

Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg

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Intermediate-term Work Programme

Trans-nationalization of risks of violence as a challenge to European peace and security policy

1. Introduction

This work programme replaces the research programme adopted in 2002 by the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (IFSH), titled “The Civilizing of Conflict – preventing violence and peace consolidation in and throughout Europe”. As a work programme it takes into account the research agenda of the IFSH and it additionally lists tasks in the areas of consultancy, promotion of young scientists and public relations.

During the Cold War the comprehensive research interest of the IFSH was the analysis of deterrence and possibilities for overcoming this confrontation. After the epoch turning point of 1989/90, questions of the reorganization of European security systems and the development of a collective European security system came to the foreground. Moreover, the collapse of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia led to a chain of violent conflicts in Europe, which confronted European peace and security policy with the necessity to adjust. The thematic profile of the IFSH’s research programme was, up until 2007, shaped on one hand by the analysis of prevention, containment and transformation of such conflicts, and, on the other, by the analysis of adapting to concepts and instruments of European security organizations, namely the OSCE and the EU for the European peace order after the end of the East-West conflict.

With the new guiding theme “Trans-nationalization of risks of violence as a challenge to European peace and security policy” the IFSH builds on both of these tracks of analysis. At the same time the IFSH takes on two central problems of the changed peace and security-political situation in Europe: the grown weight of transnational risks of violence in peace and security policy and the question of the suitability of existing strategies and instruments of international actors towards their containment.

Transnational risks of violence are cross-borders threats to peace and security, which are characterized by participation of a minimum of one non-state actor. They can have their origins in problematic policies by European actors or have their source in other world regions. They can threaten peace in Europe directly, but also work indirectly by impairing global European interests, for example, energy and commercial-political interests. Risks of violence attain particularly large security-political weight when they are accompanied by the menace or use of asymmetrical force against complex highly technologically advanced societies, vulnerable to the limited use of force.

In this new intermediate-term work programme of the IFSH, we start from the premise that for future European peace and security policy neither a view limited to Europe nor a focus on security within or between nation-states is sufficient. Risks of violence not only emanate from nation-states and their policies, but are increasingly transnational in nature. The “trans-nationalization” of risks of violence changes the interactions of sub-national, national and international actors, because their roles and their weight shift both with respects to the causation and management of problems. Furthermore, previously typical politically chosen boundaries of the actions of national and international actors are being called into questions because comprehensive problem is necessary at all levels of prevention and management of transnational risks of violence.

The overarching research issue in the new intermediate-term work programme of the IFSH results from the apparent contradiction between the trans-nationalization of risks of violence and the slow pace of internationalization of violence prevention, and beyond that, the entire peace and security policy. The conceptual and institutional management of trans-nationalization of risks of violence, with the multiple ways in which they change, is in deficit. In particular, the potentially most effective actors, namely, international organizations - the United Nations at the global level as well as the EU and the OSCE in Europe – face new challenges for adapting their concepts, institutional structures and operational mechanisms. Within this work programme, the adjustments already made since the end of the Cold War will be assessed. We will analyse the effectiveness of measures by comparing the organization’s agreed goals and results achieved so far. Measures and activities are in turn to be examined against the backdrop of new or intensified trans-nationalization risks of violence. International regimes will be incorporated into the analysis. Where the analysis reveals policy deficits, we plan to develop alternative peace-promoting strategies and political approaches. The programme’s objectives include the linking of academic research projects of high scientific quality with political dialogue and consultancy. The IFSH is positioned particularly well for this dual task.

