories 2005-2007; third, the relocation or limitation to the West Bank, where police reform was pulled into the maelstrom of Palestinian factional battles or the combating of the Hamas opposition (2007-2009). The analysis of the period first-mentioned is based primarily on literature studies, while the two periods which follow require their own empirical research. Particular attention is paid to *counterterrorism assistance* on the one hand, and constitutionally oriented *civil-democratic policing assistance* on the other hand, in particular the redirection of resources into the capacities for combating terrorism in which area the EU takes the role of a junior partner to the USA. Being questioned here is the significance of this competition for the creation of a civilian police apparatus whose role consists in the guarantee of security in a future democratic state. Preliminary results on the above-mentioned questions served as input for a conference in October 2008 in which one of the three main foci dealt with the question of security sector reform. These will be further elaborated in a book publication.

ZEUS-08-F-07: Maritime Security: Maritime Trade, Piracy and Terrorism (Torsten Geise, Patricia Schneider)

The significance of the harbors, seas and oceans of the world is greater today than ever before in history. They create the basis for world-wide trade, the volume of which clearly exceeds all previous historic proportions and which, hastened through the boom and modernization of East Asia, has reached new heights. At the same time, maritime space is a place of the most wide-ranging dangers and the world-wide diffusion of non-state violence also has an impact on seaward trade, one of the most fundamental areas of globalized economic activity. Based on the maritime dependencies of Germany and the European Union, this project studies, in particular, the risks connected with piracy and seawards terrorism for the stability of the global trade and economic system. Following the hypothesis that both phenomena are capable of generating potentially sweeping system-wide damage, the question is then asked what concrete operative requirements there are in view of politics and the economic sector fueled by maritime trade; how both are capable of contributing to this, through which means; as well as the probability of a loss occurrence and how the consequences connected with this may be reduced. To answer these questions, empirical studies are linked with models of contemporary violence and risk research.

In addition, by assessing various attack scenarios, an orientation framework has been made available for defining and prioritizing one of the proactive risk-reducing German and European policies. Policy-relevant findings are expected, which can strengthen the security of maritime trade vis-à-vis piracy and possible momentous terrorist attacks on the sea. These findings will be reviewed within the framework of symposia and initially presented for discussion in article form before a publication concluding the project combines the individual aspects in a theoretically well-founded way. The project is in the process of development and is



planned as an interdisciplinary consortial undertaking. As such, it links partners from a wide variety of research institutions with representatives from the areas of trade, economy and politics. This unique constellation ensures first, that the most comprehensive possible approach to the issue can be achieved. At the same time, the process of continual exchange and the adjustment conducive to that, promise to coordinate courses of action oriented to the concept of “risk governance” in a meaningful way within the framework of the research process.

ZEUS-08-F-03: The same pattern of justification? A study of argumentation for the limitation of human and citizen rights in combating terrorism in the USA, the EU and Russia (Martin Kahl/Regina Heller)

The observation that, in the course of intensified efforts to combat terrorism since 11 September 2001, a whole series of measures involving limitations on human and citizen rights that formerly would have been scarcely imaginable, is the starting point for the project. Examined by the project will be whether the arguments which are put forward by the governmental actors for conducting “extraordinary” measures in combating terrorism are similar, resemble each other or whether, over the course of time, they have drawn closer juristically to each other. Within the framework of an interpretive understanding analysis of language and the persuasive and justifying arguments contained in it, the research project takes up the securitization approach, the research on norm changes as well as the convergence research. With the help of methods of qualitative content analysis, the arguments and the development of possible models for the rationales for and justifications of measures planned or already carried out in the time between 2001 and 2008 are studied.

The goal is to find out whether a coalition of governmental “norm challengers” has emerged related to the grounds for, “extraordinary” measures in combating Islamic motivated terror. The confirmation of such a coalition would, in turn, allow for the conclusion that not only has the challenge to norms in the area of human and civil rights taken place – or is taking place – worldwide - but also that the arguments used in this challenge have gained additional clout through consensus. The project falls back on various theoretical components for the processing of the question: on the research on international relations which has dealt intensively with the generating and the changing of norms, on the “securitization-approach” which does not initially study “securitization” as an object considered security relevant and on the convergence research which analyzes the creation of similar policies in different rights areas.

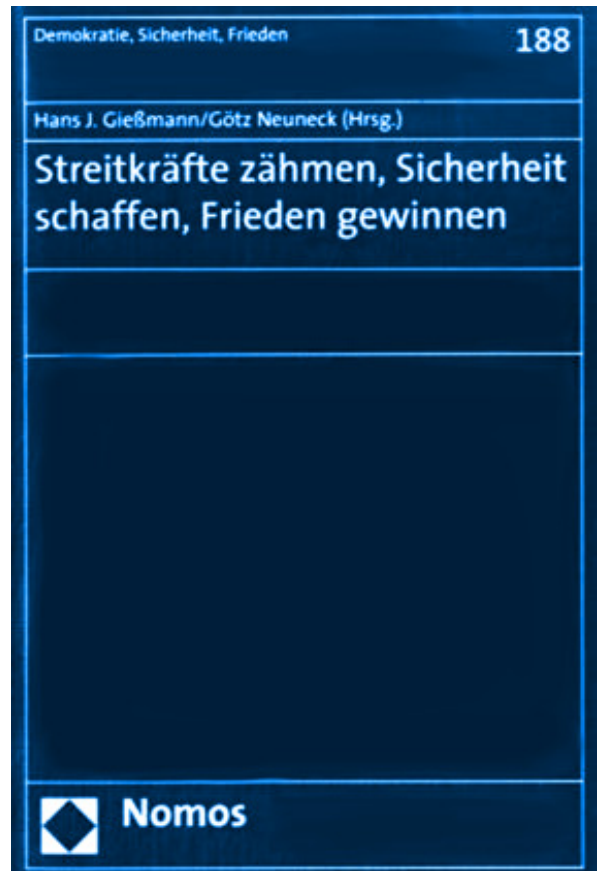


Hans-Georg Ehrhart (ZEUS) with Prof. Volker Matthies at the symposium „The protection of children in urban war areas“ on 7. November 2008



Additional Projects ZEUS

Call number	Title
ZEUS-07-F-01	Security Handbook (Project Director: <i>Hans J. Gießmann</i>)
ZEUS-07-F-02	Security Governance as a Challenge for the EU (Project Director: <i>Hans-Georg Ehrhart</i>)
ZEUS-07-F-03	Freedom and Security in Fighting Terrorism (Project Director: <i>Patricia Schneider</i>)
ZEUS-07-F-04	Analysing EU Institutions' and Member States Approaches to Promote Policy Coherence of Development and Security (Project Directors: <i>Hans-Georg Ehrhart/Isabelle Tannous</i>)
ZEUS-07-F-05	Coherence of ESDP/CFSP Crisis Management (Project Directors: <i>Hans J. Gießmann/Janina Johannsen</i>)
ZEUS-07-F-06	<i>Seaport</i> //Maritime Security (Project Director: <i>Patricia Schneider</i>)
ZEUS-07-P-01	NATO and international involvement in Afghanistan (Project Director: <i>Hans-Georg Ehrhart</i>)
ZEUS-07-P-02	Intervention in the Congo. A critical analysis of the pacification policies of the UN and the EU (Project Director: <i>Hans-Georg Ehrhart</i>)
ZEUS-07-NF-01	Conflict Prevention and Crisis Management of the European Union – Limitations and Opportunities of coherent dealing in the multi-level European system (Author: <i>Isabelle Tannous</i>)
ZEUS-07-NF-02	Between Threat Perception and Enemy Images. Construction of Security Policy on Terrorism in Germany and the United States – Opportunities for the transatlantic Security Partnership (Author: <i>Sybille Reinke de Buitrago</i>)
ZEUS-07-NF-03	External influence on the political elites in Bosnia and Herzegovina using the example of the Office of the High Representative (Author: <i>Naida Mehmedbegovic</i>)
ZEUS-07-NF-04	The Protection of National Minorities in the Republic of Croatia as an Instrument for the Prevention of Ethno-Political Conflicts (Author: <i>Goran Bandov</i>)



Presentation of the Peace Report 2008 at the Committee on Economic Cooperation and Development of the German Bundestag



ZEUS-07-NF-05	Ethnic Cleansing as a Political Instrument in the Context of State-Building (Author: <i>Emir Suljagic</i>)
ZEUS-07-NF-06	The Role of the Police Missions in the European Security and Defense Policy (ESVP). Comparative Analysis of the Involvement of the European Union in Police Reforms (Author: <i>Isabelle Maras</i>)
ZEUS-07-NF-07	Policy versus Practice: The European Union and Civil-Military Cooperation and Coordination. An Analysis of the EU Crisis Management Engagement in the Democratic Republic of Congo in the framework of the European Security and Defence Policy (Author: <i>Janina Johannsen</i>)
ZEUS-07-NF-08	International Administration in Kosovo and its Way to Peace (Author: <i>Afrim Hoti</i>)
ZEUS-07-NF-09	The Federal Armed Forces in international peace deployment (Author: <i>Ronald Koß</i>)
ZEUS-07-B-01	Baudissin-Fellowship-Program (Project Director: <i>Hans-Georg Ehrhart</i>)
ZEUS-07-B-02	Human rights protection and security sector reform in Southeast Europe (Academic Reorganization in Southeast Europe) (Project Directors: <i>Hans J. Gießmann/ Patricia Schneider</i>)
ZEUS-07-B-03	Study booklet: “International Politics: War and Peace exemplified in the Middle East Conflict” (Project Director: <i>Margret Johannsen</i>)
ZEUS-08-F-01	Combating terrorism and human rights (Project Directors: <i>Regina Heller/Martin Kahl</i>)
ZEUS-08-F-02	Multi-Stakeholder Partnership in Post-Conflict Reconstruction: The Role of the EU (Project Director: <i>Hans-Georg Ehrhart/Michael Brzoska</i>)
ZEUS-08-F-04	The control of the civil-military crisis management of the European Union: The problems of institutional coherence (Project Director: <i>Hans-Georg Ehrhart</i>)
ZEUS-08-F-05	Engaging China for Conflict Transformation: Options for EU-U.S.-External Impact Strategies (Project Director: <i>Hans J. Gießmann</i>)



Egon Bahr holds the Dieter-S.-Lutz-lecture 2008 at the University of Hamburg



Michael Brzoska and Hajo Gießmann at the conference „The Protection of Children in Urban War Areas“



ZEUS-08-F-06	EU-China Trade and Investment Relations – Current State, Trends and Prospects (Project Director for ZEUS: <i>Bernt Berger</i>)
ZEUS-08-P-01	Peace Handbook (Author: <i>Hans J. Gießmann/Bernhard Rinke</i>)
ZEUS-08-P-02	Army „in action“ (Author: <i>Hans J. Gießmann/Armin Wagner</i>)
ZEUS-08-P-03	Terrorism and combating terrorism (Author: <i>Martin Kahl</i>)
ZEUS-08-P-04	Democratization strategies of external actors with respect to Russia (Author: <i>Regina Heller</i>)
ZEUS-08-P-05	ESVP-Operations (Author: <i>Bernhard Rinke</i>)
ZEUS-08-P-06	Against inhumane warfare (Project Director: <i>Hans J. Gießmann</i>)
ZEUS-08-P-07	Crisis management in Africa: The EUFOR/Chad/RCA (Author: <i>Hans-Georg Ehrhart</i>)
ZEUS-08-NF-01	The internationalization of terrorist violence – causes and conditions (Author: <i>Dennis Bangert</i>)
ZEUS-08-B-01	Doctoral Handbook (Author: <i>Patricia Schneider</i>)
ZEUS-08-B-02	Student Handbook (Author: <i>Patricia Schneider</i>)
ZEUS-08-B-03	Intensive course U.S. National Security (Author: <i>Regina Heller</i>)
ZEUS-08-B-04	Civilian-military cooperation in post-conflict care and reconstruction (Author: <i>Michael Brzoska/Hans-Georg Ehrhart</i>)



Panel discussion on the Caucasus conflict in November 2008. On the panel: Reinhard Mutz, Michael Brzoska, Hans-Henning Schröder (SWP), Otto Luchterhandt (University of Hamburg) (from left to right)



3.3 Interdisciplinary Research Group on Disarmament, Arms Control and Risk Technologies (IFAR²)

The Interdisciplinary Research Group on Disarmament, Arms Control and Risk Technologies (IFAR²) addresses the complex interaction between the dynamics of armament, potential weapons deployment, debates on strategy as well as the potential of arms control and disarmament as security policy instruments. The increasing complexity of these issues is being examined by an interdisciplinary research group. Its work methods involve a combination of natural- and social-science techniques and expertise. Through intensive co-operation with other institutions of various disciplines basic research is conducted in the natural science/technical dimension of arms control. In addition, IFAR² participates in a series of expert networks, which bring together expertise from the areas of research and praxis and concentrate research efforts.

The major topics in 2008 were the debates on nuclear proliferation, on the introduction of missile defense, especially in Europe, the erosion of arms control and the complex problem of non-proliferation against the background of surveillance measures and arms production and export. The focus of the projects was on conceptual as well as natural science areas of arms control, non-proliferation and disarmament. The controversial debate on missile defense in Europe and an anti-satellite test which the US Navy carried out in February 2008, demonstrate the developing problems in the current arms control architecture. Arms control seems to be moving ever more strongly in the direction of unilateral, non-integrative measures. In many areas rearmament tendencies, which also involve high technologies, can be observed. The anti-satellite test of the USA with the sea-launched Aegis Defense System confirms the fact elaborated in IFAR projects, that missile defense has an inherent anti-satellite capability against satellites with a low orbit. This complex of problems can only be solved with stronger arms control which includes space. With respect to the planned, ambitious space program of the EU, proposals for a stronger involvement were submitted. Studies, expert reports and publications have been prepared, particularly in the areas of missile defense, arms production, effectiveness of embargos and sanctions and with respect to negotiations with Iran over its controversial nuclear program. In the area of arms dynamics, projects on the effects of laser weapons, unmanned aerial vehicles, missile defense and anti-satellite weapons were accelerated.

In the reporting period special attention was paid to the following research lines:

- fundamentals, possibilities and forms of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation as well as the development of applicable concepts on preventive arms control;
- “monitoring” of advanced arms dynamics and arms control policy in Europe and worldwide with a focus on modern technology; and
- technical possibilities for existing and future (arms)development, above all, in the area of weaponization of space, missile proliferation and missile defence.



Götz Neuneck at the Symposium „Combating Nuclear Death“: on 8 March 2008.



Symposium „Combating Nuclear Death“: On the podium: Reinhard Mutz, Axel Schildt, Horst-E. Richter, Götz Neuneck, Martin Kalinowski (from left to right)

*Selected research projects***IFAR-07-F-01: Non-integrative arms control**

In this project, both the current problems of non-proliferation and disarmament, as well as the systematic diffusion and further development of arms control were dealt with. Among the current problems are, on the one hand, the development of the Iranian nuclear controversy and developments in Asia, such as, for example, the controversial “US-India Deal.”, on the other hand, the erosion of the non-proliferation treaty and the non-observance of other arms control agreements. IFAR published volume 2/2008 of the journal “Security and Peace (S+F)” with the focal point of non-proliferation and has also published diverse articles on this topic.

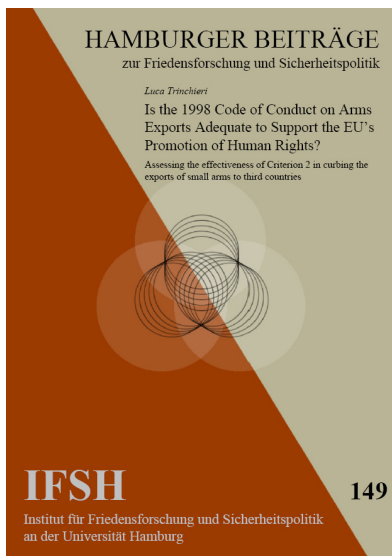
The workshop „Arms Control and Coercion: The Consequences of a Paradigm Change for Non-Proliferation Policy“ on 24 and 25 January 2008, held in the office of the Permanent Representation of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg, served as a forum to discuss the project results with about 40 participants from Europe, India, Israel and the USA. Focus of the event, jointly organized by IFSH and the Chair for International Politics at the Geschwister-Scholl-Institute of the Ludwig-Maximilian-University in Munich (Prof. Dr. Christopher Daase), was the effectiveness and legitimacy of new approaches to non-proliferation policy, such as the Proliferation Security Initiative and UN Security Council Resolution 1540.

From 14-16 March 2008 the XVII International Amaldi Conference took place at the Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY) in Hamburg. It was hosted by the Union of German Academies of Science, whose newest member, the Academy of Science in Hamburg has taken over as patron. Sixty scientists from Canada, China, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Great Britain, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Norway, Poland, Russia, and the USA came to discuss, in scientific lectures, questions of nuclear non-proliferation and arms control, the control of fissile material, verification and nuclear terrorism, as well as the development of new destabilizing military technology and the stability in the Middle East.

The project, „Regime-Building under Pressure? The Further Development of Multilateral Arms Control”, was successfully concluded in 2008. Oliver Meier investigated what kind of influence the new, so-called non-integrated approaches for the control of weapons of mass destruction might have on regime-building, regime effectiveness and regime change in the area of arms control. The project was supported by the Thyssen Foundation and the DSF. It is being conducted in close co-operation with the U.S. Arms Control Association and aims to provide some critical insight into the transatlantic dialogue on making arms control negotiations more effective.

IFAR-08-F-02: Deterrence, Missile Defense and Disarmament

The debates on missile defense in Europe kept IFAR very busy in the reporting period since its expertise was particularly in demand from the Federal Foreign Office, the Bundestag (Subcommittee on Arms Control and Disarmament) and political parties. IFAR staff gave lectures within the framework of the discussion on the construction of a missile defense position in Eastern Europe and had discussions in the Foreign Ministry, with the SPD Faction and the German Bundestag Subcommittee on Arms Control and Disarmament. Beyond this, a series of articles on the topic as





well as the concept for a further study at the Hamburg Academy of Science were generated. In the PhD project “Implications and Technical Possibilities of Airborne Laser Systems”, Jan Stupl studied the functional principles and the technical feasibility of the Airborne Laser of the USA and other high energy lasers, i.e., in space as well. In December 2008, Jan Stupl was able to successfully conclude his doctoral work: “Study of the interaction of laser radiation with structural elements of space flight body” which was conducted in cooperation with the Institute for Laser Physics at the Hamburg University of Technology (TUHH) and the Centre for Science and Peace Research (ZNF). The doctoral thesis included experimental and model-based studies on the interaction of high energy laser radiation on missiles and satellites.

IFAR-07-F-03: European Space Policy and Preventive Arms Control

The analyses of military use of outer space and options for preventive arms control in the area of space security were continued, above all in relationship to European efforts and Chinese programs. The IFSH and the European Space Policy Institute (ESPI) in Vienna prepared a memorandum on space security which was submitted to the EU CODUN Working Group (Council Working Group on Disarmament in the UN). This is the foundation for additional activities on the support and further development of a Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities. A doctoral candidate at the Helmut-Schmidt University of the German Federal Army (HSU) in Hamburg, Benjamin Harder, successfully completed his thesis “The Chinese Space Program” in cooperation with IFAR and in consultation with the Institute for Political Science (Prof. Michael Staack) of the HSU. Dr. Marcel Dickow completed an internship at the European Commission in Brussels in the Directorate General for Industry and Business between March and July 2008. Within the framework of his research project – supported by the Volkswagen Foundation – on the space components of European security and defense policy he worked in the coordination unit for European aerospace policy on questions of space security and space surveillance. IFAR staff also published refereed articles on the topic (see also ch. 8.4.).