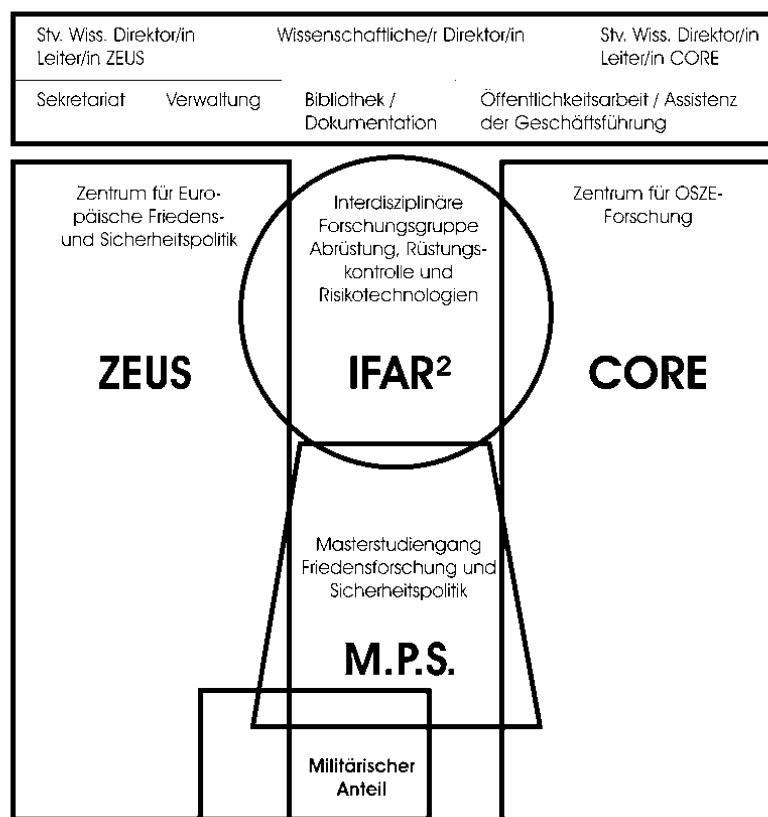
Since its inception, the IFSH unites under one roof partially divergent and at the same time complementary perspectives: peace research and security policy, scientific research and political consulting, academic education and broad public activity, interdisciplinary and scientific specialization, regional focusing and global problem analysis. The mandate for this profile is expressed in the charter of the IFSH:

- (1) “The foundation has the purpose, within the framework of peace research, to address specifically security-political problems and to address the criteria of independent research and education, promotion of junior scientist and publication of research results.
- (2) The institute is thereby to dedicate itself to
 1. the deliberative thinking through of problems of peace,
 2. the promotion of young scientists through teaching in cooperation with the University of Hamburg, as well as other suitable educational institutions,
 3. the preparation of security-political studies primarily focusing on European and German aspects,
 4. consultancy for national and international, state and non-state organizations on peace and security-policy issues,
 5. the analysis and interpretation of themes of relevance for security and peace in lectures, newspapers and magazine articles, radio and television broadcasts and in its own publication outlets.”

The IFSH will retain its current organization of work with its two centres and a working group with cross sectional character. The Centre for OSCE Research (CORE)/*Zentrum für*

OSZE Forschung has its regional emphasis in the Balkans, Eastern Europe, the Southern Caucasus and Central Asia. The Centre for European Peace and Security Studies/*Zentrum für Europäische Friedens- und Sicherheitsstudien* (ZEUS) is principally concerned with the conditions and mechanisms of peace and security within the European Union and in its periphery. The Interdisciplinary Research Group on Disarmament, Arms Control and Risk Technologies/*Interdisziplinäre Forschungsgruppe Abrüstung, Rüstungskontrolle und Risikotechnologien* (IFAR²) deals with the interaction of social risks with armament dynamics, the development of new relevant technologies and opportunities for disarmament and arms control, especially but not exclusively, in the field of weapons of mass destruction. The international course of study “Master of Peace and Security Studies” (MPS) and the military component of the German Federal Armed Forces (*Bundeswehr*) at the IFSH (Militärischer Anteil) are integrated in this structure.

Organization chart of the IFSH



The linkages developed by the IFSH between peace research and work on security policy issues, as well as between research, consultation and public information, were explicitly acknowledged in the German Science Council’s 2002 evaluation report of the IFSH:

“(…) the institute has an important mediating role between universities and political practice. A noteworthy feature of the IFSH is its interdisciplinary work. It combines in its research programme both political and international law approaches, integrating also scientific knowledge. Through this interdisciplinary nature the institute differs from the largely peace-oriented research of universities.”

2. Guiding Theme

2.1. Theoretical and praxeological justifications for the guiding theme

The guiding theme of the work programme is trans-nationalization of risks of violence as a challenge to European peace and security policy. It aims at analysing the strategies and activities of relevant security actors in the prevention, containment and management of transnational risks of violence. Within this frame, the study of the effectiveness of security and peace-political concepts, strategies and instruments of international organizations has priority. The regional focus is on Europe and its neighbouring regions. At the core of research are the two largest European security organizations, the EU and the OSCE, as well as the UN as overarching organisation, relevant as cooperation partner to both EU and OSCE. The analysis of effectiveness includes the successful assessment and monitoring of desired and undesired side effects. Likewise, the interaction of organizations with their member states and other international and transnational actors (third states, IGOs, INGOs) will need to be taken into account. To the extent that these are of significance for the guiding theme, foreseeable coming changes in the global political environment, in particular the relationship of European actors to the USA and China, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and global climate change will also be part of the analysis.

Transnational risks of violence occur in multiple forms. Not every transnational risk of violence necessarily leads to violent conflicts. The likelihood is, however, higher if identified risks are left to run their own course. If early intervention to contain transnational risks of violence is lacking or fails, the later use of violence to address these risks becomes more likely and attains apparent legitimacy.