The new Ph.D.: Jan Stupl after the defense of his dissertation on 11 November 2008 with Christian Alwardt and Jochen Rasch (from left to right)

**Additional IFAR Projects**

Call number	Title
IFAR-07-F-01	Non-integrative arms control (Project Director: <i>Götz Neuneck</i>)
IFAR-07-F-02	Erosion of the Non-proliferation Treaty (Project Director: <i>Götz Neuneck</i>)
IFAR-07-F-03	European space policy and preventive arms control (Project Directors: <i>Götz Neuneck/Marcel Dickow</i>)
IFAR-07-P-01	Nuclear Awareness (Project Director: <i>Götz Neuneck</i>)
IFAR-07-P-02	History of the German Pugwash Movement (Project Director: <i>Götz Neuneck</i>)
IFAR-07-P-03	Amaldi Conference Hamburg (Project Directors: <i>Michael Brzoska, Götz Neuneck, Martin Kalinowski, ZNF</i>)
IFAR-07-P-04	Europeanization of the arms industry (Project Director: <i>Michael Brzoska</i>)
IFAR-07-P-05	Control of conventional arms transfers (Project Director: <i>Michael Brzoska</i>)
IFAR-07-NF-01	High energy lasers and preventive arms control (<i>Jan Stupl</i>)
IFAR-07-B-01	Status and Perspectives of Military Use of Unmanned Systems (Project Directors: <i>Götz Neuneck/Michael Brzoska</i>)
IFAR-08-F-01	Dual use, technology transfer and non-proliferation of WMD (Project Director: <i>Götz Neuneck</i>)
IFAR-08-F-02	Deterrence, Missile Defense and Disarmament (Project Director: <i>Götz Neuneck</i>)



Götz Neuneck (left) and Martin Kalinowski at the symposium „Combating Nuclear Death“ on the panel



Senator Dr Herlind Gundelach and Götz Neuneck at the MPS graduation ceremony



IFAR-08-F-03	Climate change and security (Project Directors: <i>Michael Brzoska/Martin Kalinowski, ZNF</i>)
IFAR-08-P-01	Space policy in Asia: China and India (Project Director: <i>Götz Neuneck</i>)
IFAR-08-P-02	Space Weapons, Verification and Space Surveillance (Project Director: <i>Götz Neuneck</i>)
IFAR-08-P-03	Vulnerability of satellites
IFAR-08-P-04	Preparation of the DFG Research Group „Verification and Monitoring of International Treaties“
IFAR-08-B-01	Cluster munitions and international humanitarian law (Project Director: <i>Götz Neuneck</i>)



Götz Neuneck (left) on the panel at the Amaldi conference

S+F Sicherheit und Frieden Security and Peace

Herausgeber:
 Prof. Dr. Michael Brzoska
 Dr. Volker Franke
 Prof. Dr. Heiner Hänggi
 Heinz-Dieter Jopp
 Andreas Prüfert
 Dr. Patricia Schneider

Themenschwerpunkt:
Neue Ansätze zur Non-Proliferation

Non-integrative Arms Control: Assessing the effectiveness of new approaches to preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction
 Oliver Meier

Stand der Implementierung der Sicherheitsrats-Resolution 1540 (2004)
 Volker Beck

Regimewandel: Iran, Nordkorea und die Zukunft des Atomwaffensperrvertrages
 Sebastian Harnisch

Zwangsmaßnahmen gegen den Iran im Lichte der Sanktions-Forschung
 Bernd W. Kubbig

Nuclear Non-Proliferation as a Learning Case for Civil Society Legitimacy
 Claudia Kissling

Weitere Beiträge von ...
 Dieter Senghaas, Elena Andreevska und Sybille Reinke de Buitrago

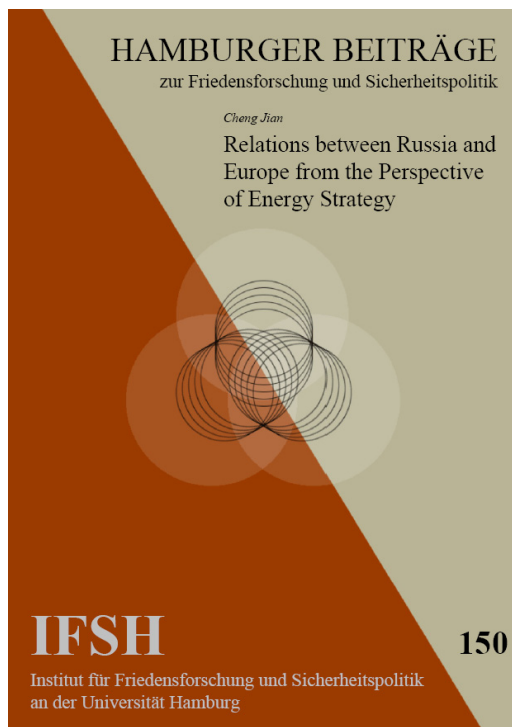
2 2008
 26. Jahrgang
 ISSN 0175-274X

Nomos



3.4 Pan-Institute Projects

Call number	Title
IFSH-07-P-01	Peace Report (Project Director: <i>Reinhard Mutz</i>)
IFSH-07-NF-01	Supervision of Master's thesis
IFSH-07-B-01	Consulting to the <i>Subcommittee on Security and Defence</i> of the European Parliament (Project Director: <i>Michael Brzoska</i>)
IFSH-08-F-01	A New Agenda for European Security Economics (Project Director: <i>Michael Brzoska</i>)
IFSH-08-F-02	Trans-national risks of violence and their management by the EU (Project Director: <i>Wolfgang Zellner</i>)





4. Comprehensive Activities

4.1 Conferences, Events and Guests

- Joint workshop of IFSH and the Chair for International Policy at the Geschwister-Scholl Institute of the Ludwig-Maximilian University in Munich on the topic of “Arms control and Force: The Consequences of the Paradigm Change for the Non-proliferation Policy” on 24 and 25 January 2008 at the Office of the Hamburg Permanent Representation in Berlin.
- From 24-27 January 2008, a „Strategy Workshop on Further Development of the Network”, financially supported by the DAAD, took place at IFSH within the framework of the Academic Network South-eastern Europe.
- On 5 February 2008 the former Federal Minister for the Environment and Deputy Chair of the Bundestag Faction of Bündnis90/The Greens, Jürgen Trittin, MP was a guest at IFSH.
- From 14-16 March 2008 the XVII International Amaldi Conference, with organizational and content support by IFSH, took place at the Deutsche Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY) in Hamburg.
- On 27 March 2008 the IFSH was co-organizer – together with the lead institute, The Academy of Science in Hamburg, the C.F. Weizsäcker Center for Natural Science and Peace Research (ZNF) and the Research Center for Contemporary History in Hamburg (FZH) – for a symposium on the topic of “Combating Nuclear Death”.
- On 10 April 2008 the General Secretary of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Spencer Oliver, paid the Centre for OSCE Research (CORE) a visit.
- Joint Pugwash and IFSH Workshop „European Security and Cooperative Approaches to Arms Control“ from 6 to 9 June 2008 in Potsdam.
- On 7 July 2008, the IFSH hosted the first Dieter S. Lutz Lecture to commemorate its former director who died in 2003. Federal Minister (ret.) Prof. Egon Bahr held a lecture on the topic of „Power, Law, Peace“.
- From 15 to 17 September 2008, CORE, in cooperation with the Evangelical Academy Loccum, conducted an international Central Asian Conference on the topic of “Co-operation with Central Asia – The Potential of the EU’s Central Asia Strategy”.
- On 30 September 2008 CORE, in cooperation with the Moscow State Institute for Foreign Relations (MGIMO) in Moscow, organized a workshop on the topic of „Russia and the European Union: Disputes and Common Ground within the OSCE and Beyond“.
- On 8 October 2008 the graduates of the 6th academic year of the „Master of Peace and Security Studies“ received their Master’s diplomas and the students of the 7th academic year were welcomed. The event was, at the same time, a farewell to Prof. Hans J. Gießmann, the MPS Study Director for the past six years. The guest lecture for this year was held by the Chairman of the German Foundation for Peace Research, Prof. Dr. Volker Rittberger on the topic of “Tasks for Peace Research in the 21st Century”.



Götz Neuneck during a lecture at the Amaldi Conference



Jürgen Trittin, lecturer at the Research Colloquium on 5 February 2008



- From the 15th to the 17th of October 2008, ZNF, IFSH and INES organized an international workshop on the topic of „Teaching Ethics and Peace to Science and Engineering Students“ at the University of Hamburg.
- From the 17th to the 19th of October, the IFSH, in cooperation with the Evangelical Academy Loccum organized an international conference on the topic „Learning Lessons in Northern Ireland, Palestine and Israel“.
- From the 17th to the 19th of October, the IFSH, in cooperation with the Evangelical Academy Loccum organized an international conference on the topic „Learning Lessons in Northern Ireland, Palestine and Israel“.
- On 5 November 2008, at the invitation of the Institute and the German-Russian Society, a podium discussion on the Caucasus conflict took place at IFSH. Following introductory statements, Prof. Hans-Henning Schröder, Director of the Research Group on Russia at the Foundation for Science and Politics in Berlin, Prof Otto Luchterhandt, Director of the Department for Eastern European Law Research at the University of Hamburg and Reinhard Mutz from IFSH, discussed the issues with numerous guests.
- From 7-8 November 2008, the IFSH and the Institute for Theology and Peace (IThF), together with the „Hamburg Declaration Society“ arranged a symposium on the topic “The Protection of Children in Urban War Areas.”



Joint event with the German Russian Society on the Caucasus conflict on 5 November 2008. Roland Salchow, Hans-Henning Schröder and Michael Brzoska (from left to right)

- On 13 November 2008, at the invitation of three of the four institutes housed in Beim Schlump 83 – IFSH, IGdJ and ZNF – as well as the Society for Christian-Jewish Cooperation in Hamburg, the Israeli Author and journalist read from his book “Israel. A State Searches for Itself” published on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Israeli Proclamation of Statehood.
- With the workshop in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, „Good Governance in Secular States with Muslim Majorities“ on 15-16 November 2008, CORE continued its series of dialogues on the secular-Islamic relationship in Central Asia.
- On 26 November 2008 a joint event of the Friedrich-Naumann Foundation, of IFSH and the German-Russian Society in Hamburg on the Topic „Freedom? Civil Society and Non-governmental Organizations in Russia, the Ukraine and Belarus“ took place. Jürgen Hufeland, Juri Durkot and Sascha Tamm lectured and, with the moderation of Elena Kropatcheva, IFSH, responded to the questions of the public.
- On 26 November 2008, IFSH, the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIG) and the Hamburg Society for the Promotion of Democracy and International Law organized an event under the title of „Israeli Reports from Occupied Palestine.“ Gideon Levy and Catrin Ormestad, known for their work for the daily newspaper, Ha’aretz, reported on their work.
- On 17 December 2008, Prof Geoffrey D. Dabelko, Director of the „Environmental Change and Security Program (ECSP)“ visited the IFSH and gave a lecture on the topic „Environmental Change and Security“.



4.2. Commission „European Security and the Future of the Bundeswehr at IFSH

The commission „European Security and the Future of the Bundeswehr“ founded in 1999 and composed of scholars, politicians and the military, held two work sessions in the reporting period. Their focus was on the two topic areas, “European Security and the Structures of the Armed Forces”, as well as “The leadership concept – Innere Führung – in the Bundeswehr.” A position paper, “Long-term Goal- European Army” was published (at: <http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/profil/Europaeische%20Armee.pdf>).

The current members of the Commission are:

Prof. Dr. Michael Brzoska, Scientific Direktor IFSH (Chairman); Dr. Jürgen Groß (Executive Director); Dr. Ingrid Anker, Bundeswehr University in Munich; Dr. Detlef Bald, (ret.) Social Science Institute of the Bundeswehr; Jörg Barandat, Lt. Col., General Staff; Dr. Hans-Georg Ehrhart, IFSH; Dr. Hans-Günter Fröhling, Lt. Col, Centre for Internal Leadership; Prof. Dr. Hans-Joachim Gießmann, Director Berghof Research Centre for Constructive Conflict Resolution; Dr. Sabine Jaberg, Leadership Academy of the Bundeswehr; Ludwig Jacob, Colonel, (ret.), Institute for Theology and Peace; Prof. Dr. Berthold Meyer, Hessian Foundation for Peace and Conflict Research; Dr. Reinhard Mutz, former Acting Scientific Director IFSH; Winfried Nachtwei, MP; Andreas Prüfert, former General Secretary EUROMIL; Dr. Bernhard Rinke, IFSH; Jürgen Rose, Lt. Colonel; Paul Schäfer, MP; Jochen Scholz, Lt. Colonel (ret.), formerly Federal Ministry of Defense; Peter Tobiassen, CEO Central Office for Justice and Protection for Conscientious Objectors, Inc; Andreas Weigel, MP.

4.3 Research Colloquium 2008

The IFSH regularly organizes research colloquia for the staff, the M.P.S. students and selected guests. Hans-Georg Ehrhart is director and organizer.

Zwischen Reinhard Gehlen, Herbert Marcuse und Osama Bin Laden, *Armin Wagner*, IFSH/ZEUS (9. Januar 2008).

Genese und Perspektiven der GASP/ESVP, *Dr. Dieter Krüger*, Militärgeschichtliches Forschungsamt der Bundeswehr/MGFA (16. Januar 2008).

Zur Rolle des Hohen Kommissars für Nationale Minderheiten der OSZE, *Klemens Büscher*, Senior Advisor to the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (23. Januar 2008).

Der Schutz nationaler Minderheiten in der Republik Kroatien als Prävention ethnopolitischer Konflikte, *Goran Bandov*, IFSH/ZEUS (30. Januar 2008).

Außen- und sicherheitspolitische Herausforderungen für Deutschland, *Jürgen Trittin*, MdB, Bündnis 90/Die Grünen (5. Februar 2008).

Sicherheitssektorreform im Kosovo: Probleme und Perspektiven, *Sammi Sandawi*, Institut für Europäische Politik, Berlin (20. Februar 2008).

Aktuelle Stunde: Kosovo, quo vadis?, *Reinhard Mutz*, IFSH (27. Februar 2008).

Aktuelle Aspekte der Raketenabwehr, Major i.G. *Alexander Bitter*, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik/SWP, Berlin (5. März 2008).

Elitenwandel und Demokratisierung in Bosnien-Herzegowina und die Rolle des OHR, *Naida Mehmedbegovic*, IFSH/ZEUS (12. März 2008).



Reading by Igal Avidan on 13 November 2008, here with Margret Johannsen and Stefanie Schüler-Springorum (IGDJ)



„Freedom? Civil Society and Non-governmental Organizations in Russia, the Ukraine and Belarus“, panel discussion on 26 November 2008. Wolfgang Zellner, Petra Beckmann-Schulz, Jürgen Hufeland, Juri Durkot, Sascha Tamm, Elena Kropatcheva (from left to right)



Conference on the Georgian Conflict on 5 November. On the podium: Reinhard Mutz, Michael Brzoska, Hans-Henning Schröder, Otto Luchterhandt (from left to right)



Egon Bahr with Michael Brzoska at the Dieter-Lutz Lecture on 7 July 2008 at the University of Hamburg

Zivil-militärische Zusammenarbeit als Herausforderung, OTL *Bernd Heydecke*, Führungsakademie der Bundeswehr (19. März 2008).

Civil conflict Management in the EU, *Radek Khol*, EU Council General Secretariat, DGE 9 (2. April 2008).

OSCE election observations: experiences and challenges ahead, *Spencer Oliver*, Generalsekretär der Parlamentarischen Versammlung der OSZE (10. April 2008).

Erfahrungsbericht Gaza, *Peter Rehse*, World Health Organisation/WHO (23. April 2008).

Aktuelle Stunde: Tibet, *Hajo Gießmann*, IFSH/ZEUS (30. April 2008).

Vorstellung des Interdisziplinären Zentrums „Weltreligionen im Dialog“ und des EU-Forschungsprojektes REDCo. Prof. Dr. *Wolfram Weisse*, Universität Hamburg (7. Mai 2008).

IFSH/HSU Pilotprojekt E-Learning (Modulerstellung zu Konfliktbearbeitung), *Anna Kreikemeyer* u.a., IFSH (14. Mai 2008).

Hunger, Landwirtschaft und Geopolitik, Prof. Dr. habil *Peter Mettler*, Fachhochschule Wiesbaden (21. Mai 2008).

Sicherheitsforschungsprogramm der Bundesregierung, *Martin Kahl*, IFSH/ZEUS (28. Mai 2008).

Counterinsurgency in Iraq, *Jeff Montrose*, IFSH/ZEUS (4. Juni 2008).

The Efficacy of Sanctions of the European Union: When and Why do they Work?, *Clara Portela*, IFSH (28. Juni 2008).

Between threat perception and enemy images: Construction of security policy on terrorism in Germany and the United States, *Sybille Reinke de Buitrago*, IFSH/ZEUS (18. Juni 2008).

Die Türkei und die Kurdenproblematik, *Mehmet Sahin*, Dialogkreis (25. Juni 2008).

Iranisches Atomprogramm, *Götz Neuneck*, IFSH/IFSR (2. Juli 2008).

Die VN im Sudan: Probleme und Perspektiven, *Martin Leitl*, IFSH/MPS (9. Juli 2008).

CIMIC in Afghanistan aus Sicht einer NGO, *Katrin Radtke*, Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (16. Juli 2008).

Methodik der Zukunftsanalyse, Oberst *Roland Kaestner*, Führungsakademie der Bundeswehr (23. Juli 2008).

Aktuelle Stunde: Krieg in Georgien, *Marietta König*, IFSH/CORE (13. August 2008).

Menschenrechtsschutz durch Internationale Strafgerichte: Nützlich oder schädlich? Wirksam oder ineffektiv?, *Patricia Schneider*, IFSH/ZEUS (17. September 2008).

Podiumsdiskussion Afghanistan, Prof. Dr. *Norman Paech*, MdB, Fraktion Die Linke, *Hans-Georg Ehrhart*, IFSH/ZEUS, Moderation: *Michael Brzoska*, IFSH (1. Oktober 2008).

Krisenmanagement in Afrika, Dr. *Axel Krohn*, Führungsakademie der Bundeswehr (22. Oktober 2008).

Normativität als Problem der (neueren) Friedensforschung, Dr. *Sabine Jaberg*, Führungsakademie der Bundeswehr (29. Oktober 2008).

Der Kaukasus-Krieg und seine Folgen, Podiumsdiskussion: Prof. Dr. *Hans Henning Schröder*, SWP, Prof. Dr. *Otto Luchterhandt*, Universität Hamburg, Dr. *Reinhard Mutz*, IFSH, Moderation: Prof. Dr. *Michael Brzoska*, IFSH (5. November 2008).

Maritimer Terrorismus und Piraterie, *Torsten Geise*, IFSH/ZEUS (12. November 2008).

„Institutional Interplay“ und Globales Regieren, Dr. *Howard Loewen*, German Institute for Geographical and Area Studies/GIGA (19. November 2008).

Politics of violence: Serb ethnic cleansing campaign in former Yugoslavia, *Emir Suljagic*, IFSH/ZEUS (10. Dezember 2008).

Climate Change and Security, *Geoffrey D. Dabelko*, Director Environmental Change and Security Program; Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 17. Dezember 2008).



4.4 Lectures of Fellows and Staff (selection)

Christian Alwardt

- Space Situational Awareness – The European Activities and Perspectives, 20. Summer Symposium on Science and World Affairs in Boston, USA, 23. Juli bis 2. August 2008.
- Space Situational Awareness – Die Europäischen Bemühungen, FONAS Herbsttagung, Osnabrück, 29. September bis 1. Oktober 2008

Bernt Berger

- Chinese outward investment – Decision-making and procedures, Chinese Investments in Europe – EU Magnets for Chinese Companies: Refuting the Myths, A Research Workshop, Chatham House, London, 17. September 2008.
- Regional Policies in Southeast Asia, ECAN Annual Conference, (EU-China Academic Network), Brüssel, 4.-5. Dezember 2008.
- EU, China and Africa: challenges and opportunities, 5th EU-China Roundtable, EPC, Brussels, China Institute for International Studies, China and the EU: partners and/or rivals in a globalised world?, Brüssel 21.-22. Oktober 2008.

Michael Brzoska

- Strategien und Instrumente zur Konflikt-Gewaltprävention und zur Konfliktbearbeitung Vortrag auf der Forschungskonsultation der Deutschen Stiftung Friedensforschung zum Thema „Globaler Klimawandel und Gewaltkonflikte“, Berlin, 28. April 2008.
- Military budgets and international arms trade. Vortrag auf der Konferenz Democratic Budget Policy der Gemeinsamen Konferenz Kirche und Entwicklung, der Ecumenical Foundation of Southern Africa und des South African Catholic Parliamentary Liaison Office, Stellenbosch, 11. September 2008.
- Einsätze wozu und für wen? Deutsche Interessen hinter den Auslandseinsätzen der Bundeswehr. Vortrag im Rahmen des Moduls „Die Wirksamkeit von Auslandseinsätzen vor dem Hintergrund vernetzter Sicherheit“, Führungsakademie der Bundeswehr, 1. Oktober 2008.

Marcel Dickow

- In Need For a European Space Security Strategy (E3S), Council of the European Union, Workinggroup on Disarmament (CODUN), Brüssel, 5. Juni 2008.
- The European Union proposal for a Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities, Annual ESPI Yearbook Conference, Wien, 11. September 2008.
- EU Space Policy and CFSP“, EFSPS (European Foreign and Security Policy Studies) annual conference, Brüssel, 11. Oktober 2008.

Hans-Georg Ehrhart

- Herausforderung Afghanistan: Probleme und Perspektiven, Vortrag im Julius-Leber-Forum, Hamburg, 3. April 2008.
- Erfolgskriterien bei Kriseneinsätzen: der Fall EUFOR RD Congo, Vortrag im Rahmen des jährlichen Seminars für Sicherheitspolitik der Bundesakademie für Sicherheitspolitik in Berlin, 8. und 9. April 2008.
- Der ‚Security Development Nexus‘ als Herausforderung, Vortrag im Rahmen des CIMIC-Seminars für Staboffiziere an der Führungsakademie der Bundeswehr, Hamburg, 8. Juli 2008.

Frank Evers

- The OSCE and Current Challenges, Konferenz an der Belarusian State University (BGU), Minsk, Belarus, 14. Oktober 2008.

Hans-Joachim Gießmann

- Perspektiven der Sicherheits-Kooperation China/EU, VII. Deutsch-Chinesischer Sicherheitsdialog, Beijing, China, 13. Mai 2008.
- Optionen für Abrüstung, Internationale Konferenz der Bundestagstagsfraktion der SPD, Berlin, 5. Mai 2008.
- Sicherheitsaspekte der Zusammenarbeit China/Afrika, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Schanghai, China, 14. März 2008.

Regina Heller

- Die EU und Russland: eine schwierige Partnerschaft?, Vortrag bei der SPD-Landtagsfraktion Schleswig-Holstein, Landeshaus Kiel, 12. März 2008.



Reinhard Mutz and Patricia Schneider outside at the Dieter-Lutz Lecture



Hans-Joachim Gießmann and Winfried Nachtwei, MP, at the Symposium „The Protection of Children in Urban War Areas“ on 8 November 2008.



- What's the Rationale? A Historical Mapping of Notions of Insecurity within the EU, EUSECON-Workshop (FP7), Brüssel, 23. September 2008.
- Internationale sicherheitspolitische Herausforderungen im interdisziplinären Diskurs, Panel-Kommentar, Weltrisiken. Chancen und Weiterentwicklung von Ordnungsstrukturen durch Recht, Wirtschaft und Politik, Interdisziplinäres Wissenschaftliches Symposium, Zentrum für Internationale Studien, TU Dresden, 27.-29. November 2008.