Transnational risks of violence are aggravated by the fact that the nation states' capacities and competencies for the control of such risks are dwindling. Increasingly, other actors are moving into areas where the capacity of national governments is lacking, questioning the states' monopoly on force or claiming a right to use force.

The trans-nationalization of risks of violence changes the requirements for peace and security policy. The individual nation-state are increasingly unable to reconcile these requirements with their resources and spheres of responsibility. The handling of transnational risks of violence requires international cooperation and coordination, i.e. the development and arrangement of effective forms of international security governance. This also increases the importance of institutionalized international actors (IGOs), which must, however, interact regularly with governments and transnational actors (INGOs). This two-fold process, the trans-nationalization of risks of violence and the need for the internationalization of peace and security policy, can be described with the help of the theoretical principles and framework of the concept of the "*post-national constellation*".

2.1.1 Transnational risks of violence in the post-national constellation

Transnational risks of violence are both a cause and characteristic of a postulated transition from national to a post-national constellation. The theoretical approach of post-national constellation¹ starts from the recognition of a decreasing role of nation-states as the

¹ See Bernhard Zangl and Michael Zürn, *Frieden und Krieg. Sicherheit in der nationalen und postnationalen Konstellation*, Frankfurt 2003, as well as Robert Cooper, *The Breaking of Nations*, New York, 2004 with concepts ("premodern", "modern" and "postmodern" worlds).

organizational frame for the organisation of international relations. The importance of nation-states as sources of insecurity has decreased at the same time as their capacity to provide security has diminished. Security policy can no longer rely on nation-states by themselves, but is increasingly becoming a multi-level policy. The approach postulates the perceived central security problems to be at the transnational level. The related governance increasingly takes place at supranational level in international security institutions. However, the necessary resources for security-political governance remain, to a large extent, at the national level, while security-political relevant legitimacy processes have shifted to the transnational level.

The transformation process hinted at here is, however, neither comprehensive nor irreversible. While problems seem to be increasingly trans-national, and resources to remain at the disposal of nation-states, the supra-nationalization of governance remains limited. Also, the shift of legitimization to the supra-national level has not proceeded beyond an initial level. Hence, we favour a modified version of the model of the post-national constellation. While *security problems* that is *risks of violence have trans-nationalized*, *security governance* and *legitimization* occur at the international level only in some cases but not in all. In some cases there are even shifts back to the national level. Resources to address security problems remains primarily at the national level.

Although much evidence suggests that security policies are actually in transition from the national to the post-national constellation, this differentiation is necessary, because in some areas the tendency towards a re-nationalization is observable. This is demonstrated not only in interventions, which are not sufficiently legitimated by the United Nations, but also by the increasing reluctance of states to support international arms control. Thus, re-nationalisation must be considered as a serious potential problem for the containment and handling of transnational risks of violence.

2.1.2. Forms and changes in forms of transnational risks of violence

Conflict research basically distinguishes between two aspects of collective violence: personal and structural violence; some approaches to conflict analysis stress other aspects like cultural violence. Trans-national risks of violence only partly fit this categorization. On the one hand, the concept of risk identifies an open condition, which indeed can develop into a violent conflict but can also be prevented from becoming violent through different forms of intervention. Prevention can begin at a point in time, when personal violence is neither manifest nor unavoidable, even though signs of a dynamic towards violence are present. On the other hand, transnational risks of violence cannot be fixed compellingly to concrete actors or actor constellations. Nevertheless, they influence or shape the relationship between concrete actors in such a way that violent conflict can emerge between them as a result. Conversely, armed violence between concrete actors can raise, as a side effect, transnational risks of violence, or can even produce new ones. These can, in turn, affect the relationships among actors and with third parties, even in far away regions. Dealing with transnational risks of violence and policies addressing these therefore requires a comprehensive understanding of the problems, a flexible catalogue of instruments and strategies as well as a possible extensive cooperation and coordination, capabilities which above all require action by the most global influential actors - international organizations and their member states.

Transnational risks of violence can have different causes and show different characteristics. Often different causing factors intertwine. Risks and perceptions of risks often vary among actors, often significantly – influenced by the respective geographic region, the available resources for protection from threats and the pursued political priorities of each of the actors.

A disregard of transnational risks of violence for political or other reasons contributes neither to their reduction nor can it further slow down their proliferation. An example of this is a refusal by individual states to participate in international climate conventions and global arms control regimes.