Margret Johannsen

- External actors' approach to sub-state missile ownership: The need for new approaches, Referat bei der Konferenz "Missile Free Zone in the Middle East", Hessische Stiftung Friedens- und Konfliktforschung, Malta, 10. November 2008.
- Terrorismus und Rüstung in Israel, Vortrag im Rahmen einer Ringvorlesung anlässlich der 60. Wiederkehr der israelischen Staatsproklamation, Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Georg-August-Universität zu Göttingen, 8. Juli 2008.
- Humanitäre Hilfe zwischen den Fronten. Aktuelle Herausforderungen für das UN-Hilfswerk für Palästina-Flüchtlinge. Vortrag bei einer Veranstaltung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für die Vereinten Nationen, Berlin, 24. April 2008.

Martin Kahl

- Terrorismusbekämpfung der EU, Universität Hannover, 22. Mai 2008.
- Terrorismus und Terrorismusbekämpfung, Führungsakademie der Bundeswehr, Hamburg, 27. Oktober 2008.

Marietta König

- A Ring of Friends? Prospects for Regional Security Cooperation between the EU and the Wider Black Sea Region, internationale Konferenz "Wider Black Sea: Perspectives for International and Regional Security", ausgerichtet von der Armenian International Policy Research Group (AIPRG) in Eriwan/Armenien, 12.-14. Januar 2008.
- EU and Russia: Strategic partners or competing neighbours, im Rahmen der Maastricht Debates, Universität Maastricht, 11. März 2008.
- Der ungelöste Streit um Südossetien – Hintergründe und Perspektiven einer aktuellen Krise, Deutsch-Georgischer Verein Schorndorf e.V., 14. September 2008.

Anna Kreikemeyer

- Vorstellung der Zentralasienforschung von CORE, im Rahmen eines Hearings von Botschafter Matthias Meyer, Deutsche Botschaft, Taschkent zu den „Perspektiven wissenschaftlicher Kooperation mit Usbekistan“, Berlin, 8. Januar 2008.
- Kooperation durch interreligiösen und interkulturellen Dialog, im Rahmen der gemeinsam mit der Evangelischen Akademie Loccum organisierten internationalen Konferenz „Kooperation mit Zentralasien. Was will und kann die EU leisten?, Loccum 15.-17. September 2008.
- Zentralasienforschung am CORE, im Rahmen des Hearings zu „Perspektiven wissenschaftlicher Kooperation zwischen Deutschland und Zentralasien als Beitrag zur Implementierung der EU Zentralasienstrategie“ im Auswärtigen Amt, Berlin, 10. Dezember 2008.

Elena Kropatcheva

- Russland in den Augen der Russen, Deutsch-Russische Gesellschaft in Hamburg, April 2008.

Oliver Meier

- Nicht-integrative Ansätze der Rüstungskontrolle: Eine kritische Bestandsaufnahme, Vortrag vor der Task Force „Nichtverbreitung von Massenvernichtungswaffen und sensitive Technologien“, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik, Berlin, 7. Februar 2008.
- Die EU und Abrüstung – ein Problem der anderen?, Vortrag auf der SPD Veranstaltung: Auf dem Weg zu einer europäischen Armee: Perspektiven für Kooperation, Integration und Abrüstung, Panel III: Perspektiven der Abrüstung, Berlin, 5. Mai 2008.
- The EU's role in nonproliferation and arms control, Vortrag auf der Konferenz "The EU and global governance: rules – power – priorities: European Interests and Strategic Options", Workshop 2: Non-proliferation and disarmament, EU Institute for Security Studies/Istituto Affari Internazionali, Rom, 5.-6. Juni 2008.

Jens Narten

- UN in Kosovo: From Autocracy into the Prisoner Dilemma, Vortrag auf dem 2. Scientific Symposium on European Studies des Jean Monnet European Centre of Excellence "Kosovo: Independently into Dependency?", Leibniz Universität Han-



Götz Neuneck with the president of the "Pugwash Conferences for Science and World Affairs" and former Under Secretary-General of the United Nations, Jayantha Dhanapala at the DGVN in Berlin



Reinhard Mutz lecturing at the symposium of the Academy of Sciences, ZNF, FZH and IFSH on 27 March 2008.



lence "Kosovo: Independently into Dependency?", Leibniz Universität Hannover, 27. Juni 2008.

- Kosovo im Umbruch: Politische Entwicklungen im Kosovo vor und nach der Unabhängigkeitserklärung, Vortrag an der Führungsakademie der Bundeswehr (FüAk), Hamburg, 16. Dezember 2008.

Götz Neuneck

- Missile Defense and Space weapons, Präsentation anlässlich der Vorstellung des Friedensgutachtens in Brüssel, EP/International Security Information Service (ISIS), Brüssel, 12. Juni 2008.
- Festvortrag für R. Schmucker: „Raketen und Politik - Die Ambivalenz der Raketentechnologie“, Lehrstuhl für Raumfahrttechnik, TU München, 20. November 2008.
- The Role of independent Scientists for Missile defense, NATO Advanced Research Workshop „The Role of Independent Scientists in Assessing the Threat of WMD“, Zagreb, 13.-16. November 2008.

Sibylle Reinke de Buitrago

- The Impact of Psychological-Cultural Factors on Concepts of Fighting Terrorism: Learning Processes and Chances for Deescalation. 2nd Graduate Conference of the European Consortium for Political Research, Barcelona, Spanien, 26. August 2008.
- Umgang mit Bedrohungen der Sicherheit: Fallstudie der deutschen und amerikanischen Sicherheitspolitik. Lions Club Hamburg Hansa, Hamburg 1. August 2008.
- The Importance of Trust in Threat Perception: A Case Study on East Asia. 66th National Conference of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, USA 4. April 2008.

Bernhard Rinke

- Die Auslandseinsätze der Bundeswehr: Wann, Warum, Wohin?, Vortrag im Rahmen eines sicherheitspolitischen Seminars in der Akademie Franz Hitze Haus, Münster, 17. Dezember 2008.
- Gibt es eine europäische Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik?, Vortrag im Rahmen eines sicherheitspolitischen Seminars, Haus Rissen, Hamburg, 26. Mai 2008.
- Perspektiven der Europäischen Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik (ESVP), Vortrag im Rahmen eines sicherheitspolitischen Seminars in Kooperation mit der Europäischen Akademie Bonn, Hamburg, 8. April 2008.

Patricia Schneider

- Human Rights and Peace, Freie Universität Berlin International Summer University (FUBiS), Berlin, 20. November 2008.
- Menschenrechtsschutz durch Internationale Strafgerichte, Vortrag im Rahmen der Tagung „Quo vadis Menschenrechte? Stand und Perspektiven des internationalen Menschenrechtsschutzes“, Bonifatiushaus, Fulda, 18.-19. September 2008.
- Maritime Sicherheit: Bedrohungs- und Risikoanalyse, Grundrechtsfragen bei der „Internen Anhörung der FDP-Bundestagsfraktion zur Terrorabwehr in deutschen Hoheitsgewässern“, Berlin, 23. Januar 2008.

Jan Stupl

- The Airborne Laser – Assessment of a High Energy Laser project (mit Götz Neuneck, Claus Emmelmann, Hartwig Spitzer und Martin B. Kalinowski), Jahrestagung der Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft, Arbeitskreis Physik und Abrüstung, Berlin, 28. Februar 2008.
- Invited Talks: The Airborne Laser – Assessment of a Directed Energy Weapon; Seminar on Space Policy and Society, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, 4. Februar 2008.
- Assessing the Airborne Laser's Shortfall Problem; Program on Science and Global Security 2008 Lunch Seminar Series, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, 6. Februar 2008.

Isabelle Tannous

- The Merging of Development and Security. Conventional and Unconventional Foreign Policy Tools: Analysing EU-Institutions' and Member States' Approaches to Promoting Policy Coherence between Development and Security, EFSPS Autumn Seminar 2008, Brüssel, 11. Oktober 2008.
- Common Interests – Common Action? Strategies and Initiatives of the European Union and China towards Africa, DGAP ECFR AC: EU-China-Africa Workshop, Berlin, 17. April 2008.



Cynthia Heanna carefully follows the lectures at the Amaldi Conference

*Wolfgang Zellner*

- Identifying the Cutting Edge: The Future Impact of the OSCE, Konferenz des Finnischen Instituts für Internationale Angelegenheiten, Helsinki, 14. Januar 2008.
- Einleitungsreferat zu Working Session I “Transnational Challenges to Security in the OSCE Area”, OSCE Annual Security Review Conference, Wien, 1. Juli 2008.
- Chances and Limits of Arms Control in Regional Conflict Situations: Success or Failure?, 6. Berlin-Seminar zu konventioneller Rüstungskontrolle im RACVIAC Centre for Security Co-operation, Zagreb / Kroatien, 10. Juli 2008.



Michael Brzoska and former president of the University of Hamburg Peter Fischer-Appelt at the Dieter S. Lutz-Lecture in July 2008

4.5 Functions of IFSH Staff in Professional Bodies*Michael Brzoska*

- Member of the Academy of Sciences in Hamburg
- Member Foundation Advisory Board, Deutsche Stiftung Friedensforschung [German Foundation for Peace Research]
- Member Advisory Board, Hamburger Stiftung zur Förderung der Demokratie und des Völkerrechts [Hamburg Foundation for the Promotion of Democracy and International Law]
- Chairman Governing Board, International Security Information Service, Brussels
- Member Advisory Board, Pôle Bernheim, Université Libre de Bruxelles [Free University of Brussels]
- Member of the Board of Directors of the Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker Centre for Science and Peace Research [Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker-Zentrum für Naturwissenschaft und Friedensforschung, Universität Hamburg]
- Corresponding member, Weapons’ Export Section, Joint Commission of the Churches for Development Policy
- Editor of the journal, „Sicherheit und Frieden (S+F) [Security and Peace]
- Associate Editor, Journal of Peace Research
- Associate Editor, Economics of Peace and Security Journal
- Member Editorial Advisory Board, International Studies Perspectives

Hans-Georg Ehrhart

- Member of the Advisory Board of the Hanseatic Baltic Summer School (HBSS)
- Co-Editor of the textbook series „Elemente der Politik“ [Elements of Politics], VS-Publishers Wiesbaden (responsible for international relationships)
- Member of the study group “European integration”
- Member of the German Association for Foreign Policy
- Member of the Blankenese Discussion Group at the Leadership Academy of the Bundeswehr

Hans-Joachim Gießmann

- Member of the Executive Committee of the European course of studies „Human Rights and Democratization“ (E.MA) in Venice
- Member of the Council of Directors of the European course of studies „Human Rights and Democratization“ (E.MA) in Venice
- Chairman of the Scientific Advisory Board of the „Hamburger Erklärung“ e.V. [Hamburg Declaration]
- Member of the Scientific Advisory Board, Security and Peace (S+F)
- Member of the Advisory Board, Zeitschrift für Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik (ZfAS) [Journal for Foreign and Security Policy]
- Editor of the scientific series, Demokratie, Sicherheit, Frieden [Democracy, Security, Peace]
- Co-editor of the Journal „Connections“ of the Partnership-for-Peace-Consortium
- Member of the Assessor Jury, Austrian Security Research Program

Regina Heller

- Member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Cologne Forum for International Relations and Security Policy, Inc. (KFIBS) e.V.

Stephan Hensell

- Co-editor, „Hamburg Review of Social Sciences“, Online-Journal, Institut für Politische Wissenschaft, Universität Hamburg.



Elena Kropatcheva

- Member of the Board of the German-Russian Association in Hamburg

Oliver Meier

- Associate Member of the Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker Centre for Science and Peace Research
- International representative and correspondent, U.S. Arms Control Association

Reinhard Mutz

- Co-editor of the Peace Report

Götz Neuneck

- Board of Trustees German Physics Association (DPG)
- Speaker for the Research Group on Physics and Disarmament of the German Physical Society
- Member of the Executive Council on „Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs“
- Member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the German Foundation for Peace Research [Deutschen Stiftung Friedensforschung] (DSF)
- Co-Chairman of the Research Association, Natural Sciences, Disarmament and International Security (FONAS)
- Member of the Advisory Board of the IPPNW
- Pugwash Representative of the Federation of German Scientists [Vereinigung Deutscher Wissenschaftler](VDW)

Patricia Schneider

- Co-Publisher and Editor-in-Chief of the journal „Sicherheit und Frieden (S+F)“ [Security and Peace] (successor to Erwin Müller)
- Co-Leader of the Research Group on Curriculum Development“ of the Center for Peace Research, Bonn (AFB) and the Consortium for Peace and Conflict Research (AFK)

Wolfgang Zellner

- Member of the editorial group for the „Helsinki Monitor“
- Member of the Advisory Board of the journal Wissenschaft & Frieden [Science & Peace].



Participants at the 2008 Amaldi Conference 2008 from 14-16. March 2008. Götz Neuneck (2nd from left, 1st row)



5. Teaching and Promotion of Junior Researchers



Denise Völker speaks at the graduation ceremony for the MPS graduates.

The „Master of Peace and Security Studies“ at the University of Hamburg, conducted in cooperation with IFSH since 2002, is at the heart of academic teaching and coaching at IFSH. Almost all members of the scientific staff at the Institute are involved in teaching and mentoring in this course of studies. The Master’s program is unconditionally accredited until 2012.

Beyond this Master’s program, IFSH supports a comprehensive program to promote junior scientific staff development. IFSH attaches particular importance to the advancement of women. Among the traditional components of teaching and coaching are the cooperation of recognized junior scientists in third-party funded research and consultation projects, the integration of student assistants into the scientific and academic work of the Institute as well as the training of interns.

IFSH works cooperatively with, to mention just a few examples, the European “Human Rights and Democratization program (Venice), and the Eastern European program at the University of Hamburg. Within the framework of the cooperation with the East China Normal University (ECNU) in Shanghai, agreed upon in 2007, the first ECNU doctoral candidate, Zhou Fan, came to IFSH in November 2008. Prof. Gießmann and Prof. Voegeli (Department for Economy and Politics) conducted block seminars in Shanghai.

In the reporting period, staff members at IFSH have, in addition to their teaching (for details on courses run by the Institute’s scientific staff, see Chapter 5.5 and the statistical annex), written numerous first and second assessments for diploma and master’s theses, conducted diploma and master’s exams and taken part in doctoral procedures. Hans-Georg Ehrhart is responsible for organizing and conducting the Institute’s weekly research colloquium. Michael Brzoska directs the doctoral candidates’ colloquium.

5.1 Master’s program „Master of Peace and Security Studies - (M.P.S.)“ at the University of Hamburg

In October 2008, the 7th academic year of the M.P.S. Master’s program began with student orientation and an excursion to Berlin.

On 8 October 2008 the sixth graduating class was bid farewell in an official ceremony. 27 graduates from ten countries (Brazil, Germany, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxemburg, Slovenia, Sweden, Tajikistan, USA, and Uzbekistan) received their Master’s diplomas: Mavjuda Akramova, Ines Almanstötter, Constanze Böning, Messué Fofana, Janel Galvanek, Martina Grosch, Irene Malvina Haupt, Cinthia Heanna, Daisuke Ichikawa, Christine Jung, Andreas Kappler, Aurélie Klein, Julian Köhle, Maren Kraushaar, Martin Leitl, Daniel José Linke, Anne-Kristin Linke, Nina Mahnecke, Natalie Majcenovič, Jeffrey Montrose, Tim Jendrik Aristid Müller-Wolf, Philipp Münch, Assol Rustamova, Sebastian Schilling-Gerke, Christina Sell, Denise Völker.

Following an introduction by Prof. Dr-Ing. habil. Monika Auweter-Kurtz, President of the University of Hamburg and Dr Herlind Gundelach, Senator for Science and Research, Prof. Dr Volker Rittberger, Chairman of the German Foundation for Peace Research gave a guest lecture on the topic



Professor Dr Volker Rittberger, Chairman of the German Foundation for Peace Research gives the guest lecture during the MPS graduation ceremony.



“On the way to sustainable peace? Tasks of peace research at the beginning of the 21st century.” Hans-Joachim Gießmann was bid a warm farewell as Director of Studies and handed the “baton” on to Götz Neuneck.

For the 7th academic year 2008/2009, 28 students from nine countries were enrolled (Brazil, France, Germany, Kazakhstan, Romania, Slovenia, UK, USA, and Venezuela); the percentage of women was just under 54% (15 students). This program is conducted by the University of Hamburg in cooperation with the IFSH as well as with 14 other research and academic teaching institutions of the Cooperation Network of Peace Research and Security Policy (KoFrieS), including the Association of Friends and former M.P.S. students. In 2008 as well, an officer of the German Federal Army was delegated to this program.

Coordination of the content and organization of the program is the responsibility of IFSH, which also headed the M.P.S. program in this reporting year. Director of Studies until September 2008 was Hans J. Gießmann; Götz Neuneck took over this function from October 2008. The academic coordinator in 2008 was Patricia Schneider. Members of the program’s joint committee in 2008 included the Scientific Director of IFSH, Michael Brzoska, Götz Neuneck and Wolfgang Zellner. On the admissions committee and on the board of examiners for the course of studies, besides the persons named above, was Patricia Schneider. In addition there are external members from the participating departments of the University of Hamburg and the cooperating institutions (KoFrieS).



The MPS class 2008-2009 on an excursion to Berlin

Institutional members of the Cooperation Network Peace Research and Security Policy (KoFrieS) are, in addition to IFSH (ZEUS, CORE and IFAR):

- Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict, Ruhr University Bochum;
- Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC);



Antje Möller, MdHBü, Senator Gundelach, Michael Brzoska and Götz Neuneck at the MPS graduation (from left to right)

- Berghof Research Center for Constructive Conflict Management, Berlin;
- Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (HSFK);
- Institute for Theology and Peace, Hamburg;
- German Armed Forces Staff College (FüAk), Hamburg;
- Protestant Institute for Interdisciplinary Research (FEST), Heidelberg;
- Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker-Zentrum für Naturwissenschaft und Friedensforschung, Hamburg (ZNF);
- German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Hamburg (GIGA);
- Institute for Development and Peace (INEF) at the University of Duisburg-Essen;
- International Institute for Politics and Economics, Haus Rissen, Hamburg;
- Center for International Peace Operations (ZIF);
- Institute for Political Science at the Helmut Schmidt University - University of the Federal Armed Forces Hamburg
- Three faculties of the University of Hamburg (law, economic and social sciences and history) and
- M.P.S. Alumni and Friends Association



Senator Dr. Herlind Gundelach greets the new MPS class.

At the end of 2008, the European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI, Flensburg) joined the consortium. Dr Axel Krohn (German Armed Forces Staff College) was elected by the consortium as representative to the Joint Committee for the study year 2008-2009.

The aim of the two-semester program is to introduce highly qualified graduates in the social or natural sciences, from Germany and abroad, as well as academically qualified practitioners to a demanding level of peace and security policy research and to the basic principles of practice-oriented methodology. Furthermore, the goal is to communicate methods and results in order to prepare students for jobs in peace research and teaching, or peace and security-policy related careers in national and international organizations, administrations, associations and companies as well as governmental offices. The languages of instruction are German and English. Within the framework of the program, M.P.S. cooperates with other courses of study at the University of Hamburg, among them the “Euromaster”, the „Master of European Studies“ and the Eastern Europe Minor Field Program under the leadership of the Faculty of Law .

The first semester is comprised of a modular teaching program, consisting of six modules: international peace and security policy; international law on peace and armed conflict; natural sciences and peace; peace ethics; economic globalization and conflicts; and a cross-sectional module. The second semester consists of theoretical and practice-oriented modules. The students take intensive courses that prepare them for the topics of their Master’s theses. The institutes and organizations, which are part of the Cooperation Network, act, in accordance with their research profile, as the resident institutes for the students in the second semester. At the same time, they offer students a link between their studies and future career plans after successful completion of the program.

In 2008 the program was funded by various scholarships and grants. We would like to make special mention of the support provided by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and the Peace Research Sponsoring Association (VFIF). In addition to scholarships, the DAAD has provided funding for the development of the “Academic Network South



East Europe” (www.akademischesnetzwerk-soe.net) to support the advancement of a democratically-oriented scientific landscape in South-eastern Europe. This also included, in addition to visits of guest scholars from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia to IFSH and doctoral stipends, the promotion of a joint international workshop with the University of Ljubljana during which MPS students met in Slovenia with students and graduates of the partner universities Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Novi Sad, Rijeka, Zagreb, Pristina, Skopje und Tetovo). The topic for the workshop was: “Neighborhood Cooperation and Bridge-Building Peace Policy: The Role of Slovenia”.

5.2 European Masters Degree “Human Rights and Democratization” (Venice)

For many years, the University of Hamburg has participated in this post-graduate degree program supported by 40 universities and institutes in EU countries. Since 2006, the university has awarded a joint diploma as one of currently six universities. As early as 2001, IFSH performed teaching, supervisory and examination tasks for the University of Hamburg within the framework of this program. Among these tasks are the seminars in Venice during the winter semester as well as teaching and supervisory tasks in the function as a resident institute for program participants during the second semester. In 2008 Dr. Diana Digol (CORE) taught for a week at the degree program site. Four students were at IFSH in Hamburg during the 2008 summer semester.

Three students were at IFSH in Hamburg during the 2007 spring semester. Kurt Tudyka (Vienna excursion) and Patricia Schneider (Strasbourg excursion) offered the E.MA students valuable participation in an interesting study element of the M.P.S. program. With Eve-Emanuelle Bardou (France), Ida Eklund-Lindwall (Sweden), Raquel Batista-Leandro (Portugal) and Quinten Lataire (Belgium), for the first time, four students in 2008 completed the E.MA Program of the University of Hamburg and at IFSH at the same time. They were supervised by Michael Brzoska, Regina Heller, Martin Kahl und Anna Kreikemeyer. Despite leaving IFSH, Hans-Joachim Gießmann remained responsible as E.M.A Director for the participation of the University of Hamburg in this degree program. Anna Kreikemeyer took over coordination for IFSH.