Another aspect is the potential overreaction to transnational risks of violence by declaring them manifest threats (securitization) and by focusing on military solutions. Adequacy and effectiveness such as *securitization moves*² are questionable, not least in view of limited resources and constraints on agreement of priorities. An example here is the “War on Terror” without clear and consensual objectives and concepts. Even the largest concentration of resources in the form of billions of dollars in investments in the “War on Terror” cannot demonstrably raise the security in the USA and the western world. Also, new armament technologies, whether atomic or for outer space, reveal no plausible answers to security risks by violent transnational actors, yet on their part create potentially new risks of violence.

Finally, the structure of the actors involved in the emergence and spread of risks of violence is changing. States are still sources of risks of violence, as when they develop nuclear infrastructure that can be used for military purposes. Increasingly however, sub-state violent actors play a role in peace and security risk assessment.

In the complex mixture of transnational risks and differing actor levels, nation-states tend to focus their overburdened security policies increasingly on risks and actors, who – in their perception - threaten to limit their exclusive capability to act in international relations. This is particularly evident in the security challenges mentioned in the European Security Strategy of 2003 which are put under the label of globalisation: state decay and regional conflicts, terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and organised crime. In fact, however, a readjustment of national security policy does not suffice in the era of globalization. The named threats are not even new. What is new is the transnational spread and impact of these challenges, which we conclude, can only be controlled and contained through international cooperation and coordination. Interlocking cooperation and the advancement of, for example, rule of law and social and political participation within the state, are elements which need to be implemented. For this, international organizations which develop norms, enforce rules and bridge over the sovereignty of states are best suited.

Within the scope of our work programme the specific effects of strategies and instruments for handling select risks of violence by international organisations in and for Europe shall be examined. It is therefore necessary to better understand the transmission between transnational risks of violence and their causes. It should be noted that changing interrelations can exist between causes, transmissions and risks.

**Transmission between causes and proliferation of trans-national risks of violence
(examples)**

Causes	Transmission	Trans-national risks of violence
Scarcity of resources	Rivalry between states, Trans-border constraints of	Displacement, Wars fought over resources

² See “Securitization”- especially Buzan, Barry, Ole Waever und Jaap de Wilde, Security – A New Framework for Analysis, Boulder/London 1998.

	access to crucial energies	
State competition, Technological advances	Arms race, Development of new military relevant technologies, Proliferation of weapons e.g. Weapons of Mass Destruction	Access to weapons and technologies by private actors
Social disintegration through poverty and a lack of political partners, State terror, Environmental damage	Erosion of the state's monopoly of Force/Decay of the state Religious and ethnic mobilisation, Civil war	International terrorism, Organised crime

We want to examine how international organizations such as the EU, the OSCE and the UN can influence this mentioned cycles or break them, in order to prevent the emergence and spread of transnational risks of violence as well as their transformation into larger violent conflicts. Among the classic, proven instruments of international organisations whose effectiveness against transnational risks of violence need to be tested are the setting of norms and standards, negotiations, agreements, rule-making, cooperation and coordination. Moreover, other instruments gain importance such as sanctions, civil and military interventions, supra-nationalisation and specialization. We want to find out which instruments and mechanisms are most effective under which conditions with reference to the intended purpose and declared goals, and which instruments and mechanisms are most promising for the future reduction of transitional risks of violence.

2.1.3 Interaction of sub-state, state and international actors of peace and security policy

Peace and security in the 21st century places new demands on the dynamically changing world of states and societies. While the resources for security policy will remain in the future at the national level, peace and security-political governance is shifting more than ever towards the international level. The interaction of actors at the different levels of the post-national constellation is however marked by friction and rivalries. While it makes sense to address violent conflicts of transnational character at the international level, international organisations are frequently not equipped with sufficient funds. Interests and assessments of member states diverge. As a result showed a wide range of conflicts and negotiating processes emerge, whose select analysis allows insights into the weight of the individual players and the inner structure of international organisation at different levels.

2.1.4 Praxeological focus of the IFSH on European actors of peace and security policy

This intermediate-term work programme focuses on Germany and Europe both as affected by transnational risks of violence and as actors of peace and security policy. The concentration on Germany and Europe has programmatic and research pragmatic grounds. The IFSH has addressed questions of peace and security policy in and for Germany and Europe since its creation, and accumulated corresponding regional and institutional expertise. As central institutions of European peace and security policy, the OSCE and European Union have been prime arenas of analysis. This regional and institutional emphasis will be maintained in the current work program. Although not priority objects of analysis within the scope of this work program, the United Nations, NATO and other international organizations will be included in so far they are important actors for handling risks of violence in and for Europe, in particular if they interact with the EU and the OSCE. Special consideration is given to Germany's peace and security policy within and beyond the named institutions.