5.3 Teaching and Doctoral Cooperation with the East China Normal University (ECNU), Shanghai

The cooperation between the ECNU, IFSH and the University of Hamburg, agreed upon in October 2007, was continued in the reporting period through teaching visits by Prof. Gießmann and Prof Voegeli (Department for Economy and Politics), who each conducted a block seminar in Shanghai. In November 2008 the first ECNU doctoral candidate, Zhou Fan, began his stay at the IFSH. Contact person at IFSH for the program is Bernt Berger.



Hajo Gießmann with the now-traditional photo collage of the MPS graduating class



San Nicoló Cloister, Seat of the E.MA-Degree Program



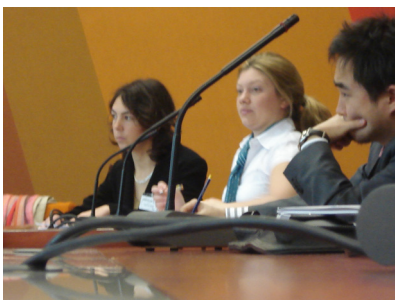
5.4 The IFSH Doctoral Supervision Program

The aim of this program is to enable the doctoral students to successfully complete their dissertations under intensive supervision by experienced IFSH researchers and, at the same time, to give them the opportunity of acquiring the key qualifications needed to carry out job-related activities within and outside of scientific/research institutes. Depending on the topics of their dissertations, the students are integrated into one of the IFSH research units, so that they are able to actively participate in the scientific and academic life of the Institute. Regular doctoral seminars and weekly research colloquiums offer two platforms for the exchange of scientific views and the presentation of preliminary results. To be able to enter the program, students are required to have a degree in natural or social sciences with an above-average grade point average, a broad knowledge of the basic principles of peace research and to have chosen a peace research-related topic for their dissertations. The IFSH cannot support dissertation work; however, support is given for applications to relevant foundations and institutions. Most doctoral students are affiliated with the University of Hamburg, but this is not a condition for participation in the PhD programme. This programme, as well as the doctoral seminar, was directed by Michael Brzoska in 2007.

5.5 Teaching by IFSH Staff in 2008

Winter semester 2007/2008

- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Lecture „Einführung in die internationale Sicherheitspolitik“ (Hans-Joachim Gießmann)
- East China Normal University Shanghai, Master of European Studies, Lecture and block seminar “European Regional Security Policies” (Hans-Joachim Gießmann)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Lecture „Naturwissenschaftliche Beiträge zur Friedensforschung“ (Götz Neuneck together with Prof. Martin Kalinowski)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Seminar „Neuer Rüstungswettlauf oder Renaissance der Rüstungskontrolle“ (Götz Neuneck together with Prof. Martin Kalinowski)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S. Block course, „Unendliche Weiten: Rüstungskontrolle im Weltraum und Verifikation“ (Marcel Dickow, Götz Neuneck)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Lecture and practice „Political Economy of Conflicts, War and Arms“ (Michael Brzoska)
- Universität Hamburg/IFSH, Doctoral seminar (Michael Brzoska)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Lecture “Die EU als außen-, sicherheits- und friedenspolitischer Akteur“ (Hans-Georg Ehrhart)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Block course “The Kosovo Case and its Possible Implications on the Status Issues of the de facto-States in Eastern Europe” (Marietta König)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S. und Osteuropastudien, Seminar „Sicherheit und Stabilität in und mit Zentralasien“ (Anna Kreikemeyer)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S. und Fachbereich Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften (Politikwissenschaft) der Helmut-Schmidt-Universität, Cooperative pilot seminar (Block course) „Modulentwicklung auf der Basis von E-learning/Fernausbildung am Beispiel des Konfliktmanagements internationaler Organisationen in den georgischen Konflikten“ (Anna Kreikemeyer)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., 2 Block course „Akademisches Schreiben“, (Anna Kreikemeyer)
- European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation (EIUC), Venedig, Block course “Millennium Development Goals in Kazakhstan” (Anna Kreikemeyer)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Block course „Russland: Feind oder Freund? Russische Sicherheitspolitik“ (Elena Kropatcheva)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Block course „Communication Patterns in Foreign Policy – A Comparison between the U.S. and Germany“ (Sybille Reinke de Buitrago)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Seminar/Exkursion „Deutsche Außenpolitik zwischen globalem Engagement und nationalen Interessen (Patricia Schneider together with Dr. Michael Rudloff)



MPS-Students on a visit to the Council of Europe during an excursion to Strasbourg



- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., in Kooperation mit der Universität Skopje/Akademisches Netzwerk Südosteuropa „Macedonia: Security Sector Reform. Between Post-Conflict Peace-Building and EU-Integration“ (Patricia Schneider)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Advanced seminar „Wie funktionieren Streitkräfte? Das Beispiel Bundeswehr“ (Armin Wagner)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Advanced seminar „Europäische Sicherheitspolitik/OSZE“ (Wolfgang Zellner)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Research colloquium (Hans-Georg Ehrhart)
- TU Hamburg Harburg, Block course „Ethics for Engineers: Social and Moral Consequences of Scientific Progress“ (Oliver Meier and Iris Hunger)
- Berufsakademie Hamburg, Block course/Seminar „Interkulturelle Kommunikation“ (Naida Mehmedbegovic)

Summer semester 2008

- Universität Hamburg, Seminar „Der Sicherheitsrat der Vereinten Nationen in der internationalen Politik“ (Michael Brzoska)
- Universität Hamburg/IFSH, Doctoral seminar (Michael Brzoska)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Research Colloquium (Hans-Georg Ehrhart)
- Universität Leipzig, Seminar „Europa im Osten – der Osten in Europa“ (Heiko Fürst)
- East-China Normal University, Shanghai, Lecture/Seminar „Die Außen-, Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik der Europäischen Union“ (Hans-Joachim Gießmann)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Mid-term Colloquium (Hans-Joachim Gießmann)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Final Colloquium (Hans-Joachim Gießmann)
- TU Hamburg Harburg, Block course „The Politics of Science“ (Oliver Meier and Iris Hunger)
- Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Seminar „Europäische Sicherheitspolitik“ (Bernhard Rinke)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., RI-Seminar in Kooperation mit dem Streitkräfteamt „Die Sicherheitspolitik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland vor neuen Herausforderungen (insbes. NATO, EU)“ (Patricia Schneider)
- Universität Hamburg/ M.P.S., Seminar „Internationale Organisationen (insbes. OSZE, VN)“ (Patricia Schneider zusammen mit Kurt P. Tudyka)
- Université Libre de Bruxelles (Belgien), Pôle Bernheim d’Etudes sur la Paix et la Citoyenneté, Post-graduate Studies in International Politics, Seminar „Relations between Western and Arab-Muslim Societies: Analysing Media, Stereotypes and Mutual Understanding“ (Isabelle Maras)
- Universität Hamburg, HOPIKOS, Block course „Training zur Interkulturellen Kompetenz“ (Naida Mehmedbegovic)
- Universität Hildesheim, Block course „Training zur Interkulturellen Kommunikation“ (Naida Mehmedbegovic)
- Universität Hamburg, Train-the-Trainer Seminar, Block course „Interkulturelle Kommunikation“ (Naida Mehmedbegovic)
- Humboldt Universität Berlin, KUSTOS Projekt, Train-the-Trainer-Seminar, Block course „Interkulturelle Kommunikation“ (Naida Mehmedbegovic)

Wintersemester 2008/2009

- Universität Hamburg, MIN-Fakultät/M.P.S., Seminar „Nichtweiterverbreitung und Rüstungsdynamik im Mittleren Osten“ (Götz Neuneck/Christian Alwardt)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Seminar „China – Reemerging player in international affairs“ (Bernt Berger)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Lecture and practice „Political Economy of Conflicts, War and Arms“ (Michael Brzoska)
- Universität Hamburg/IFSH, Doctoral seminar (Michael Brzoska)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Seminar „Die EU als außen-, sicherheits- und friedenspolitischer Akteur“ (Hans-Georg Ehrhart)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Research Colloquium (Hans-Georg Ehrhart)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Block course „Maritime Sicherheit in Südostasien. Eine Einführung“ (Torsten Geise)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S./Euromaster/NF-Studiengang Osteuropa, Advanced Seminar „Die neue ‚EU-Ostpolitik‘ im postsowjetischen Raum“ (Regina Heller)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Advanced seminar „Der Nahostkonflikt in den Internationalen Beziehungen“ (Margret Johannsen)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Seminar „Einführung in die Sicherheitspolitik“ (Martin Kahl)



During an excursion the MPS students inspect an AWACS plane of NATO (here Daisuke Ichikawa and Julian Köhle)



- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Block course „Die kaspische und die Schwarzmeerregion: Perspektiven für Europas Energiesicherheit“ (Marietta König)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., 2 Block courses, Übung „Wissenschaftliches Schreiben“ (Anna Kreikemeyer)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Block course, “Is Russia a Friend or Foe? Russia’s Security Policy” (Elena Kropatcheva)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Block course “Politicizing Communication: A Study in Security Policy” (Sybille Reinke de Buitrago)
- Fachhochschule für Öffentliche Verwaltung an den Standorten Münster und Bielefeld, Seminar „Politikwissenschaft“ (Bernhard Rinke)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S. in Kooperation mit der Universität Ljubljana/ Akademisches Netzwerk Südosteuropa „Neighborhood Cooperation and Bridge-building Peace Policy: The role of Slovenia“ (Patricia Schneider/Naida Mehmedbegovic)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Seminar/Excursion, „Deutsche Außenpolitik zwischen globalem Engagement und nationalen Interessen“ (Patricia Schneider/Götz Neuneck)
- Universität Hamburg/ M.P.S., Orientierungseinheit (Patricia Schneider/Götz Neuneck)
- European Inter-University Center for Human Rights and Democratisation (Venedig), Block course “Introducing Politics” (Diana Digol)
- European Inter-University Center for Human Rights and Democratisation (Venedig), Block course “Human Rights: Political Prospects and Challenges” (Diana Digol)
- Berufsakademie Hamburg, Block course „Interkulturelle Kommunikation“, Seminar (Naida Mehmedbegovic)
- Universität Hamburg/M.P.S., Block course „Intercultural Communication and Cooperation“ (Naida Mehmedbegovic)
- Universität Hamburg, HOPIKOS, Block course „Training zur Interkulturellen Kompetenz“ (Naida Mehmedbegovic)



Excursion MPS/Academic Network South Eastern Europe in Macedonia

Continuing education

- Summer 2008, What model for CFSP? Lecture, Hanseatic Baltic Summer School (Hans-Georg Ehrhart)
- OSCE-Related Training Course for Officials from the Kazakh Ministry for Foreign Affairs (June 2008 at IFSH), Lecture “The Economic and Environmental Dimension of the OSCE” (Frank Evers)
- OSCE-Related Training Course for Officials from the Kazakh Ministry for Foreign Affairs (June 2008 at IFSH), Lecture „Tolerance and Non-discrimination Activities of the OSCE“ (Frank Evers)
- OSCE-Related Training Course for Officials from the Kazakh Ministry for Foreign Affairs (June 2008 at IFSH), Lecture „OSCE election observation: commitments, approaches, criticism“ (Frank Evers)
- „Der Konflikt zwischen Georgien und Russland – Rückkehr zum Kalten Krieg?“, Training course, Herrmann-Ehlers-Akademie und Fliegerhorst, Bundeswehr, Fassberg, 9. Oktober 2008 (Marietta König)



6. Services

6.1 Public Relations

In accordance with the charter of the ISFH, the Institute, in addition to focusing on peace research activities (strictly speaking), is to dedicate itself to “taking inventory of and continuously informing itself of strategic thinking [...] by way of lectures, newspaper and journal articles, radio and television programs, and the publication of its own scientific series” (quantitative data on the relevant activities is provided in detail in the statistical annex).

In 2008 a large number of requests were directed to the Institute. The circle of those inquiring was exceedingly wide and mirrored the great public interest in the work of the IFSH. The media, in particular, was, of course, responsible for a high percentage of inquiries for background information, interviews and written reports. During the reporting period the IFSH had a relatively high media profile (see the statistical annex). Radio stations – public-statutory as well as private – and the print media were responsible for the bulk of this public presence, but IFSH was also present on television.

During the reporting period Institute staff members were interviewees and guests of the following television stations or programs: ARD (Panorama, Tagesthemen, Fakt, Monitor, Morgenmagazin), ZDF (nano, Frontal 21, heute), RTL, NDR, Phönix, ntv, SAT1 and N24.

The radio departments of NDR, WDR, HR, BR, SWR, ODR, MDR, RBB, were as much a part of the circle of the IFSH’s frequent “media customers” – as Deutschlandradio (German Radio), Deutschlandfunk (German Wireless) and Deutsche Welle. In addition, there were numerous queries from private radio stations and news agencies. IFSH staff members were represented with articles and interviews in the following print media: Hamburger Abendblatt, taz, Die Welt, Thüringer Allgemeine, Hannoversche Neue Presse, Lübecker Nachrichten, Kieler Nachrichten, The German Times, Südwestpresse, Berliner Zeitung and Die Zeit. There were also international “appearances” on National Public Radio (USA), Salzburger Nachrichten, Der Standard (Wien), Neue Luzerner Zeitung, Radio Teheran and in Zhongguo Xinwen Zhoukan (China Newsweek).

Beyond the media requests, the Institute has received requests for lecturers and material, over and over again, from workers’ unions, political parties and their youth organizations, adult education centers, schools, church groups, Federal Armed Forces’ institutions and peace groups, among others.

Thematically speaking, the requests have concentrated primarily on current conflicts. In 2008, the main areas of interest were, above all, the war in Georgia in August 2008 – both the actual course of the conflict and subsequently, the effects on the relationship of the West to Russia. Additional topics on which the media concentrated were the independence of Kosovo, the question of the admission of Georgia and the Ukraine into NATO, the Afghanistan strategy of NATO, the planned American missile defense system in Europe, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the Iranian nuclear program, the foreign deployment of the German Armed Forces, international terrorism, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the



Presentation of the Peace Report 2008 to the Federal Press Conference on 3 June 2008



role of the EU as an international actor, the future of the OSCE as well as specific arms control and export control problems. The presidential election in the USA and its possible effects on European security and the future of multilateral arms control also played a role.

In this reporting period, the IFSH – at the recommendation of the scientific advisory board – established a new rubric “Statements and Opinions” on the Institute’s website, on which short texts on current questions are published. The initial opinions concern: “End Annapolis – Try a new approach.”, “The EU and Russia after the Summit of Nizza: Everything back to Square One?” and “Piracy off the coast of Somalia”.

6.2 Peace Research Sponsoring Association (VFIF)

The Peace Research Sponsoring Association (VFIF) was founded on 28 January 1997 at the initiative of Dr Heinz Liebrecht and the then-member of the Hamburg state parliament Georg Berg.

The association endeavors to support the Institute’s work by acting as a broker, sharing results with the political and public spheres and raising additional funds. Members are invited to the events of IFSH and the Association and receive the newsletter, “IFSH-News”.

The board of directors consists of the following members:

Liane Bayreuther-Lutz (Chairperson)
 Andrea Wist (Deputy Chairperson)
 Prof. Dr Herbert Wulf (Secretary)
 Dr Reinhard Mutz (Treasurer)
 Prof. Dr Michael Brzoska (IFSH Director)

In the reporting period, the Association supported some events of the Institute and was involved, above all, in promoting young academics, *inter alia*, through the establishment of two M.P.S. scholarships.

Contact person for the Sponsoring Association at the IFSH is Britta Fisch
 Tel. 040-866 077 12
 Fax: 040-866 36 15
 E-Mail: fisch@ifsh.de

6.3 Library, Documentation and Homepage

Library

The IFSH Library is open primarily to IFSH scholars, PhD students and the students of the MPS program and to the staff of the Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker Centre for Science and Peace Research (ZNF). However, the library may also be used by students of the University of Hamburg and the interested public.

The library collection comprises 27,801 volumes and 126 magazines (as of 31.12.2008). There was a total of 534 acquisitions, 45 of which were acquired through third-party funding and 328 of which were donated. 61 volumes and 13 articles were borrowed from libraries in Hamburg or obtained through inter-library loan services.

The IFSH Library also houses the *OSCE Depository Library* in which literature of and about the OSCE is systematically collected. The librarian regularly compiles the bibliography of the OSCE Yearbook as well as the OSCE Online Bibliography on the CORE Homepage.



The OSCE Depository Library in the IFSH Library



The Library's collection has been accessible through the campus catalogue of the University of Hamburg – selections of the inventory of the library since 1971 and the complete inventory since 1994. In the long term it is planned that the inventory acquired before 1994 also be completely incorporated into the campus catalogue.

Documentation Unit

Since 2000 the IFSH has participated in the “World Affairs Online – Expert Information Network on International Politics and Regional Geography” (FIV) – a cooperative network of twelve independent German research institutes.

The joint project of these institutes is the data base, World Affairs Online (WAO), which is the largest social science literature data base in Europe. It has some 700,000 literature references – especially journal articles and book sections as well as gray literature – with a thematic focus on global and regional foreign and security policy as well as economic and social developments. The shared network of the FIV makes the documentation of IFSH literature on the OSCE as well as in-house publications accessible.

In addition to openly accessible internet sources and online catalogues of the SUB Hamburg, the electronic data bank of the FIV is the most important source for the relevant professional literature research of the IFSH Documentation Unit. Since September 2008 the WAO-Data Bank has been freely available on the internet as part of the IREON platform (www.ireon-portal.de)

Since 2003 the IFSH has been involved in the development and maintenance of a professional information guide for internet sources in the area of peace research and security policy, initiated by the State and University Library of Hamburg within the framework of the project, “Virtual Professional Library” supported by the German Research Foundation (DFG). Links can be viewed at <http://www.vifapol.de/systematik/pea/>. Within this framework, IFSH is also a cooperation partner of the network „Academic Linksharing“ (<http://www.academic-linkshare.de/>).

After six years of successful collaboration with the Graduate Institute of International Relations (Geneva), the Information Website “OSCE Networking”, <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/osce/>, jointly set up in 2001/2002 was removed from the net in September 2008. In recent years, the range of information on the OSCE available on the internet has improved so much – above all through the expansion of the OSCE's own homepage – that a supplementary website of IFSH/CORE no longer seemed necessary. The OSCE Networking Data Banks on Literature Searches on OSCE topics and on the search for annotated internet sources on OSCE country information, for which there is no equally valuable substitute on the internet, will be integrated into the CORE homepage and so remain available for users.

Homepage

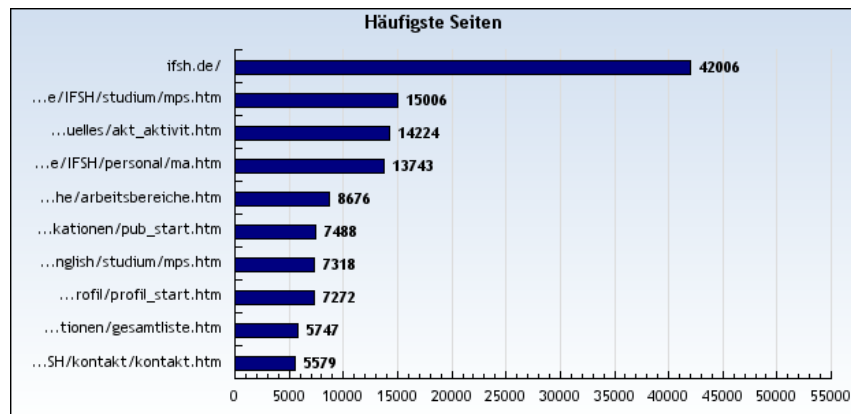
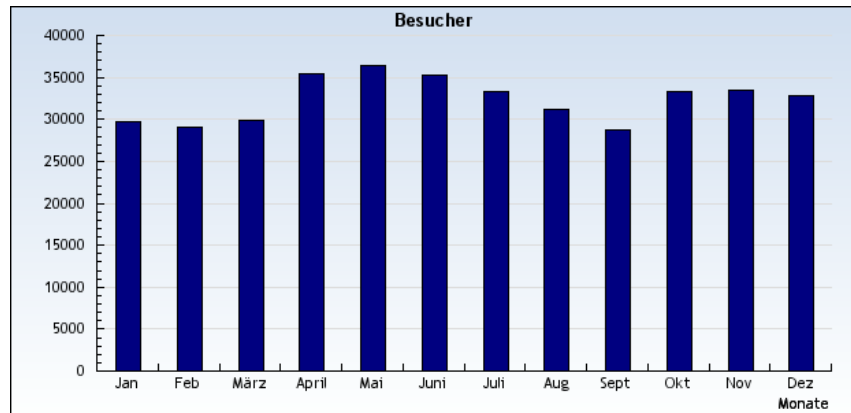
In 2008 the homepage of the Institute was also actively used; with 549,573 visitors the users availed themselves of the IFSH internet offerings, calling up 1,220,510 pages. Especially in demand – apart from the start page – were the page “News”, the German and English information



Uwe Polley is in charge of the documentation of IFSH



on the M.P.S. course (see also chapter 5.1) as well as the Institute’s profile and information on the staff. The possibility of downloading IFSH texts enjoyed increasing popularity.



New on the Website is the information film on the Institute which was placed online at the end of 2008 (http://www.ifsh.de/IFSH/publikationen/video_ifsh.htm);

On the CORE page there is a short film on the Central Asian conference (<http://www.s263730345.online.de/Media/mov.htm>)

An additional innovation is the rubric “Statements and Opinions” (http://www.ifsh.de/IFSH/aktuelles/akt_stellung.htm), in which short texts on current questions are published.