The focus of the impact of European peace and security policies to deal with transnational risks of violence brings the neighbouring regions of Europe increasingly into the realm of analysis. In addition, the analysis of global conditions of transnational risks of violence becomes potentially relevant. The IFSH will, however, only seek to marginally extend its regional professional competence. Instead, increased cooperation will be sought with other institutions in Hamburg and elsewhere which exhibit complementary regional competence. The main emphasis of research work will be peace and security policy of European actors to address transnational challenges. These ranges from civilian measures to, in some cases, military means.

Focus of the IFSH

Regions: Europe and its neighbouring regions
Subject: Trans-national risks of violence
Institutions: EU and OSCE; UN
Method: Research on effectiveness
Theory: post-national constellation

3. The reduction of transnational risks of violence in and for Europe

The core of the work programme is the success and failures of the EU and the OSCE in prevention, containment and management of trans-national risks of violence. This spans a broad field of peace and security political problems, even with the named limitations.

In this chapter this field is further limited and defined. A first point focuses on the interrelation of trans-national risks of violence with conflicts in Europe and its neighbouring regions (3.1). A second point briefly mentioned below are strategies and instruments for meeting these risks as well as the conflicts and the difficulties to agree within the EU and the OSCE on such strategies (3.2). Among various possible research questions on European peace and security policy, we are particularly interested in their effectiveness (3.3). Finally, we define central working areas (3.4) and formulate leading questions for future work at the IFSH (3.5).

3.1 Structure and Dynamics of risks of violence for Europe

With respect to the structure and dynamics of risks of violence for Europe, geographic-strategic and sector-structural risks can be distinguished.

Among geographic and strategic transnational risks of violence those are of particular importance which are closely associated with national and international conflict constellations in Europe and its neighbouring regions. Unresolved sub-regional conflicts within Europe, which create regions without rule of law and the probably intensifying major conflicts in the Near and Middle East including Afghanistan but also in Africa are major sources of transnational risks of violence. In addition, there are conflicts between European countries

over the objectives and forms of dealing with certain risks, such as, the divergent views of EU states towards the Middle East or the stationing of missile defence systems in Europe.

Particularly serious potential sector-structural risks arise from the uncontrolled proliferation, possession and use of violent means, primarily the use of weapons of mass destruction by government and non-state actors. The worst case scenario would be the use of nuclear weapons. Further analysis of control and proliferation of nuclear weapons therefore remains a research field of the highest importance. Another concern is the danger posed by dual-use technologies, which non-state violent actors could easily find access to with the objective of making weapons of mass destruction. The trend towards re-nationalisation in some areas of security policy can also favour the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Other potential sector-structural risks come with transnational organized crime and global climate change.

3.2 Strategies and Instruments of European actors

The EU and the OSCE are the prime political – not military – institutions for the prevention and containment of transnational risks of violence in and for Europe, with the EU gaining and the OSCE losing importance in recent years. Both organisations have developed relevant agendas, made transnational risks of violence part of their policy mandates and have begun to develop relevant strategies and instruments. Both, however, are facing the twin challenge of adjusting to new tasks and major changes in the political environment.

The OSCE has, due to its wide security understanding, its geographical and political inclusiveness and its rich on-the-ground experience, a special potential to deal with transnational risks of violence. With the South Caucasus and Central Asia the OSCE includes important regions for European security. Although the organization has adopted extensive political language for dealing with such risks, it has not yet been successful in adapting its working instruments to the needs of today's dominant risk constellations. Additionally, numerous disputes between Russia and the Western States paralyse the organization while the EU has taken over responsibilities in traditional fields of work of the OSCE particularly in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. If the OSCE is to retain its relevance, it needs to address the new field of transnational risks of violence and create new and adequate instruments.

The EU directs its project of a lasting European peace order through integration increasingly towards the outside world. Therefore strategies and instruments have been developed, which point to the EU bordering regions, in particular within the European neighbourhood policy, but also in the strategies towards Africa and Asia. The goal of a coherent global peace and security policy is increasing supplemented with the objective of protecting European citizens from transnational risks of violence. This creates needs for adjustments in collaborations with other organizations. The EU has begun to modify its security policy instruments. While the direction is visible, for instance in the European Security Strategy of 2003, its effectiveness and success remain to be established. The mere aggregation of, in a strict sense, military instruments and civilian means has not (yet) led to a consistent "European peace power". Internally, the foreign and security policy of the EU is marked by institutional competition and disagreement between member states; which result in a seemingly weak institution.

3.3 The effectiveness of security policy interventions

The key to curbing transnational risks of violence is not ultimately the formulation of strategies and the development of instruments, but the effectiveness of measures that are carried out. Therefore the present work programme focuses on the study of effectiveness of measures of international actors which address such risks of violence. Such an orientation of policy analysis is often demanded but rarely implemented. Research of effectiveness is underdeveloped in many fields of international politics – for instance in the field of international peace operations and security sector reform – and should therefore be a focus of the work of the IFSH.