7. Bodies and Personnel

The Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (ISFH) is a civil law foundation. The Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg, represented by the Ministry for Science and Research, supports the foundation. The organs of the Institute are as follows: Chair of the Foundation, Board of Trustees, Scientific Advisory Board, and Institute Council. The Chair of the foundation is the Scientific Director.

7.1 Board of Trustees

According to the By-Laws of IFSH, the following are members of the Board of Trustees:

The Praeses of the Ministry responsible for science and research as the Chairperson, the President of the University of Hamburg, four representatives named by the University of Hamburg, up to three representatives from public life in Hamburg, who are chosen by the Board of Trustees, as well as the Chairperson of the Scientific Advisory Board.

The **Board of Trustees** of the IFSH convened twice in the annual report period. In 2008, it comprised the following members:

- *Dr Herlind Gundelach*, Senator for Science and Research of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg (Chair) (since May 2008)
- *Dr Roland Salchow*, State Secretary of the Ministry for Science and Research of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg (Chair) (until May 2008)
- *Prof. Dr-Ing. habil. Monika Auweter-Kurtz*, President of the University of Hamburg (Deputy Chair)
- *Niels Annen*, MP
- *Prof. Dr Leoni Dreschler-Fischer*, Department of Informatics, Research Area Cognitive Systems
- *Prof. Dr. Cord Jakobeit*, Chairman of the Scientific Advisory Board
- *Prof. Dr Martin Kalinowski*, Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker Centre for Science and Peace Research
- *Prof. Dr Rolf von Lüde*, Department of Social Sciences, Institute for Sociology
- *Antje Möller*, Member of the Hamburg State Parliament
- *Berndt Röder*, President of the Hamburg State Parliament
- *Michael Schaaf*, Student Representative

7.2 Scientific Advisory Board

In the reporting period, the **Scientific Advisory Board** of the IFSH was re-staffed (For the tasks and composition of the Board, see the IFSH By-Laws at www.ifsh.de). In 2008, it comprised the following members:

Prof. Dr Cord Jakobeit (University of Hamburg) (Chair)
Prof. Dr Thomas Bruha (University of Hamburg) (Deputy Chair)
Prof. Dr Susanne Feske (University of Münster)
Gunilla Herolf, PhD (SIPRI)
Prof. Dr Kathryn Nixdorff
Prof. Dr Michael Staack (Helmut Schmidt University, University of the Federal Armed Forces Hamburg)

In 2008 the Scientific Advisory Board convened twice. In the future, one meeting a year is scheduled to take place in late autumn.



Dr Herlind Gundelach,
Chairperson of the Board of
Trustees



Cord Jakobeit, Chairman of the Scientific
Advisory Board, at the Amaldi Confer-
ence



7.3 Institute Council

The **Institute Council** met three times in the reporting period.

7.4 Staff Members at the IFSH 2008:

Institute Administration:

Director: Prof. Dr Michael Brzoska

Deputy Director: Prof. Dr Hans-Joachim Gießmann (until 30 Sept. 2008)

Deputy Director: Prof. Dr Götz Neuneck (since 15 December 2008)

Deputy Director: Dr Wolfgang Zellner

Senior Researchers:

Dr Hans-Georg Ehrhart

Dr Martin Kahl (since May 2008)

Ursel Schlichting, M.A.

Dr Patricia Schneider

Scientific Staff:

Christian Alwardt, Dipl. Phys. (since June 2008)

Katia Bianchini (July-December 2008)

Dr. Marcel Dickow

Dr. Diana Digol (since March 2008)

Dr. Frank Evers

Torsten Geise, Dipl. Pol., M.P.S (since Oktober 2008)

Dr. Regina Heller

Dr. Anna Kreikemeyer

Dr. Oliver Meier

Information Officer:

Susanne Bund

Representative of the Armed Forces:

Oberstleutnant (General Staff) Dr. Armin Wagner

Senior Research Fellows:

Dr. Margret Johannsen

PD Dr. Reinhard Mutz

Dr. Arne C. Seifert

Prof. Dr. Kurt P. Tudyka

Fellows:

Dr. David Aphrasidze

Bernt Berger, M.Ph.

Dr. Heiko Fürst

Dr. Stephan Hensell

Dr. Bernhard Rinke

Fausta Šimaityte

Dr. Thorsten Stodiek (Januar 2008)

Lieutenant-Colonel Zoran Stojkovski (since Oktober 2008)

Guest Scholars:

Byoungwoo Lee (August-September 2008)

Dr. Galia Movkebaewa (April/May 2008)

Dr. Clara Portela (June-August 2008)

Ayluna Utegenova (July 2008)

Zhou Fan, ECNU (since November 2008)



Since May 2008 Martin Kahl is Senior Researcher at the Institute



Doctoral Candidates:

Goran Bandov, Dipl. jur., M.P.S. (Dissertation handed in Nov. 2008)
Dennis Bangert, Dipl. soz. ök.
Hendrik Hegemann, M.A. (since October 2008)
Afrim Hoti, M.A. (until June 2008, doctoral work suspended)
Gunnar Jeremias, Dipl. Pol., M.P.S.
Janina Johannsen, Dipl. Pol.
Marietta König, M.A.
Elena Kropatcheva, M.A., M.P.S. (Dissertation handed in October 2008)
Elena Kulipanova, M.A., M.P.S. (since October 2008)
Isabelle Maras, M.A.
Naida Mehmedbegovic, M.A., M.P.S.
Katja Munoz, M.A.
Jens Narten, Dipl.-Sozialwiss.
Sybille Reinke de Buitrago, M.A.
Solveig Richter, M.A. (Completed November 2008)
Sebastian Schiek, Dipl. Pol. (since October 2008)
Jan Stupl, Dipl. Phys. (Completed November 2008)
Emir Suljagic, M.A.
Isabelle Tannous, M.A.
Merle Vetterlein, Dipl.-Pol.
Denise Völker, Inpl.-Ing, M.P.S. (since October 2008)

Support:

Nisha Arumugarajah
Özgür Bagkan (until November 2008)
Mirko Guth
Mayeul Hiéramente (until August 2008)
Barbara Kauffmann
Niels Kreller
Eray Öztürk
Kathrin Peiffer (since August 2008)
Jochen Rasch
Dr. Eckhardt Schlopsna

Secretariat:

Annelisa Cotone

Editing/Translation:

Graeme Currie, M.A.
Elizabeth Hormann (external)
Inna Schachraj

Library:

Ute Runge, Dipl. Bibl.

Documentation:

Uwe Polley, Dipl.-Pol.

Administration:

Britta Fisch
Jutta Stropahl
Carsten Walter



Elena Kropatcheva successfully finished her doctorate in the reporting period

More information at:
http://www.ifsh.de/IFSH_english/personal/ma.htm



8. Publications

The members of staff published a total of eleven books in 2008 and, with 167 articles, among them 19 in reviewed journals and books (ten double-blind reviews and nine peer-reviewed), participated in the public and scientific discourse.

Since 1987, the Institute has been co-publisher of the annual Peace Report and since 1995 has published the OSCE Yearbook in German, English and Russian.

Beyond this – in addition to the Peace Report and the OSCE-Yearbook – publishing, editing and other editorial work is continually being undertaken. The editorial office for the journal „Sicherheit und Frieden/Security and Peace” (S+F)“ is resident at the IFSH. Editor-in Chief is Patricia Schneider. Sybille Reinke de Buitrago, Susanne Bund und Martin Kahl are members of the editorial team.

The series, “Democracy, Security, Peace” was edited in 2008 by Hans-Joachim Gießmann and is overseen editorially by Susanne Bund.

8.1 IFSH Series

The IFSH itself publishes three series: The “Hamburger Beiträge zur Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik” (Hamburg Contributions to Peace Research and Security Policy) is geared to a professional specialist audience; by contrast the “Hamburger Informationen zur Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik” (Hamburg Information on Peace Research and Security Policy) is aimed at a wider public. These two series are complemented by the newsletter “IFSH-aktuell” (IFSH News). IFSH News is intended as a brief source of information with current position statements as well as notes on new projects, events, visitors and publications of the Institute. Since 2006 an abridged English version of IFSH News has been available, which is exclusively distributed electronically. Armin Wagner is responsible for the “Hamburg Contributions” and the IFSH News is compiled by Anna Kreikemeyer.

Three „Hamburger Beiträge“, three booklets in the „Hamburger Informationen“ series as well as five issues of the IFSH News appeared in this reporting period. All IFSH series are on the Institute’s Homepage and can be read and downloaded (<http://www.ifsh.de/>). They are available in printed form at no cost in limited numbers.

The Centre for OSCE-Research publishes three series: *CORE Working Papers*, *CORE News* and the *CORE Annual Report*. These are provided free to a limited number of distributors in printed form and to a broader audience in electronic form. They are also available from the *CORE-Website* (www.core-hamburg.de).

The interdisciplinary research group, Disarmament, Arms Control and Risk Technologies (IFAR) distributes the *IFAR Working Papers* in electronic form. They can be viewed and downloaded at www.ifsh.de/IFAR/serv_bp.htm.

The publications of the Institute receive financial support from the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg.





8.2 Peace Report

Since 1987 IFSH has been co-publisher of the annual Peace Report, the joint yearbook of the five scientific Institutes for peace research in the Federal Republic of Germany: IFSH in Hamburg, the Institute for Development and Peace (INEF) in Duisburg, the Protestant Institute for Interdisciplinary Research (FEST) in Heidelberg, the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (HSFK) and the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC). International conflicts and current threats to peace are continually observed and studied. The opinions of the editors are based on these individual analyses. They collect and weight the results and formulate recommendations for peace and security policy practice with a particular eye to options for action in European and German policy. Beyond assessing developments in political conflict, the Peace Report also aims at clarifying the connections between cause and effect, identifying means of resolution and encouraging readers to make their own judgments.

Peace Report 2008

In 2006 the 192 countries of the world spent 1,204 billion US dollars for their armed forces, armaments and military investments. By 2007 it was already 1,339 billion and in 2008 it will again be more. Considering the limited prospects of getting current and future threats to peace and international security under control through still more weapon power, this development “represents an unprecedented misallocation of economic resources and human energy.”

The 2008 Peace Report arrived at this conclusion. The representatives of the five publishing institutes presented it to the public on 3 June at the Federal Press Conference. Afterwards they discussed their results and recommendations with the Chairpersons of the Parliamentary Committees for Foreign Policy, Defense and Economic Cooperation as well as with numerous Members of Parliament.

What has inspired the new arms race? The Peace Report determines that the penchant for military over-insurance – justified by real or imaginary opponents – is the driving force. To wake international arms control out of its coma, the Peace Report counts on the changes in the office of presidential which have meanwhile, taken place, both in Moscow and in Washington

From a country such as the Federal Republic of Germany which has renounced nuclear weapons once and for all, it can be expected that it will support the campaign for a nuclear-free world with all its power.

The majority of the individual analyses are devoted to the urgent problem areas for future arms control policy efforts. Additional topics are the conflicts induced by climate change and the connections between authoritarian regimes and regional instability.

The individual analyses by IFSH for the Peace Report 2008 were authored by Michael Brzoska, Marcel Dickow, Hans-Joachim Gießmann, Reinhard Mutz, Götz Neuneck and Wolfgang Zellner. Sabine Jaberg collaborated as guest author. Reinhard Mutz coordinated and was co-editor.





8.3 OSCE Yearbook

Now in its 14th edition, the OSCE Yearbook has been published annually in English, German, and Russian since 1995. The IFSH produces the Yearbook in co-operation with retired Ambassador Jonathan Dean (Union of Concerned Scientists, Washington), Dr Pál Dunay (Geneva Centre for Security Policy), Prof. Victor-Yves Ghebali (Graduate Institute for International Studies, Geneva), Prof. Adam Daniel Rotfeld (Member of the National Security Council, Warsaw), and Dr Andrei Zagorski (Moscow State Institute of International Relations/MGIMO). The editorial staff is based at the IFSH in Hamburg. Ursel Schlichting, editor-in-chief, is assisted in the tasks of editing and translating by Susanne Bund, Graeme Currie, Elena Kropatcheva, Lena Kulipanova, and Ina Shakhrai. The German and English editions are published by Nomos, Baden-Baden, while the Russian edition is printed by Izdatelstvo “Prava Cheloveka”, Moscow.

The Yearbook, which is not an official OSCE publication, receives considerable moral support, particularly from the Secretary General of the OSCE in Vienna, from the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the OSCE as well as from a variety of OSCE institutions. The German Federal Foreign Office funds the printing of the Yearbook and some of the staff costs associated with its production. Additional funds are earmarked for the distribution of free copies to members of parliaments, foreign ministries and OSCE institutions, including the Secretariat, and to universities, libraries, and other interested institutions. The OSCE Yearbook is used for teaching purposes at universities in CIS countries, at the OSCE Academy in Bishkek, at the MGIMO, and elsewhere.

OSCE Yearbook 2008

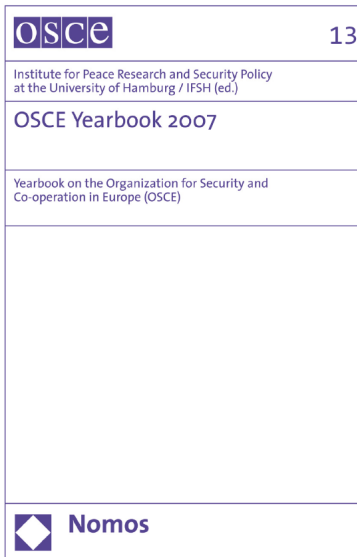
The OSCE Yearbook 2008 once more contains a wealth of writing from experts and practitioners relating to all aspects of the OSCE and its work. For the second year running, it takes an in-depth look at two burning issues: the Georgia-South Ossetia conflict and the Kosovo status process.

Two contributions deal with the topic, “The OSCE and European Security” – also considering the war in Georgia, but from a broader perspective as well.

In the chapter on the interests and the commitment of individual OSCE States, the US Ambassador to the OSCE, Julie Finley, considers the past, present, and future of her country’s relationship with the Organization, while Margit Hellwig-Bötte looks forward to Kazakhstan’s 2010 OSCE Chairmanship and the impact it is already having on both that country and the Organization.

The second section of the Yearbook is devoted to the OSCE’s responsibilities in its three dimensions of security and describes the instruments, mechanisms, and procedures for conflict prevention and management it has at its disposal. The central foci here are the long-term missions and other OSCE field operations

The OSCE’s three dimensions are covered as always by a range of contributions. Hans-Joachim Heintze looks at the role of the OSCE in promoting democracy. Eva Biaudet, the Special Representative on Trafficking in Human Beings, describes the work of her office and makes a strong case for the need for the OSCE to ramp up its efforts in this area.





In the area of politico-military security, Jan Kantorczyk and Walter Schweizer undertake a comprehensive analysis of the Forum for Security Co-operation and consider its future. Kilian Strauss argues in favour of the importance of the OSCE's economic and environmental dimension. Finally, Gabriel Leonte and Saba Nordström review the OSCE's contribution to security in the form of water-management activities.

In the chapter on organizational aspects of the OSCE and cooperation with international and non-governmental organizations as well as (potential) cooperation partners, Kurt Vollebæk, the OSCE High Commissioner for National Minorities first looks back at 15 years of activity with one of the most successful conflict prevention instruments. Kurt P. Tudyka subjects the Spanish OSCE Chairmanship in 2007 to an exhaustive analysis and Anna Kreikemeyer describes the training of Kazakh diplomats by the Centre for OSCE Research (CORE) at IFSH. Arnaud Amouroux looks back at ten years of activity by the OSCE Representative for Media Freedom. OSCE General Secretary Marc Perrin de Brichambaut reports on the current and future involvement of the OSCE in Afghanistan, while Frank Evers looks into the relationships between the OSCE and China.

The foreword this year was penned by the Finnish Foreign Minister and incumbent OSCE Chairman in Office Alexander Stubb.

As always, the OSCE Yearbook contains extensive annexes comprising facts and figures on all 56 participating States, a list of recent conferences, meetings, and events, and a selected bibliography of current literature.

**S+F Sicherheit und Frieden
Security and Peace**

Herausgeber:
Prof. Dr. Michael Brzoska
Dr. Volker Franke
Prof. Dr. Heiner Hänggi
Heinz-Dieter Jopp
Andreas Prüfert
Dr. Patricia Schneider

**Themenschwerpunkt:
Neue Ansätze zur Non-Proliferation**

Non-integrative Arms Control: Assessing the effectiveness of new approaches to preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction
Oliver Meier

Stand der Implementierung der Sicherheitsrats-Resolution 1540 (2004)
Volker Beck

Regimewandel: Iran, Nordkorea und die Zukunft des Atomwaffenvertrages
Sebastian Hürnich

Zwangsmaßnahmen gegen den Iran im Lichte der Sanktions-Forschung
Bernd W. Kubbig

Nuclear Non-Proliferation as a Learning Case for Civil Society legitimacy
Claudia Kissling

Weitere Beiträge von ...
Dieter Singhha, Elena Andreevka und Sybille Renke de Butrago

2 2008
26. Jahrgang
ISSN 0175-214X
Nomos

**S+F Sicherheit und Frieden
Security and Peace**

Herausgeber:
Prof. Dr. Michael Brzoska
Dr. Volker Franke
Prof. Dr. Heiner Hänggi
Heinz-Dieter Jopp
Andreas Prüfert
Dr. Patricia Schneider

**Themenschwerpunkt:
Regulierung von privaten Sicherheits- und Militärfirmen / Regulation of private security and military companies**

New Dog, Old Trick: An overview of the contemporary regulation of private security and military contractors
Hans Born and Anne-Marie Buzatu

Rules and Responsibilities of Employees of Private Military Companies under International Humanitarian Law
Andreas Schüller

Private Military and Security Companies, the European Union, and Regulation as a Tool for Efficiency
Alyson J.K. Balch

Ansätze zur Exportkontrolle von Sicherheitsdienstleistungen und sicherheitsrelevantem Wissen – Südafrika und Israel im Vergleich
Daniel R. Kramer

When nobody guards the guards: The quest to regulate private security companies in Afghanistan
Stephen Brookling and Susanne Schmedt

Die Selbstregulierung privater Sicherheits- und Militärfirmen als Instrument der Marktbeeinflussung
Andrea Scheefer

Weitere Beiträge von ...
Heather Gilmartin, Rolf Mützenich, Sven Chojnacki und Gregor Reich, Maurice Herchenbach, Egon Bahr

4 2008
26. Jahrgang
ISSN 0175-214X
Nomos

**8.4 Publications by IFSH Members of Staff in 2008****IFSH*

- IFSH (Hrsg.), Der Kaukasuskrieg 2008. Ein regionaler Konflikt mit internationalen Folgen, verfasst von: Michael Brzoska/Regina Heller/Marietta König/Anna Kreikemeyer/Elena Kropatcheva/Reinhard Mutz/Ursel Schlichting/Wolfgang Zellner, Hamburger Informationen zur Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik 45/2008.
- Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik an der Universität Hamburg/IFSH (Hrsg.), OSZE-Jahrbuch 2007, Baden-Baden 2008.
- Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg/IFSH (ed.), OSCE Yearbook 2007, Baden-Baden 2008.
- Institut issledovanija problem mira i politiki besopasnosti pri universitete Gamburga/Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi institut meshdunarodnych otnoschenii (universitet), Eschegodni OBSE 2006, Moskau 2008.
- Jahresbericht/Annual Report 2007, Hamburg 2008, unter: <http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/jahrbuch/JB2007.pdf> und <http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/jahrbuch/JB2007en.pdf>.
- IFSH-aktuell 70/2007-2008. Dezember 2007-Januar 2008. 2008. Englische Fassung: IFSH News, unter: <http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/publikationen/ifshaktuell/ifshaktuell70en.pdf>.
- IFSH-aktuell 71/2008. Januar-März 2008. Englische Fassung: IFSH News, unter: <http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/publikationen/ifshaktuell/ifshaktuell71en.pdf>.
- IFSH-aktuell 72/2008. April-Mai 2008. Englische Fassung: IFSH News, unter: <http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/publikationen/ifshaktuell/ifshaktuell72en.pdf>.
- IFSH-aktuell 73/2008. Juni-Juli 2008. Englische Fassung: IFSH News, unter: <http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/publikationen/ifshaktuell/ifshaktuell73en.pdf>.
- IFSH-aktuell 74/2008. August-Oktober 2008. Englische Fassung: IFSH News, unter: <http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/publikationen/ifshaktuell/ifshaktuell74en.pdf>.
- CORE Annual Report 2008, Hamburg 2008, 26 S.

Christian Alwardt

- The Revolution in Military Affairs, its Driving Forces, Elements and Complexity, IFAR Working Paper, Mai 2008, unter: http://www.ifsh.de/IFAR/pdf/wp_13.pdf (mit Götz Neuneck).
- Stand und Perspektiven der militärischen Nutzung von unbemannten Systemen, Gutachten für das Büro für Technikfolgen-Abschätzung beim Deutschen Bundestag, September 2008 (mit Jürgen Altmann, Michael Brzoska, Thilo Marauhn, Götz Neuneck, Philipp Stroh).

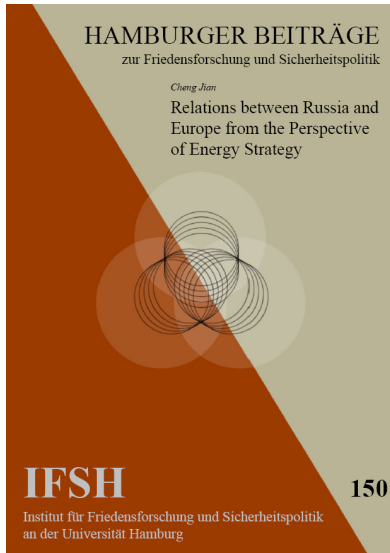
Bernt Berger

- Reorienting Strategies towards Burma/Myanmar, EU-ISS Opinion Paper, May 2008.
- Taiwan in a Fix – The Taiwanese elections against the background of a changing security landscape, EU-ISS Opinion Paper, March 2008.
- The Quiet Europeans? Appraising Europe's Commitment to East Asian Security, in: Hans J. Giessmann (ed.), Security Handbook 2008 – Emerging Powers in East Asia: China, Russia, India, Baden Baden 2008, S. 211-239 (mit Heather Gilmartin).
- EU puts Africa Ball into China's court, in: Asia Times vom 30. Oktober 2008.
- Mind the Gap: China's young strive to shape their own world, in: News China 1/2008.
- After the Tibet imbroglio, in: ISN Security Watch, 21. May 2008.

Michael Brzoska

- Measuring the Effectiveness of Arms Embargoes, in: Peace Economics, Peace Science and Public Policy 2/2008, S. 1-29. *
- Sicherheitssektorreform – Mehr als ein Schlagwort?, in: Hans J. Gießmann/Götz Neuneck (Hrsg.), Streitkräfte zähmen, Sicherheit schaffen, Frieden gewinnen. Festschrift für Reinhard Mutz, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 245-253.
- Der konfliktträchtige Klimawandel – ein Sicherheitsproblem?, in: Andreas Heineemann-Grüder/Jochen Hippler/Markus Weingardt/Reinhard Mutz/Bruno Schoch (Hrsg.), Friedensgutachten 2008, Berlin 2008, S. 175-185. **

* Referierte Beiträge nach anonymem Begutachtungsverfahren sind mit * gekennzeichnet, nach nicht anonymer Fachbegutachtung mit **.
Articles refereed in a double blind procedure are marked with *; those with an anonymous professional assessment with**.





- Extending ODA or Creating a New Reporting Instrument for Security-related Expenditures for Development?, in: Development Policy Review 2/2008, S. 131-150. *
- Towards a Common, Restrictive EU Arms Export Policy? The Impact of the EU Code of Conduct on Major Conventional Arms Exports, in: European Foreign Affairs Review 3/2008, S. 333-356 (mit Mark Bromley). *
- Sinnvolle Arbeitsteilung oder Schwächung der Vereinten Nationen? Militärmissionen der Vereinten Nationen und anderer Akteure, in: Heinz-Gerhard Justenhoven/Hans-Georg Ehrhart (Hrsg.), Intervention im Kongo, Stuttgart 2008, S. 181-199.
- Zivil-militärische Kooperation in Konfliktnachsorge und Wiederaufbau. Empfehlungen zur praktischen Umsetzung. Stiftung Entwicklung und Frieden, Policy Paper 30/2008, Bonn 2008 (mit Hans-Georg Ehrhart).**
- Civil military relations in post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction. Recommendations for practical actions, SEF Policy Paper 30, Bonn 2008 (mit Hans-Georg Ehrhart).
- Säulenübergreifende Zusammenarbeit von Rat und Kommission der Europäischen Union zur Unterstützung von Reformen im Bereich der Sicherheitssektorreform, BICC-Kurzpapier, Bonn 2008, unter: http://www.bicc.de/publications/other/kurzpapier_ssr/kurzpapier_ssr.pdf (mit Isabelle Maras).
- Stand und Perspektiven der militärischen Nutzung von unbemannten Systemen, Gutachten für das Büro für Technikfolgen-Abschätzung beim Deutschen Bundestag, September 2008 (mit Jürgen Altmann, Christian Alwardt, Thilo Marauhn, Götz Neuneck, Philipp Stroh).

Cheng Jian

- Relations between Russia and Europe from the Perspective of Energy Strategy, Hamburger Beiträge zur Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik 150/2008.

Marcel Dickow

- Weltraumwaffen und Rüstungskontrolle – Der Wettstreit um militärische Dominanz im All, in: Andreas Heinemann-Grüder/Jochen Hippler/Markus Weingardt/Reinhard Mutz/Bruno Schoch (Hrsg.), Friedensgutachten 2008, Berlin 2008, S. 105-116.**
- The European Union proposal for a Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities, in: Yearbook on Space Policy 2007/2008, Wien/NewYork 2008. **

Hans-Georg Ehrhart

- Intervention im Kongo – Eine kritische Analyse der Befriedungspolitik von UN und EU, Stuttgart 2008 (Hrsg. mit Heinz-Gerhard Justenhoven).
- Einleitung, in: Heinz-Gerhard Justenhoven/Hans-Georg Ehrhart (Hrsg.), Intervention im Kongo – Eine kritische Analyse der Befriedungspolitik von UN und EU, Stuttgart 2008, S. 7-13.
- Zwischen rationalistischem Kalkül und Logik der Angemessenheit: Zur Ethik des Befriedungskonzepts von VN und EU im Kongo, in: Heinz-Gerhard Justenhoven/Hans-Georg Ehrhart (Hrsg.), Intervention im Kongo – Eine kritische Analyse der Befriedungspolitik von UN und EU, Stuttgart 2008, S. 126-142.
- Die EU und die OSZE, in: Werner Weidenfeld/Wolfgang Wessels (Hrsg.), Jahrbuch der Europäischen Integration 2007, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 453-460.
- EU-Krisenmanagement in Afrika: die Operation EUFOR Tchad/RCA, in: Integration 2/2008, S. 145-158 **
- Afghanistan: Scheitern oder Strategiewechsel?, Hamburger Informationen zur Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik 43/2008 (mit Roland Kaestner).
- EU-Reformvertrag – Schritt zur Militarisierung und Aufrüstung der Europäischen Union?, in: Streitkräfte und Strategien vom 17.5.2008, unter: <http://www.ndrinfo.de/programm/sendungen/streitkraefesendemanuskript76.pdf>.
- Security Governance als politische und konzeptionelle Herausforderung, in: Alexander Siedschlag (Hrsg.): Jahrbuch für europäische Sicherheitspolitik, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 165-175.
- Die Operation EUFOR Tschad/ZAR: Werte, Ziele, Interessen, Probleme, in: Hans J. Gießmann/Götz Neuneck (Hrsg.), Streitkräfte zähmen, Sicherheit schaffen, Frieden gewinnen. Festschrift für Reinhard Mutz, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 159-170.
- Zivil-militärische Kooperation in Konfliktnachsorge und Wiederaufbau. Empfehlungen zur praktischen Umsetzung. Stiftung Entwicklung und Frieden, Policy Paper 30/2008, Bonn 2008 (mit Michael Brzoska). **
- EU-Mission im Tschad – keine Erfolgsstory?, in: Streitkräfte und Strategien vom 15. November 2008, unter: <http://www.ndrinfo.de/programm/sendungen/streitkraefesendemanuskript122.pdf>
- Assessing EUFOR Tchad/CAR, in: European Security Review 42/2008, S. 20-22.





- Civil military relations in post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction. Recommendations for practical actions, SEF Policy Paper 30, Bonn 2008 (mit Michael Brzoska).

Heiko Fürst

- Europäische Außenpolitik zwischen Nation und Union. Die Konstruktion des polnischen, rumänischen und ungarischen Diskurses zur GASP, Baden-Baden 2008 (Zugl. Universität Leipzig, Diss. 2007).
- Deutschland, Polen und die GASP: Ambivalente Interessenlage in Mitteleuropa?, in: Thomas Jäger/Daria Dylla (Hrsg.), Deutschland und Polen. Die europäische und internationale Politik. Wiesbaden 2008.
- Ungarn, in: Werner Weidenfeld/Wolfgang Wessels (Hrsg.), Jahrbuch der Europäischen Integration 2007. Baden-Baden 2008.

Torsten Geise

- „Piraterie vor Somalia“, IFSH: Aktuelle Stellungnahme, unter: http://www.ifsh.de/IFSH/aktuelles/akt_stellung.htm.

Hans-Joachim Gießmann

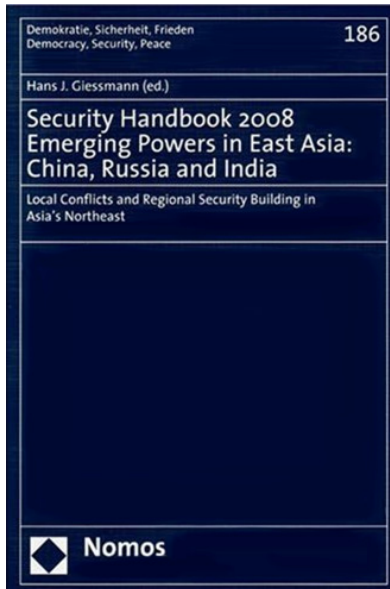
- Security Handbook 2008. Emerging Powers in East Asia: China, Russia, and India, Baden-Baden: Nomos 2008 (Hrsg.).
- East Asia's Emerging Powers. Conflict, Cooperation and the "Asymmetric Pentagon" of Regional Security in Northeast Asia, in: Hans J. Giessmann (ed.), Security Handbook 2008, Baden-Baden: Nomos 2008, S. 9-54.
- Streitkräfte zähmen, Sicherheit schaffen, Frieden gewinnen. Festschrift für Reinhard Mutz, Baden-Baden 2008 (Hrsg. mit Götz Neuneck).
- Vorwort, in: Hans J. Gießmann/Götz Neuneck (Hrsg.), Streitkräfte zähmen, Sicherheit schaffen, Frieden gewinnen. Festschrift für Reinhard Mutz, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 9-12.
- „Track 2“ im deutsch-deutschen Kontext: Erfahrungen und Lehren, in: Hans J. Gießmann/Götz Neuneck (Hrsg.), Streitkräfte zähmen, Sicherheit schaffen, Frieden gewinnen. Festschrift für Reinhard Mutz, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 25-33.
- Kalter Krieg auf Probe, in: Weltrends 63/2008, S. 142-143.
- Der „entfesselte“ Staat? Die Bundesrepublik sucht Schutz vor ihren Bürgern, in: Andreas Heinemann-Grüder/Jochen Hippler/Markus Weingardt/Reinhard Mutz/Bruno Schoch (Hrsg.), Friedensgutachten 2008, Berlin 2008, S. 117-128.**
- Menschenrechte in China: Probleme der Umsetzung und der Externen Förderung, in: Zeitschrift für Menschenrechte 1/2008, S. 91-109.
- Mehr Zwietracht als Eintracht? Deutschland, Polen und die europäische Sicherheit, in: Thomas Jäger/Daria Dylla (Hrsg.), Deutschland und Polen. Die europäische und internationale Politik, Wiesbaden 2008, S. 35-56.
- Vorwort, in: Cheng Jian, Relations between Russia and Europe from the Perspective of Energy Strategy, Hamburger Beiträge zur Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik 150/2008, S. 5.
- EU – China: „Strategische Partnerschaft“ auf tönernen Füßen?, in: Österreichisches Studienzentrum für Frieden und Konfliktlösung (Hrsg.), Europäische Friedenspolitik. Inhalte, Differenzen, Methoden und Chancen, Berlin-Wien 2008, S. 408-427.
- Von der Gesellschaftswelt zur Weltgesellschaft, in: Egon Bahr (Hrsg.), Weltgesellschaft, Berlin 2008, S. 11-19.
- Für eine Rechtsgemeinschaft der Staaten in der Gesellschaftswelt, in: Egon Bahr (Hrsg.), Weltgesellschaft, Berlin 2008, S. 171-184.
- Die Vermischung von Terrorbekämpfung und Friedenskonsolidierung ist fatal, in: Kompass. Soldat in Welt und Kirche 4/2008, S. 7-8.

Heather Gilmartin

- The Quiet Europeans? Appraising Europe's Commitment to East Asian Security, in: Hans J. Giessmann (ed.), Security Handbook 2008 – Emerging Powers in East Asia: China, Russia, India, Baden Baden 2008, S. 211-239 (zusammen mit Bernt Berger).
- EU-U.S.-China: Cooperation in the Malacca Straits, Hamburger Beiträge zur Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik 151/2008.

Jürgen Groß

- Zurückgestutzt, sinnentleert, unverstanden: Die Innere Führung der Bundeswehr, Baden-Baden 2008 (Hrsg. mit Detlef Bald/Hans-Günter Fröhling/Claus Frhr. von Rosen).





- Einführung, in: Detlef Bald/Hans-Günter Fröhling/Jürgen Groß/Claus Frhr. von Rosen (Hrsg.), Zurückgestutzt, sinnentleert, unverstanden: Die Innere Führung der Bundeswehr, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 7-25.
- Strukturelle Aspekte des Niedergangs der Inneren Führung, in: Detlef Bald/Hans-Günter Fröhling/Jürgen Groß/Claus Frhr. von Rosen (Hrsg.), Zurückgestutzt, sinnentleert, unverstanden: Die Innere Führung der Bundeswehr, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 88-106.
- Innere Führung rangiert vor militärischer Effizienz, in: Detlef Bald/Hans-Günter Fröhling/Jürgen Groß/Claus Frhr. von Rosen (Hrsg.), Zurückgestutzt, sinnentleert, unverstanden: Die Innere Führung der Bundeswehr, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 159-163.
- Fernziel: EUropäische Armee. Ein Papier aus der Kommission „Europäische Sicherheit und Zukunft der Bundeswehr“ am IFSH. Hamburg 2008, unter: <http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/profil/EUropaeische%20Armee.pdf> (mit Andreas Weigel, unter Mitarbeit von Michael Brzoska, Hans-Georg Ehrhart, Hans-Joachim Gießmann und Berthold Meyer).

Regina Heller

- Normensozialisation in Russland – Chancen und Grenzen europäischer Menschenrechtspolitik gegenüber der Russländischen Föderation, Wiesbaden 2008 (Zugl. Universität Hamburg, Diss. 2007).
- Homeland Security and the European Security Strategy. Linking the Internal and External Dimensions of EU Counter-terrorism Policy, ISIS Ad-hoc Study, Brussels, April 2008 (mit Paul Cornish, Martin Kahl, Jonathan Knight und Amal Tarhuni).
- Die russische Jugendbewegung 'Naschi'. Aufstieg und Fall eines polittechnologischen Projekts in der Ära Putin, in: Russlandanalysen 168/2008, S. 2-4.
- Russia's "Naschi" Youth Movement: The Rise and Fall of a Putin-Era Political Technology Project, in: Russian Analytical Digest 50/2008.

Stephan Hensell

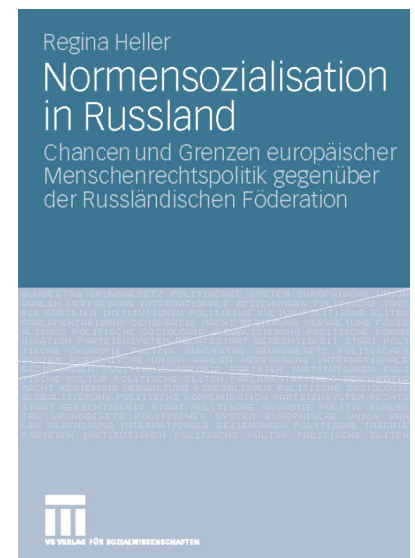
- Räuber oder Gendarm? Zur informellen Betriebslogik der Polizei in Osteuropa, Forschungsstelle Kriege, Rüstung und Entwicklung, Universität Hamburg, Arbeitspapier 1/2008, 101 S.

Margret Johannsen

- Krieg und Frieden am Beispiel des Nahost-Konflikts, 2 Bde., Studienheft Sozialkunde/Sekundarstufe II, Internationale Politik I, Hamburg 2008.
- Nahost-Konflikt, in: Innerstaatliche Konflikte, Dossier der Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, Februar 2008, unter: <http://www.bpb.de/themen/N7BUCR,0,Nahost.html>.
- Die Annapolis-Konferenz und die Aussichten für eine Lösung des israelisch-palästinensischen Konflikts, in: IFSH-Jahresbericht 2007, S. 13-18, unter: <http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/jahrbuch/JB2007.pdf>.
- The Annapolis-Conference and Prospects for a Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, in: IFSH Annual Report 2007, S. 89-94, unter: <http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/jahrbuch/Annual%20Report%202007.pdf>.
- Biedermänner und Brandstifter: Die Interventionen des Westens im Nahostkonflikt und das allmähliche Verschwinden der Zweistaatenlösung, in: Hans J. Gießmann/Götz Neuneck (Hrsg.), Streitkräfte zähmen, Sicherheit schaffen, Frieden gewinnen. Festschrift für Reinhard Mutz, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 194-205.
- Annapolis beenden – Neuanfang wagen, unter: http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/stellungnahme_johannsen.pdf.
- End Annapolis – Try a new approach, unter: http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/stellungnahme_johannsen_en.pdf.
- Abschied von Annapolis, in: Internationale Politik 12/2008, S. 112.

Martin Kahl

- Homeland Security and the European Security Strategy. Linking the internal and external dimensions of EU counter-terrorism policy, ISIS Ad-hoc Study, Brussels, April 2008 (mit Paul Cornish, Regina Heller, Jonathan Knight, Amal Tarhuni).
- Begriffe und Ordnungen des Krieges – Eine Kritik an Herfried Münklers Thesen zum Krieg, in: Erwägen, Wissen, Ethik 1/2008, S. 79-81.
- Militärstrategie, in: Wichard Woyke (Hrsg.): Handwörterbuch Internationale Politik (11. Auflage), Opladen/Farmington Hills 2008, S. 364-373.



*Marietta S. König*

- Georgien (Abchasien), in: Wolfgang Schreiber (Hrsg.), Das Kriegsgeschehen 2006. Daten und Tendenzen der Kriege und bewaffneten Konflikte, Wiesbaden 2008.
- Georgien (Südostsetien), in: Wolfgang Schreiber (Hrsg.), Das Kriegsgeschehen 2006. Daten und Tendenzen der Kriege und bewaffneten Konflikte, Wiesbaden 2008.
- The Effects of the Kosovo Status Negotiations on the Relationship Between Russia and the EU and on the De Facto States in the Post-Soviet Space, in: Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (ed.), OSCE Yearbook 2007, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 37-50.
- Auswirkungen der Kosovo-Statusverhandlungen auf das Verhältnis zwischen Russland und der EU sowie auf die *De-facto*-Staaten im postsowjetischen Raum, in: Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik an der Universität Hamburg (Hrsg.), OSZE-Jahrbuch 2007, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 39-53.
- Der ungelöste Streit um Südostsetien, in: Marie-Carin von Gumpenberg/Udo Steinbach (Hrsg.), Der Kaukasus. Geschichte – Kultur – Politik, München 2008, S. 123-133.
- Eduard Schewardnadse, Als der eiserne Vorhang zerriss. Begegnungen und Erinnerungen, Duisburg 2007, besprochen in: Sicherheit und Frieden (S+F) 3/2008, S. 181-183.

Elena Kropatcheva

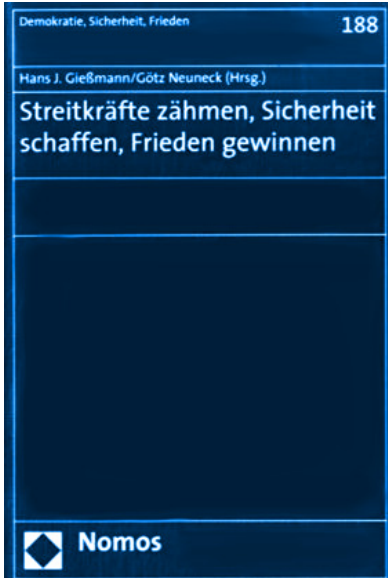
- Russland-initiierte Integrationsstrukturen in der GUS-Region: Zukunftsfähig oder zum Scheitern verurteilt?, in: Kölner Forum für Internationale Beziehungen und Sicherheitspolitik e.V. (KFIBS) 1/2008, unter: http://www.kfibs.org/assets/files/KFIBS2008.01_kropatcheva_russland-initiierte_integrationsstrukturen_in_der_gus-region_analyse_final.pdf.
- Predislovie [Foreword], in: Kazakhstanskii Institut Strategicheskikh Issledovaniï [Kazakhstan Institut für Strategische Studien] (KISI) (ed.), Sekularizm i islam v sovremennom gosudarstve: chto ikh ob'edinyat? Mat-li mezhdunar. kruglogo stola [Secularism and Islam in the Modern State: What Unites them? Materials of the International Workshop], Almaty 2008, S. 9-14.
- Ukraine's National Elections and the Role of EU Integration, in: Rafał Riedel (ed.), Before and After Accession. Ukraine and Poland in Integrating Europe, University of Opole Publications 2008, S. 148-171

Isabelle Maras

- European Security and Defence Policy missions and European Union activities in the field of police reform: role sharing and coordination. The cases of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) and Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH). Kurzpapier, DGAP Bericht, New Faces Conference, Februar 2008.
- Säulenübergreifende Zusammenarbeit von Rat und Kommission der Europäischen Union zur Unterstützung von Reformen im Bereich der Sicherheitssektorreform, BICC-Kurzpapier, Bonn 2008, unter: http://www.bicc.de/publications/other/kurzpapier_ssr/kurzpapier_ssr.pdf (mit Michael Brzoska).