Very disparate approaches can be summarised under the general heading of “effectiveness research”, but have not, as of yet, given us neither an adequate instrument set for well-grounded analysis of evaluating actions nor produced deeper insight into their effectiveness. Important in this field is the categorisation of varying forms of impact – intended as well as unintended, explicit as well as implicit, main and side effects, impact on external as well as local actors - and their measurability. Methods need to be found which can capture the influence of relevant factors and their relationships with forms of dealing with transnational risks of violence by international organizations, and with whose help the effectiveness of international regimes can be evaluated. New interactive models and methodological approaches are needed, which can map, analyse and explain the complex interactions between external actions and local constellation.

3.4 Central working areas for analysing European peace and security policy

Analytical foundations. This area of work covers the collection and analytical classification of causes, objects, matters, actors, forms and dynamics of transnational risks of violence, with which the OSCE, the EU and countries cooperating in them are concerned.

Conceptual-normative approaches. Security and military-political answers to challenges from transnational risks of violence can challenge vested human and civil rights. In doing so, normative foundations of security and peace policy can erode, such as those agreed upon in the OSCE and EU, and the current relations between civilian and military institutions be put into question. Therefore, security-policy strategies, policies, instruments and operations should be measured against their underlying world views and normative conceptions. Where appropriate alternative courses of action shall be modelled.

Institution orientated approaches. The focus of research in this working area is strategy-building and adjustment, including instrumental approaches, institution building and regional strategies of the OSCE and the EU. These include disarmament and arms control strategies of the relevant collective actors. In the research, in addition to changes in the normative foundation, the interests and negotiating processes of member states shall be included in the analysis. This includes reform projects of international organizations to overcome their difficulties to adjust to changing circumstances as well as their cooperation with other international actors.

Thematic-sectoral approaches cover the comparative analysis of specific topics of the work of the OSCE and the EU as well as other actors at the global level, (i.e. UN), at the regional level, (i.e. NATO), and sub-national level, (i.e. GTZ, USA, China), concerning formulation, coherence and horizontal political coordination. Disarmament and arms control policy analysis focuses on the containment of weapons of mass destruction and delivery systems,

new armament dynamics and the various aspects of the small arms field. In addition, national and international security research and cost-benefit estimates of alternative sectoral approaches are of interest.

Structure-building approaches cannot be separated from sectoral approaches, but they represent, nevertheless, an independent field of analysis. In the broadest sense, they are about the construction of democratic institutions in weak states, in the narrowest sense – and here lies our primary research interests – they are about various forms of security sector reform. This includes the judiciary and reform as well as reform of border security and management institutions, civil-military cooperation and, in exceptional circumstances, military interventions and civilian field operations by international organizations. In all fields of study, the inquiry shall include actors, concepts, tools, regional priorities and the effectiveness and efficiency of the measures implemented.

3.5 Central questions for the future work of the IFSH

The guiding theme of this work programme, the trans-nationalisation of risks of violence as a challenge to European peace and security policy, shall be dealt with in three parallel research chains, with emphasis, in each case, on prevention, containment, and handling of risks of violence in the post-national constellation by European actors.

- a) *Strategies and instruments of European actors.* With which strategies, instruments and in which areas do international organizations (especially the EU and the OSCE) try to meet current and expected transnational risks of violence? To what extent do their member states succeed in agreeing to the adjustment of international organizations towards changing risks?
- b) *Effectiveness of peace and security-political intervention.* To what extent are security-political motivated interventions of international organisations effective and efficient in terms of goal-achievement and problem-solving? How can established approaches to the analysis of effectiveness be further developed?
- c) *Adequacy of peace and security-policy instruments.* Are the assessments of risks of violence and their causes by designated peace and security-policy actors adequate? Are the best strategies and instruments used? Which analytical approaches are appropriate for the evaluation of strategies and activities of international actors?

4. Priorities for the IFSH's research units

In the following chapter areas of work and central questions for the research programme of the two centres, CORE and ZEUS as well as the working group IFAR², will be further substantiated. For each unit, a thematic framework for planned work is presented, which will guide annual work programmes.

The research units are connected through a variety of activities. In addition to the weekly research colloquium, in which projects and their results are presented, common working groups, projects and publications will be established. The overarching appraisal of research on effectiveness will be continued. Prospectively, new joint working groups and/or projects on various aspects concerning the analysis of risks of violence will be arranged. One subject will be the conceptual-normative aspect of strategies and instruments aimed at the containment of transitional risks of violence. Possible research projects include themes involving several institutions as well as the comparative analysis of institutions.