Oliver Meier

- Die Zukunft regionaler Rüstungskontrolle, in: Friedens-Warte 2-3/2008, S. 155-176.*
- Atomvertrag zwischen Indien und den USA – Rückschlag für die nukleare Rüstungskontrolle, in: Streitkräfte und Strategien vom 4. Oktober 2008, unter: <http://www.ndrinfo.de/programm/sendungen/streitkraeftesendemanuskript116.pdf>.
- NATO Mulls Nuke Modernization, Security, in: Arms Control Today 7/2008, S. 37-39.
- C-Waffen-Übereinkommen: Zweite Überprüfungskonferenz 2008, in: Vereinte Nationen. Zeitschrift für die Vereinten Nationen und ihre Sonderorganisationen 4/2008, S. 173-174.
- Freibrief zur atomaren Aufrüstung, in: die tageszeitung vom 4. August 2008, S. 12 (mit Daryl Kimball).
- NPT Meet Buoy Hopes For 2010 Conference, in: Arms Control Today 5/2008, S. 35-37.
- Verification Regimes, in: Lester Kurtz (ed.): Encyclopedia of Violence, Peace & Conflict, 2nd edition. San Diego 2008, S. 2251-2261.
- Non-integrative arms control: Assessing the effectiveness of new approaches to preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction, in: Sicherheit und Frieden (S+F) 2/2008, S. 53-61.
- Vor der Entscheidung über den indisch-amerikanischen Atomdeal – Lackmus-Test für die deutsche Abrüstungspolitik?, in: Streitkräfte und Strategien vom 17. Mai 2008,





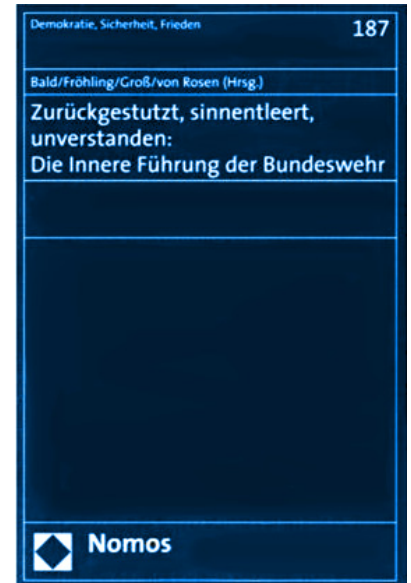
- unter: <http://www.ndrinfo.de/programm/sendungen/streitkraeftesendemanuskript76.pdf>.
- Nichtverbreitung auf dem Prüfstand: Deutschlands Verantwortung und der indisch-amerikanische Atomdeal, in: Lothar Schröter (Hrsg.), Nukleare Weiterverbreitung oder Kernwaffenabrüstung? Iran, Israel und Nordkorea – die Zukunft des Nonproliferationsvertrages. Schkeuditz 2008, S. 27-48 (Beiträge zur Militärgeschichte und Militärpolitik, Band 10).
 - CWC Review Conference Avoids Difficult Issues, in: Arms Control Today 4/2008, S. 32-35.
 - The EU's Nonproliferation Efforts: Limited Success, in: Arms Control Today 4/2008, S. 20-26.
 - News Analysis: Chemical Weapons Parlay's Outcome Uncertain, in: Arms Control Today 2/2008, S. 47-49.
 - BWC States Tackle National Implementation, in: Arms Control Today 1 2008, S. 50.
 - Neue Nuklearpolitik gegenüber Indien? Eine Einschätzung des Atomdeals zwischen den USA und Indien, in: IFSH-Jahresbericht 2007, Hamburg 2008, S. 19-24.
 - New Nuclear Policy towards India? An Assessment of the Nuclear Deal between the USA and India, in: IFSH Annual report 2007, Hamburg 2008, S. 95-100.

Reinhard Mutz

- Friedensgutachten 2008, Berlin 2008 (Hrsg. mit Andreas Heinemann-Grüder, Jochen Hippler, Markus Weingardt und Bruno Schoch).
- Aktuelle Entwicklungen und Empfehlungen – Stellungnahme der Herausgeber, in: Andreas Heinemann-Grüder/Jochen Hippler/Markus Weingardt/Reinhard Mutz/Bruno Schoch (Hrsg.), Friedensgutachten 2008, Berlin 2008, S. 1-26 (Mitverfasser).
- Manie der Unverwundbarkeit – Welche Sicherheit bietet die Raketenabwehr?, in: Andreas Heinemann-Grüder/Jochen Hippler/Markus Weingardt/Reinhard Mutz/Bruno Schoch (Hrsg.), Friedensgutachten 2008, Berlin 2008, S. 54-65 (mit Götz Neuneck).**
- Jenseits der Bündnisfälle: Aus „Gemeinsamer Sicherheit“ lernen, in: Corinna Hauswedell (Hrsg.), Welche Sicherheit für wen und mit welchen Mitteln? „Erweiterte Sicherheit“ und das neue Weißbuch in der Diskussion, Loccum 2008, S. 13-24.
- „Wenn geboten, auch bewaffnet“ – Zur neuen Rolle des Militärs in der deutschen Außenpolitik, in: Welt Trends – Zeitschrift für internationale Politik 60, 2008, S. 105-113.*
- Kriegswaise Kosovo, in: Blätter für deutsche und internationale Politik 1/2008, S. 16-19.
- Krieg statt Frieden – Der Kaukasus-Konflikt zeigt: Wir müssen nicht über, sondern mit Russland reden, in: Internationale Politik 9/2008, S. 4-5.
- Vom Ende der Demut – Was Putins von Jelzins Russland unterscheidet, in: Blätter für deutsche und internationale Politik 10/2008, S. 61-64.
- US-Raketenabwehr – Lässt sich mit einer Gewehrkegel eine Gewehrkegel treffen?, in: Freitag vom 6. Juni 2008, S. 6-7 (mit Götz Neuneck).
- Schadensbegrenzung ist das Gebot der Stunde – Moskau sieht sich zu oft hintergangen, in: Basler Zeitung vom 6. September 2008, S. 15.
- Mit Russland reden – Moskau fühlt sich vom Westen getäuscht und formuliert seine Außenpolitik neu, in: die tageszeitung vom 9. September 2008, S. 12.
- Nach dem Fünf-Tage-Krieg am Kaukasus – Wie umgehen mit Russland? in: Streitkräfte und Strategien vom 6. September 2008, unter: <http://www.ndrinfo.de/programm/sendungen/streitkraeftesendemanuskript112.pdf>.
- Staatsbildung durch Krieg? Die widersprüchliche Haltung des Westens bei Abspaltungskonflikten, in: Streitkräfte und Strategien vom 4. Oktober 2008, unter: <http://www.ndrinfo.de/programm/sendungen/streitkraeftesendemanuskript116.pdf>.

Jens Narten

- Dilemmas of Promoting Local Ownership: The Case of Postwar Kosovo, in: Roland Paris/Timothy Sisk (eds), The Dilemmas of Statebuilding. Confronting the Contradictions of Postwar Peace Operations, London 2008. *
- Post-Conflict Peacebuilding and Local Ownership: Dynamics of External-Local Interaction in Kosovo under United Nations Administration, in: Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding 3/2008, S. 369-390. **
- Evaluating International Influences on Democratic Development. Case Study Report on Kosovo, Consultancy Paper to the Research Project of the Freie Universität Berlin: Evaluating International Influences on Democratic Development (Volume 2: Post-Conflict Countries), September 2008.



*Götz Neuneck*

- The Revolution in Military Affairs. It's Driving Forces, Elements and Complexity, in: *Complexity* 1/2008, S. 50-61.**
- Möglichkeiten einer Rüstungskontrolle im Weltraum, Rüstungskontrolle im 21. Jahrhundert, in: *Die Friedens-Warte* 2-3/2008, S. 13-33.*
- US-Raketenabwehr – ein Danaergeschenk für Europa und die Welt?, in: *Wissenschaft und Frieden* 1/2008, S. 40-44 (mit Jürgen Altmann).
- Streitkräfte zähmen, Sicherheit schaffen, Frieden gewinnen. Festschrift für Reinhard Mutz, Baden-Baden 2008 (Hrsg. mit Hans J. Gießmann).
- Abrüstung und Rüstungskontrolle: ein Blick zurück nach vorn, in: Hans J. Gießmann/Götz Neuneck, *Streitkräfte zähmen, Sicherheit schaffen, Frieden gewinnen*. Festschrift für Reinhard Mutz. Baden-Baden 2008, S. 128-143.
- Manie der Unverwundbarkeit – Welche Sicherheit bietet die Raketenabwehr?, in: Andreas Heinemann-Grüder/Jochen Hippler/Markus Weingardt/Reinhard Mutz/Bruno Schoch (Hrsg.), *Friedensgutachten 2008*, Berlin 2008, S. 54-65 (mit Reinhard Mutz).
- US Missile Defense Plans in Europe, in: *INESAP Information Bulletin* 28/2008, S.29-34 (mit Jürgen Altmann).
- China's ASAT Test – A Warning Shot or the Beginning of an Arms Race in Space?, in: *Yearbook on Space Policy 2006/2007: New Impetus for Europe*. European Space Policy Institute. Wien 2008, S. 211-224.
- Unreif, provozierend, kontraproduktiv, in: *Weltrends* 62/2008, S. 119-125.*
- Raketenabwehr oder neues Wettrüsten im All, in: *Raumfahrt Concret* 4-5/2008, S. 21-23 (mit Regina Hagen).
- The Revolution in Military Affairs, its Driving Forces, Elements and Complexity, IFAR Working Paper, Mai 2008, unter: http://www.ifsh.de/IFAR/pdf/wp_13.pdf (mit Christian Alwardt).
- European Security and Approaches to Arms Control, Report Pugwash Workshop Nr. 338, in: *Pugwash Newsletter* 1/2008, S. 69-71.
- David Hafemeister: Physics of Societal Issues, besprochen in: *Physik Journal* 4/2008, S. 50.
- Stand und Perspektiven der militärischen Nutzung von unbemannten Systemen, Gutachten für das Büro für Technikfolgen-Abschätzung beim Deutschen Bundestag, September 2008 (mit Jürgen Altmann, Christian Alwardt, Michael Brzoska, Thilo Maruhn, Philipp Stroh).

Kathrin Peiffer

- Menschenrechte gelten doch auch für Terrorverdächtige. Das Urteil des EuGH zur Umsetzung von VN-Sicherheitsrats-Resolutionen und die Auswirkungen auf die Terrorismusbekämpfung durch gezielte Sanktionen mit Hilfe von Terrorlisten, *Hamburger Informationen zur Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik* 44/2008 (mit Patricia Schneider).

Sybille Reinke de Buitrago

- Communication Patterns in the 'War on Terrorism' and Their Potential for Escalation or Deescalation of the Conflict, *Sicherheit und Frieden (S+F)* 2/2008, S. 105-109.

Bernhard Rinke

- Regionalismus, in: Wichard Woyke (Hrsg.): *Handwörterbuch Internationale Politik*, 11. Auflage, Opladen/Farmington Hills 2008, S. 265-269.
- Multilateralismus auf dem Prüfstand oder: Deutschland in der Pubertät, Rezension von: Volker Kronenberg/Jana Puglierin/Patrick Keller (Hrsg.): *Außenpolitik und Staatsräson*. Festschrift für Christian Hacke zum 65. Geburtstag, Baden-Baden 2008 und Hans J. Gießmann/Götz Neuneck (Hrsg.): *Streitkräfte zähmen, Sicherheit schaffen, Frieden gewinnen*. Festschrift für Reinhard Mutz, Baden-Baden 2008, in: *Internationale Politik und Gesellschaft* 4/2008, S. 139-143.

Ute Runge

- OSCE Selected Bibliography 2006/2007, in: *Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg* (ed.), *OSCE Yearbook 2007*, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 401-411.
- Literaturlauswahl zur OSZE, in: *Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik an der Universität Hamburg* (Hrsg.), *OSZE-Jahrbuch 2007*, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 439-449.



*Ursel Schlichting*

- Vorwort, in: Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik an der Universität Hamburg (Hrsg.), OSZE-Jahrbuch 2007, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 15-20.
- Foreword, in: Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (ed.), OSCE Yearbook 2007, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 15-20.

Patricia Schneider

- Menschenrechte gelten doch auch für Terrorverdächtige. Das Urteil des EuGH zur Umsetzung von VN-Sicherheitsrats-Resolutionen und die Auswirkungen auf die Terrorismusbekämpfung durch gezielte Sanktionen mit Hilfe von Terrorlisten, Hamburger Informationen zur Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik 44/2008 (mit Kathrin Peiffer).
- Menschenrechtsschutz durch Internationale Strafgerichte: Nützlich oder schädlich? Wirksam oder ineffektiv?, in: Sven Bernhard Gareis/Gunter Geiger (Hrsg.), Internationaler Schutz der Menschenrechte. Stand und Perspektiven im 21. Jahrhundert, Opladen 2008, S. 81-101.

Arne Seifert

- Vvedenie: sekularizm i islam v sovместnom gosudarstve [Introduction: Secularism and Islam in a Common State], in: Kazakhstanskii Institut Strategicheskikh Issledovaniy [Kazakhstani Institute for Strategic Studies] (KISI) (ed.), Sekularizm i islam v sovremennom gosudarstve: chto ikh ob'edinyayet? Mat-li mezhdunar. kruglogo stola [Secularism and Islam in the Modern State: What Unites them? Materials of the International Workshop (Almaty, 30 November 2007)], Almaty 2008, pp. 15-24.
- Brennglas ‚Antiterrorstrategie‘ – Deutschland und der islamische Nachbarraum, in: Welttrends 62/2008, S. 158-159.
- Fifteen Years of Transformation in Central Asia and the OSCE, in: Central Asia's Affairs, Quarterly Analytical Review (Almaty) 2/2008.
- Fifteen Years of Transformation in Central Asia, in: Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (ed.), OSCE Yearbook 2007, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 163-177.
- Fünfzehn Jahre Transformation in Zentralasien und die OSZE, in: Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik an der Universität Hamburg (Hrsg.), OSZE-Jahrbuch 2007, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 179-194.

Jan Stupl

- Hochenergielaserwaffen – naturwissenschaftliche und friedenspolitische Bewertung – Zusammenfassung der Projektergebnisse / Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik an der Universität Hamburg (IFSH) / Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker Zentrum für Naturwissenschaft und Friedensforschung (ZNF). Hamburg, März 2008. – Projektbericht.

Isabelle Tannous

- Entwicklungspolitik und humanitäre Hilfe, in: Werner Weidenfeld (Hrsg.), Europa-Handbuch. Die Europäische Union – Politisches System und Politikbereiche, Bonn 2008, S. 434-454.

Luca Trinchieri

- Is the 1998 Code of Conduct on Arms Exports Adequate to Support the EU's Promotion of Human Rights?, Hamburger Beiträge zur Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik 149/2008.

Kurt P. Tudyka

- Utopische Globokratie, in: Politisches Lernen 1-2/2008, S. 45-51.
- Wie der Ministerrat ohne Aussicht auf den Gipfel tanzt, in: Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik an der Universität Hamburg (Hrsg.), OSZE-Jahrbuch 2007, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 57-68.
- In the Absence of a Summit, Is the Ministerial Council Going Round in Circles?, in: Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (ed.), OSCE Yearbook 2007, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 53-63.

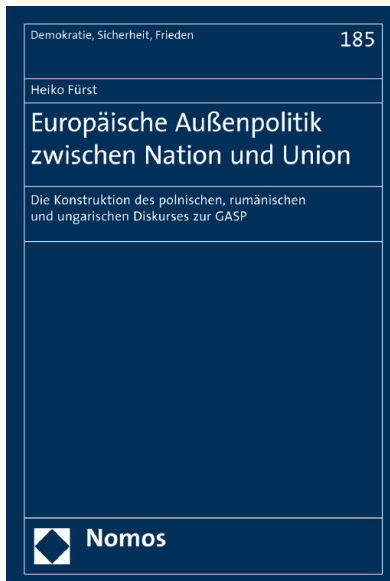
Wolfgang Zellner

- The Status of OSCE Field Operations: Current Consolidation Does not Change the Need to Consider New Forms and Formats, in: Daniel Warner (ed.), OSCE Future Options and Leadership, Geneva 2008 (PSIO Occasional Paper), S. 29-48.





- The OSCE and transnational security threats, in: Security and Human Rights 4/2008, S. 311-321.*
- A New Helsinki for the OSCE? Chances for a Revival of the European Security Dialogue, SWP Comments 2008/C 31, December 2008, unter: http://www.swp-berlin.org/en/common/get_document.php?asset_id=5551 (mit Solveig Richter).
- Privetstvennoe slovo Zellnera W. [Preface by W. Zellner], in: Kazakhstanskii Institut Strategicheskikh Issledovanii [Kazakhstani Institute for Strategic Studies] (KISI) (ed.), Sekularizm i islam v sovremennom gosudarstve: chto ikh ob'edinyayet? Mat-li mezhdunar. kruglogo stola [Secularism and Islam in the Modern State: What Unites them? Materials of the International Workshop (Almaty, 30 November 2007)], Almaty 2008, S. 7-8.
- Chances and Limits of Arms Control in Regional Conflict Situations: Success or Failure, Paper presented at the 6th Berlin Seminar on Conventional Arms Control, „Arms Control in Crisis Situations“, organized by the German Federal Foreign Office, RACVIAC Centre for Security Cooperation, 9-11 July 2008, unter: <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/de/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/KonvRueKontrolle/6BerlinerSem>.
- Die OSZE in den Spannungsfeldern asymmetrischer Interdependenzen, in: Hans J. Gießmann/Götz Neuneck (Hrsg.), Streitkräfte zähmen, Sicherheit schaffen, Frieden gewinnen. Festschrift für Reinhard Mutz, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 171-182.
- Anfang vom Ende oder Neubeginn konventioneller Rüstungskontrolle in Europa?, in: Andreas Heinemann-Grüder/Jochen Hippler/Markus Weingardt/Reinhard Mutz/Bruno Schoch (Hrsg.), Friedensgutachten 2008, Berlin 2008, S. 66-78 (mit Hans-Joachim Schmidt).**
- Konfliktkonstellationen zu Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts. Trends und Herausforderungen, in: Bayreuther Forum Kirche und Universität/Universität Bayreuth (Hrsg.), Globale Zukunft. Wie können wir sie (noch) gestalten?, Bayreuth 2008, S. 27-36.
- KSE vor dem Aus?, in: Blätter für deutsche und internationale Politik 4/2008, S. 17-20.
- The Suspension of the CFE Treaty – the Beginning of the End of Co-operative Security in Europe?, in: IFSH, Annual Report 2007, Hamburg 2008, S. 84-88.
- Die Aussetzung des KSE-Vertrags – der Anfang vom Ende kooperativer Sicherheit in Europa?, in IFSH-Jahresbericht 2007, Hamburg 2008, S. 8-12.
- Will the “Cornerstone of European Security” Come Crashing Down? On the Current Crisis of the (Adapted) CFE Treaty, in: IFSH (ed.), OSCE Yearbook 2007, Baden-Baden 2008, pp. 25-35.
- Stürzt der „Eckpfeiler der europäischen Sicherheit“ ein? Zur gegenwärtigen Krise des (angepassten) KSE-Vertrags, in: Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik an der Universität Hamburg (Hrsg.), OSZE-Jahrbuch 2007, Baden-Baden 2008, S. 25-37.

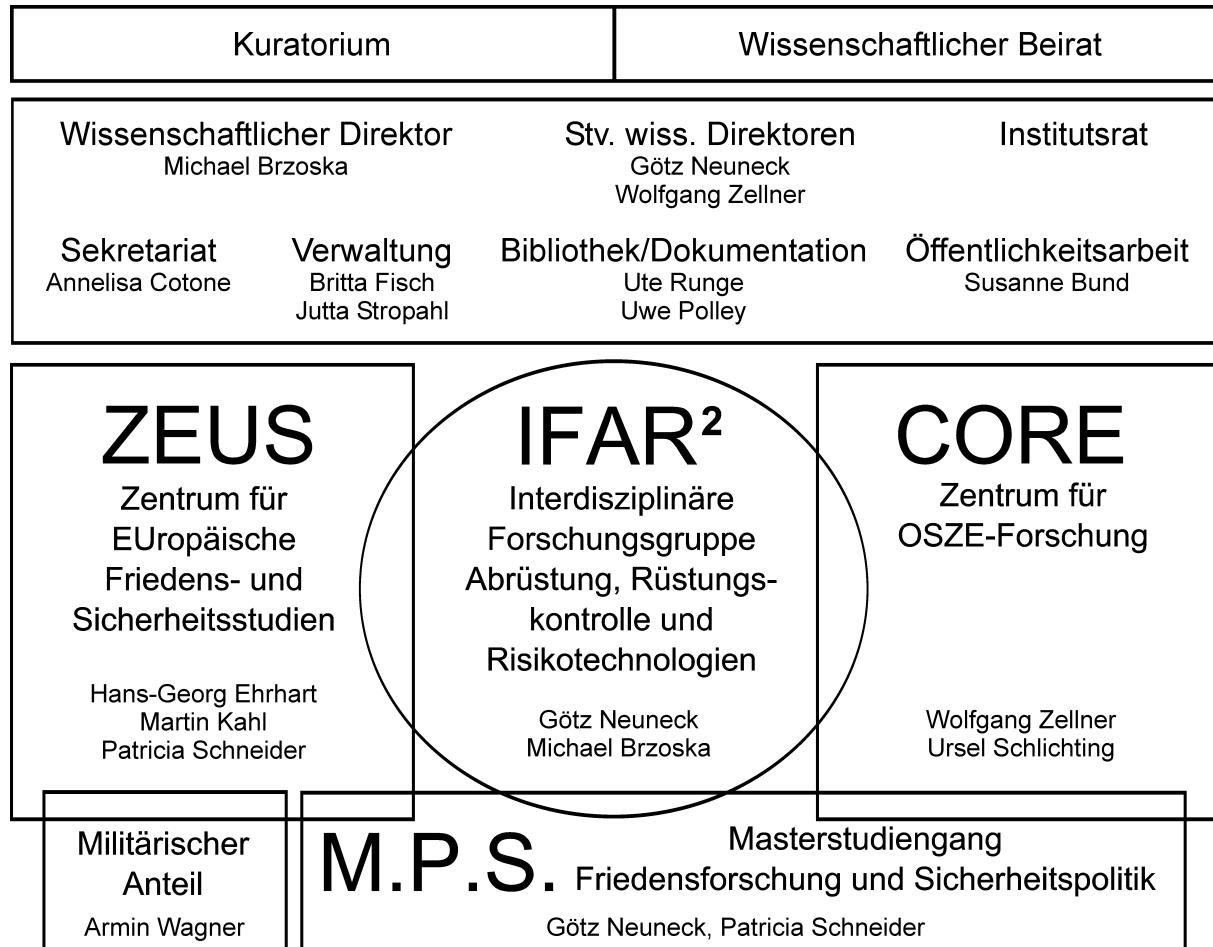


Statistischer Anhang
Statistical Annex



Organigramm / Organization Chart

Stand 31.12.2008 *



* Beschäftigte laut Stellenplan ohne Drittmittel- und Honorarkräfte.



Vom Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik an der Universität Hamburg (IFSH) in den Jahren 2004 bis 2009 eingeworbene Drittmittel und Drittmittelgeber (in Euro)

Arbeitsbereiche	Geber	Drittmittel in Euro				
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Zentrum für Euro- päische Friedens- und Sicherheits- politik (ZEUS, i.A.)	DFG	-	23.863 ¹	-	-	1.500 ²
	Bund	87.692 ³	85.039 ⁴	71.609 ⁵	-	57.118 ⁶
	Land/Länder	16.500	5.000 ⁷	-	13.503 ⁸	-
	EU	-	-	-	13.450 ⁹	110.960 ¹⁰
	Wirtschaft	-	-	1.160 ¹¹	-	-
	Stiftungen	20.000	32.000 ¹²	3.525 ¹³	104.020 ¹⁴	55.700 ¹⁵
	Sonstige	5.932 ¹⁶	7.500 ¹⁷	52.058 ¹⁸	50.000 ¹⁹	18.900 ²⁰
Summe ZEUS		130.124	153.402	128.352	180.973	244.178
Zentrum für OSZE- Forschung (CORE)	DFG	-	-	-	-	-
	Bund	205.000	198.000	199.000	289.290 ²¹	296.699,5 ²²
	Land/Länder	-	-	-	-	-
	EU	-	-	-	-	-
	Wirtschaft	-	-	-	-	-
	Stiftungen	9.720 ²³	19.440 ²⁴	34.440 ²⁵	14.580 ²⁶	26.150 ²⁷
	Sonstige	31.595 ²⁸	52.769 ²⁹	28.623 ³⁰	92.954 ³¹	127.958,5 ³²
Summe CORE		246.315	270.209	262.063	396.824	450.808
Interdisziplinäre Arbeitsgruppe	DFG	-	-	-	-	-
	Bund	-	10.150 ³³	-	-	15.000 ³⁴
Rüstungskontrolle und Abrüstung	Land/Länder	-	-	-	-	35.000 ³⁵
	EU	-	-	-	2.800 ³⁶	-
	Wirtschaft	-	-	-	-	-
	Stiftungen	2.000	140.000 ³⁷	59.600 ³⁸	69.500 ³⁹	147.400 ⁴⁰
	Sonstige	-	20.300 ⁴¹	-	30.950 ⁴²	6.252 ⁴³
Summe		2.000	170.450	59.600	103.250	203.652
IFSH übergreifend	DFG	-	-	-	-	-
	Bund	157.379 ⁴⁴	70.000 ⁴⁵	70.000 ⁴⁶	70.000 ⁴⁷	52.550 ⁴⁸
	Land/Länder	-	-	-	-	10.550 ⁴⁹
	EU	-	-	-	-	343.600 ⁵⁰
	Wirtschaft	-	-	-	-	-
	Stiftungen	2.596	-	-	-	-
	Sonstige	-	-	35.800 ⁵¹	28.200 ⁵²	54.550 ⁵³
Summe IFSH ü.		159.975	70.000	105.800	98.200	461.250
IFSH Gesamt	DFG	-	23.863	-	-	1.500
	Bund	450.071	363.189	340.609	359.290	421.367,5
	Land/Länder	16.500	5.000	-	13.503	45.550
	EU	-	-	-	16.250	454.560
	Wirtschaft	-	-	1.160	-	-
	Stiftungen	34.316	191.440	97.565	188.100	229.250
	Sonstige	37.527	80.569	116.481	202.104	207.660,5
Summe IFSH		538.414	664.061	555.815	779.247	1.359.888



Third party funds raised by the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (IFSH) in the years 2004 to 2009 (in Euro)

Work Area	Donor	Third party Funds in Euros				
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Center for European Peace and Security Studies (ZEUS, by Proxy)	DFG	-	23.863 ³⁴	-	-	1.500 ⁵⁵
	Federal gov.	87.692 ⁵⁶	85.039 ⁵⁷	71.609 ⁵⁸	-	57.118 ⁵⁹
	State gov.(s)	16.500	5.000 ⁶⁰	-	13.503 ⁶¹	-
	EU	-	-	-	13.450 ⁶²	110.960 ⁶³
	Private sector	-	-	1.160 ⁶⁴	-	-
	Foundations	20.000	32.000 ⁶⁵	3.525 ⁶⁶	104.020 ⁶⁷	55.700 ⁶⁸
	Other	5.932 ⁶⁹	7.500 ⁷⁰	52.058 ⁷¹	50.000 ⁷²	18.900 ⁷³
Total ZEUS		130.124	153.402	128.352	180.973	244.178
Center for OSCE-Research (CORE)	DFG	-	-	-	-	-
	Federal gov.	205.000	198.000	199.000	289.290 ⁷⁴	296.695 ⁷⁵
	State gov.(s)	-	-	-	-	-
	EU	-	-	-	-	-
	Private sector	-	-	-	-	-
	Foundations	9.720 ⁷⁶	19.440 ⁷⁷	34.440 ⁷⁸	14.580 ⁷⁹	26.150 ⁸⁰
	Other	31.595 ⁸¹	52.769 ⁸²	28.623 ⁸³	92.954 ⁸⁴	127.958,5 ⁸⁵
Total CORE		246.315	270.209	262.063	396.824	450.808
Interdisciplinary Working Group Arms Control, Disarmament and Risk Technologies (IFAR)	DFG	-	-	-	-	-
	Federal gov.	-	10.150 ⁸⁶	-	-	15.000 ⁸⁷
	State gov.(s)	-	-	-	-	35.000 ⁸⁸
	EU	-	-	-	2.800 ⁸⁹	-
	Private sector	-	-	-	-	-
	Foundations	2.000	140.000 ⁹⁰	59.600 ⁹¹	69.500 ⁹²	147.400 ⁹³
	Other	-	20.300 ⁹⁴	-	30.950 ⁹⁵	6.252 ⁹⁶
Total IFAR		2.000	170.450	59.600	103.250	203.652
IFSH overall	DFG	-	-	-	-	-
	Federal gov.	157.379 ⁹⁷	70.000 ⁹⁸	70.000 ⁹⁹	70.000 ¹⁰⁰	52.550 ¹⁰¹
	State gov.(s)	-	-	-	-	10.550 ¹⁰²
	EU	-	-	-	-	343.600 ¹⁰³
	Private sector	-	-	-	-	-
	Foundations	2.596	-	-	-	-
	Other	-	-	35.800 ¹⁰⁴	28.200 ¹⁰⁵	54.550 ¹⁰⁶
Total IFSH overall		159.975	70.000	105.800	98.200	461.250
IFSH Total	DFG	-	23.863	-	-	1.500
	Federal gov.	450.071	363.189	340.609	359.290	421.367,5
	State gov.(s)	16.500	5.000	-	13.503	45.550
	EU	-	-	-	16.250	454.560
	Private sector	-	-	1.160	-	-
	Foundations	34.316	191.440	97.565	188.100	229.250
	Other	37.527	80.569	116.481	202.104	207.660,5
Total IFSH		538.414	664.061	555.815	779.247	1.359.888



- 1 Verlängerung Projekt Hensell um 6 Monate
- 2 Verlängerung Projekt Hensell 1.500
- 3 DAAD: Willy-Brandt-Zentrum: 28.395, DAAD-Konferenz 2/2005: 59.297.
- 4 DAAD: Willy-Brandt-Zentrum: 27.379, 57.660 Akademisches Netzwerk SOE (Stipendien, Workshops, Gastlektorin)
- 5 DAAD: Willy-Brandt-Zentrum 24.075, Akademisches Netzwerk SOE 47.534
- 6 DAAD, Akademischer Neuaufbau SOE
- 7 BWG, Seminare Balkan-Netzwerk
- 8 DAAD
- 9 ISIS Europe, 5.500, 1.500 und 6.450
- 10 Multipart: 110.960
- 11 Nordbank
- 12 Humboldt Stiftung, TransCoop-Programm mit Pfaltzgraff
- 13 Cusanuswerk Promotionsstipendium
- 14 Volkswagen Stiftung: Tannous 67.000 und Johannsen 27.300; Promotionsstipendium Naumann Stiftung Bandow
- 15 DSF: Tagungsmittel 15.000; Hamburgische Stiftung für Wissenschaften, Entwicklung und Kultur Helmut und Hannelore Greve: 5.000 Tagungsmittel; Hamburger Stiftung/Hamburger Gesellschaft: 3.500 Vortrag; DAAD: Promotionsstipendium Maras 7.000; KAS: Promotionsstipendium Hegemann 25.200
- 16 NATO, Tagungsmittel
- 17 EMA Master
- 18 US-Botschaft 1.564; UNDP 2.646; EMA 6.000; BICC 2.850; OECD 6.000; BICC 28.300; BICC 4.698
- 19 50.000 Molinari-Stiftung für Baudissin-Fellowships;
- 20 EMA: 9.000 Seminar; NATO: 9.900 Konferenz
- 21 198.000 AA-Rahmenprojekt; 49.975 Diskursprojekt ZA 2007; 41.315 Kasachstan-Trainingsprojekt
- 22 AA: 198.000 Rahmenprojekt; 43.689,5 Kasachstan-Training; 51.750 Workshop in Bischkek; 3.260 Belarus-Projekt
- 23 Friedrich Naumann Stiftung, Promotionsstipendium Kropatcheva
- 24 Friedrich Naumann Stiftung, Promotionsstipendien König und Kropatcheva
- 25 Friedrich Naumann Stiftung, Promotionsstipendien König und Kropatcheva 19.440; Thyssen Stiftung Workshop 15.000
- 26 Friedrich Naumann Stiftung, Promotionsstipendien König und Kropatcheva
- 27 DAAD/OSI: 12.300 Promotionsstipendium Kulipanova; FES: Promotionsstipendium Schiek
- 28 Gruppe von 16 OSZE-Teilnehmerstaaten, koordiniert von Finnland
- 29 Finnland, Evaluating the OSCE and Its Future Role
- 30 Eidgenöss. Departement für Auswärtige Angelegenheiten 12.673; OSZE-Zentrum Almaty 15.950
- 31 6.500 OSZE-Zentrum in Almaty; 49.554 finnisches Außenministerium;
- 32 OSZE-Büro Eriwan: 24.750; Kasachisches Außenministerium: 78.835; Max-Planck-Gesellschaft: 24.373,5 (K. Bianchini)
- 33 BMBF, Workshop Pugwash
- 34 AA: Tagungsmittel
- 35 Akademie der Wissenschaften: 35.000 Tagungsmittel
- 36 ISIS
- 37 Projekt Meier, Thyssen-Stiftung
- 38 Volkswagen Stiftung, Projekt Schwanhäuser
- 39 DSF 9.000; Volkswagen Stiftung Dickow 60.500
- 40 DSF: 142.900 Projekt Meier; DSF: 4.500 Tagungsmittel
- 41 Fraunhofer Institut Naturwissenschaftlich-Technische Trendanalysen
- 42 Uni Dortmund / TAB
- 43 Barlow Lyde & Gilbert, Report
- 44 70.000,- für den vom Bundesministerium der Verteidigung an das IFSH sekundierten Offizier, 87.379,- vom DAAD für MPS
- 45 70.000,- für den vom Bundesministerium der Verteidigung an das IFSH sekundierten Offizier.
- 46 Vom Bundesministerium der Verteidigung an das IFSH sekundierter Offizier
- 47 Vom Bundesministerium der Verteidigung an das IFSH sekundierter Offizier
- 48 BMVg: Sekundierter Offizier (9 Mon.)
- 49 Uni Hamburg: 10.000 MPS; 550 Zuschuss Masterarbeit
- 50 EUSECON
- 51 Förderverein
- 52 Förderverein
- 53 Förderverein
- 54 Verlängerung Projekt Hensell um 6 Monate
- 55 Verlängerung Projekt Hensell 1.500
- 56 DAAD: Willy-Brandt-Zentrum: 28.395, DAAD-Konferenz 2/2005: 59.297.
- 57 DAAD: Willy-Brandt-Zentrum: 27.379, 57.660 Akademisches Netzwerk SOE (Stipendien, Workshops, Gastlektorin)
- 58 DAAD: Willy-Brandt-Zentrum 24.075, Akademisches Netzwerk SOE 47.534
- 59 DAAD, Akademischer Neuaufbau SOE
- 60 BWG, Seminare Balkan-Netzwerk
- 61 DAAD
- 62 ISIS Europe, 5.500, 1.500 und 6.450



-
- 63 Multipart: 110.960
 - 64 Nordbank
 - 65 Humboldt Stiftung, TransCoop-Programm mit Pfaltzgraff
 - 66 Cusanuswerk Promotionsstipendium
 - 67 Volkswagen Stiftung: Tannous 67.000 und Johannsen 27.300; Promotionsstipendium Naumann Stiftung Bandow
 - 68 DSF: Tagungsmittel 15.000; Hamburgische Stiftung für Wissenschaften, Entwicklung und Kultur Helmut und Hannelore Greve: 5.000 Tagungsmittel; Hamburger Stiftung/Hamburger Gesellschaft: 3.500 Vortrag; DAAD: Promotionsstipendium Maras 7.000; KAS: Promotionsstipendium Hegemann 25.200
 - 69 NATO, Tagungsmittel
 - 70 EMA Master
 - 71 US-Botschaft 1.564; UNDP 2.646; EMA 6.000; BICC 2.850; OECD 6.000; BICC 28.300; BICC 4.698
 - 72 50.000 Molinari-Stiftung für Baudissin-Fellowships;
 - 73 EMA: 9.000 Seminar; NATO: 9.900 Konferenz
 - 74 198.000 AA-Rahmenprojekt; 49.975 Diskursprojekt ZA 2007; 41.315 Kasachstan-Trainingsprojekt
 - 75 AA: 198.000 Rahmenprojekt; 43.689,5 Kasachstan-Training; 51.750 Workshop in Bischkek; 3.260 Belarus-Projekt
 - 76 Friedrich Naumann Stiftung, Promotionsstipendium Kropatcheva
 - 77 Friedrich Naumann Stiftung, Promotionsstipendien König und Kropatcheva
 - 78 Friedrich Naumann Stiftung, Promotionsstipendien König und Kropatcheva 19.440; Thyssen Stiftung Workshop 15.000
 - 79 Friedrich Naumann Stiftung, Promotionsstipendien König und Kropatcheva
 - 80 DAAD/OSI: 12.300 Promotionsstipendium Kulipanova; FES: Promotionsstipendium Schiek
 - 81 Gruppe von 16 OSZE-Teilnehmerstaaten, koordiniert von Finnland
 - 82 Finnland, Evaluating the OSCE and Its Future Role
 - 83 Eidgenöss. Departement für Auswärtige Angelegenheiten 12.673; OSZE-Zentrum Almaty 15.950
 - 84 6.500 OSZE-Zentrum in Almaty; 49.554 finnisches Außenministerium;
 - 85 OSZE-Büro Eriwan: 24.750; Kasachisches Außenministerium: 78.835; Max-Planck-Gesellschaft: 24.373,5 (K. Bianchini)
 - 86 BMBF, Workshop Pugwash
 - 87 AA: Tagungsmittel
 - 88 Akademie der Wissenschaften: 35.000 Tagungsmittel
 - 89 ISIS
 - 90 Projekt Meier, Thyssen-Stiftung
 - 91 Volkswagen Stiftung, Projekt Schwanhäußler
 - 92 DSF 9.000; Volkswagen Stiftung Dickow 60.500
 - 93 DSF: 142.900 Projekt Meier; DSF: 4.500 Tagungsmittel
 - 94 Fraunhofer Institut Naturwissenschaftlich-Technische Trendanalysen
 - 95 Uni Dortmund / TAB
 - 96 Barlow Lyde & Gilbert, Report
 - 97 70.000,- für den vom Bundesministerium der Verteidigung an das IFSH sekundierten Offizier, 87.379,- vom DAAD für MPS
 - 98 70.000,- für den vom Bundesministerium der Verteidigung an das IFSH sekundierten Offizier.
 - 99 Vom Bundesministerium der Verteidigung an das IFSH sekundierter Offizier
 - 100 Vom Bundesministerium der Verteidigung an das IFSH sekundierter Offizier
 - 101 BMVg: Sekundierter Offizier (9 Mon.)
 - 102 Uni Hamburg: 10.000 MPS; 550 Zuschuss Masterarbeit
 - 103 EUSECON
 - 104 Förderverein
 - 105 Förderverein
 - 106 Förderverein



Öffentlichkeitsarbeit / Conference and Media Activities

Themen/Topic	Vorträge/ Lectures	Podiumsdisk./ Podium Disc.	Tagungen/ Conferences	Interviews	Gesamt/ Total
Aktuelle sicherheits- politische Fragen (hier auch Terroris- mus)/Current security policy questions (also terrorism)	52	13	55	75	195
Abrüstung/KRST Disarmament/Arms control	30	5	19	28	82
Europ. Sicherheit/ European security	19	4	9	29	61
OSZE/OSCE	13	-	7	-	20
Regionale Konflikte/ Regional conflicts	18	9	10	51	88
Friedensforschung (auch IFSH)/Peace research (also IFSH)	9	4	2	6	21
Friedenspädagogik/ Peace education	2	-	1	1	4
Sonstiges/Others	7	2	30	10	49
Gesamt/Total	150	37	133	200	520

Vom IFSH organisierte bzw. mitorganisierte Veranstaltungen 2008 (außerhalb von Lehrveranstaltungen, Studiengängen etc.)

Mehrtägige Konferenzen / wissenschaftliche Tagungen*	9
Eintägige Workshops / Seminare**	2
Podiumsdiskussionen / Öffentliche Vortragsveranstaltungen***	6
Gesamt	17

* vier in Hamburg, zwei in Loccum, je eine in Potsdam, Berlin und Bischkek

** in Hamburg und Moskau

*** alle in Hamburg



Veröffentlichungen / Publications

	2008	Anonymes Begutachtungsverfahren/ Peer reviewed (blind)	Begutachtungsverfahren/ Peer review
Sammelbände / Anthologies	8		
Monographien / Monographs	3		
Broschüren / Graue Literatur / Booklets / Gray literature	23		1
Buchbeiträge / Articles in books	66	1	6
Zeitschriftenaufsätze /Articles in journals	39	8	3
Zeitungsbeiträge / Newspapers articles	7		
Rezensionen / Book reviews	3		
Online-Veröffentlichungen / Online publications	15		
Sonstiges / others	3		
Gesamt / Total	167	9	10

Vom IFSH herausgegebene bzw. mitherausgegebene und redaktionell betreute Publikationen 2008

Reihe	Anzahl
Hamburger Beiträge zur Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik	3
Hamburger Informationen zur Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik	3
IFSH aktuell (IFSH news)	5
Schriftenreihe Demokratie, Sicherheit, Frieden	6 (davon 2 extern)
OSZE-Jahrbuch (OSCE Yearbook, Eschegodni OBSE)	3
Zeitschrift: Sicherheit und Frieden (S+F)	4
Friedensgutachten	1
Gesamt	25

Lehrveranstaltungen / Courses 2008

	Lehrende /Tutors*	Semesterwochenstunden / Number of semester hours	davon an der Universität Hamburg / im M.P.S./ of these at the University of Hamburg/ in the M.P.S.
WS 2007/2008	14	35	28
SS 2008	10	23	12
WS 2008/2009	17	34	28

* Ein Teil der Lehrenden bietet in allen drei Semestern Lehrveranstaltungen an.
Some instructors offered courses in all three semesters.



Betreuung von Studierenden/Praktikanten Supervision of Students/Interns

2008	Promotionen PhD Thesis*	2008 abge- schlossen	Diplom-/Magis- terarbeiten Diploma/Master's Thesis	2008 abge- schlossen	Master- arbeiten** Master's Projects	2008 abge- schlossen	Praktikanten Interns
IFSH Gesamt/Total	30	5	3	2	25	25	26

* Manche Arbeiten haben zwei Betreuer/innen, hinzu kommen externe Promovierende.

** Alle 27 M.P.S.-Studierenden haben 2008 abgeschlossen, die Masterarbeiten wurden jedoch teilweise von Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeitern der Kooperationsinstitute betreut.
Vier E.MA-Studierende wurden am IFSH von jeweils zwei Personen betreut.

Projekte / Projects 2008*

	Forschungsprojekte	Kleinere Forschungs- oder Publikations- projekte	Nachwuchs-For- schungsprojekte	Beratungsprojekte
IFSH-über- greifend	2	1	1	1
CORE	4	3	6	7
ZEUS	13	9	10	7
IFAR	6	9	1	2
Gesamt / Total	25	22	18	17

* Projekte entsprechen dem IFSH-Forschungsplan unter: http://www.ifsh.de/pdf/profil/Forschungsplan_2008.pdf