4.1. Centre for OSCE Research (CORE)

CORE is the only academic institution world-wide devoted to the study of strategies, instruments and the political environment for security and cooperation policy of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe. This includes its cooperation with other international organizations, in particular the UN and the EU.

The OSCE is a thematically comprehensive and politically inclusive organization of large flexibility and adaptability. Based on the negotiation framework of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, beginning with the ethno-political conflicts of the 1990s, the OSCE has developed in the shortest period of time into a sophisticated operational organisation with an emphasis on conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict concerns. With the growing challenge of conflicts of new type, the OSCE stands at the beginning of the 21st century before the challenge of adapting to changing political conditions and aligning its strategies and instruments to transnational risks of violence. This adjustment process is accompanied by arguments among member states concerning the proper focus of the work of the OSCE. In addition, conflicts are also brought into the organisation from the outside. The OSCE can master this double requirement only if it succeeds in holding onto its normative *Acquis* and at the same time adapt its operative functions to limit transnational risks of violence, which often have their origins in unresolved national conflicts.

The framework of analysis by CORE includes:

- Interests and power constellations between member states as conditional factors for the OECD's capacity to act against transnational risks of violence, in particular, the relationship between the EU states, the USA and Russia, also within Central Asia the relationship to China as an external actor;
- The normative foundations of the OSCE as the most comprehensive base of common values in the Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian area as well as the willingness to reflect on and strengthen this normative foundation;
- Specific forms of government in various regions, such as particularly forms of *neopatrimonial* rule in Central Asia and the Caucasus, which need to be understood for the examination of the roles of individual states in multilateral collective action;
- Unresolved ethno-political conflicts and conflict potential, which overlay with transnational risks of violence, possibly in Moldova and in the southern and northern Caucasus, still fragile peace consolidation processes in southern European states as well as internal and external generated forms of extremism and radicalism (Central Asia, Russia);
- The effectiveness and efficiency of various forms of security-policy motivated interventions of the OSCE in terms of achievement of goals and problem adequacy.

The research work of CORE members oscillates between creative research and thematic focused consultancy. Research is an indispensable condition for serious consulting, conversely consultancy gives new insights for research. Consultancy and other services (policy papers, evaluation, capacity building, training, information and publication) represent, in growing measure, recognized elements of the CORE profile. Single activities in both fields focus on the conceptual-normative, institution-oriented, thematic-sectoral and structure-

building activities of the OSCE and institutions it cooperates with. For topic selection, CORE cooperates within the IFSH with ZEUS and IFAR² as well as with external partners.

At the *institutional level* questions concerning the institutional development of the OSCE, in particular its reform process, continue to be an important object of research and consultation plans. This includes comparative studies about the adjustments and reform processes of various (regional) security organizations. In addition, cooperation with other international organizations are addressed here, particularly the regional implementation of global tasks within the framework of the UN as well as the complementary division of work with the EU, above all in Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus. Finally the recently intensifying political-military conflict in the OSCE region will be a central theme, possibly including the question of further NATO expansion and the related agreement on conventional armed forces in Europe (A/KSE).

The *thematic-sectoral level* addresses the core of transnational risks of violence. The objects of investigation here are the anti-terrorism activities of the OSCE against the backdrop of political cooperation and competition by member states and other regional organizations, such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). In close relation to this are the issue areas of radicalism and extremism and the activities of the OSCE in the areas of tolerance and non-discrimination (TND), which increasingly gain significance in preventing the spread of spiritual-ideological foundations of extremism and terrorism. Planned consultancy work in this field includes policy papers on TND work of the OSCE and the implementation of secular-Islamic dialog projects, particularly in Central Asia. Transnational (work) migration is at first a socioeconomic phenomenon; however, it can take on the characteristics of a risk through interaction with other factors. Analysis, if undertaken, will concentrate on the region of Common Wealth of Independent States (CIS), but could also include comparative studies at the European level as well as activities of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). Further and important working fields in the future of the OSCE concern the problems of human trafficking, weapons and drug smuggling, as well as other forms of organized crime, which exhibits numerous cross connections to the above mention topics. Here the activities of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime are to be included.

The unresolved conflicts in Moldova and the Southern Caucasus, conflict potential in Northern Caucasus and incomplete peace consolidation especially in South-Eastern Europe continue to be areas of research for CORE, as these conflict constellations are linked to transitional risks of violence. The same is true for regional expertise which needs to be retained (South Eastern Europe) or build up (Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia). Consultancy will be provided on thematic and regional issues.

The *structure-building level* addresses OSCE activities supporting the establishment of democratic institutions in peace consolidation processes and transition countries. CORE research focuses on two key elements of security sector reform: police reform and border control management, including functional relations to other parts of the security sector. OSCE field operations, including new field operations particularly designed to meet transnational risks of violence as well as comparative analysis of field operation of various international organisations, continue to be an element of research. Consultancy projects shall focus on the conceptional development of new types of field operations, the writing of field manual and *lessons-learned material* on the above mentioned thematic areas as well as training of political, diplomatic and academic personnel. The training of diplomats from countries representing future chairs of the OSCE will receive particular emphasis. An additional field of planned

work is the advice of international partners on the establishment of relevant educational institutions.

A number of already successfully established research and consultancy services shall be continued, such as the German Federal Foreign Office supported publication of the OSCE Yearbook in German, English and Russian, the operation of the OSCE Networking Website in cooperation with the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Genf, the International Relations and Security Network (ISN) in Zürich as well as the German Information Network International Relations and Area Studies (FIV) in Berlin. CORE aspires to form a consortium with appropriate partners so that it can credibly bid on larger research and consulting projects.

4.2. The Centre for European Peace and Security Studies / Zentrum für Europäische Friedens- und Sicherheitsstudien (ZEUS)

ZEUS deals with the basic framework and mechanisms of peace and security policies of the European Union. The development and implementation of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), and the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) including their specific instruments are the framework of the research and activities of the centre. ZEUS will contribute to this *intermediate-term work programme* in particular through research on questions related to the potential contribution of the EU to counter the emergence and proliferation of transnational risks of violence and the prevent of their transformation into violence conflicts.

Prevention, containment and handling of transnational risks of violence through the EU

Until now the reputation of the EU as a peace community among members and a patron of peace and stability elsewhere was grounded above all upon its use of civilian instruments (political, financial, economic and social-cultural). The EU has proved its worth for instance in norm-building, negotiations and agreements as well as cooperation and coordination.

In the past decade the EU has developed new and expanded existing strategies and political instruments, many so that it can better protect its citizens from transnational risks of violence. Noteworthy are the European Security Strategy (ESS) and the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). In the context of new strategies and political instruments, conditionality, sanctions and civil-military interventions have gained importance. They are designed to complement other areas of EU policy where needed. The specific contribution of ZEUS to this research programme are questions on the effectiveness of civilian and military strategies and instruments against transnational risks of violence, as well as whether and how they need to be adjusted or reorganized. This includes the testing of alternatives, in the event that favoured strategies or instruments of the EU break down or do not achieve the desired results. To be critically assessed, in particular, is the imbedding of military “emergency means” (Immanuel Kant) in consensual political strategies in the EU.

Transnational risks of violence often are outside the range and sovereignty of those legal commitments which states have voluntarily subscribed to and/or which they are committed to under international law. The defence against – and management of – transnational risks of violence requires specific, optimized approaches because of the erosion of the traditional division between the internal and external in peace and security policy. An integrated approach or a general declaration of transnational risks of violence to be manifested in threats (securitization) draw strong criticism not only because of doubts about the institutional,

practical and legal management, but also due to difficulties of political legitimacy, for example of justifying the balance between security and freedom.

Moreover, policies to address transitional risks of violence cannot be seen in isolation from other fields of cooperative security policy of the EU and its member states. The analysis of specific approaches to preventing transnational risks of violence needs to be integrated with more comprehensive research activities in order to arrive at a coherent and sustainable peace-oriented security policy of the EU. The latter includes the explicit efforts in the EU to build effective bilateral and joint security cooperation as well as regional political approaches.

The EU as a multi-level actor *sui generis*, “the first truly post modern internationally political form”³, can potentially better address these complex problems than other actors on account of its declaratory policy, its available capacities, its reputation built on financial support, and above all, its flexibility and broad band of possible activities. The challenges to coherent, compatible and complementary action include the creation of common political will in multi-level and multi-columned systems (decision-making processes), political assertiveness (implementation), the availability of optimal structures and suitable means (variability, efficiency) and the support by citizens (legitimizing). The research objective at ZEUS is to investigate which instruments under which conditions have proven to be effective with respect to intended effects and declared goals, and which instruments and mechanisms offer good prospects for the reduction of transnational risks of violence.

Guiding questions for the research of transnational risks of violence at ZEUS

The following questions serve as a more precise orientation of the contribution from the centre to the intermediate-term work programme of the IFSH in the mentioned areas:

- (1) Which *transnational risks of violence* are of particular relevance for the EU’s peace and security policy?
- (2) Which *challenges* does the EU see in the trend of trans-nationalisation of risks of violence and from transnational risks of violence?
- (3) Which *values and norms* are appropriate for the prevention and the management of transnational risks by the EU?
- (4) Which *structures, strategies and instruments* for the prevention and the management of transnational risks of violence does the EU develop and in which way is this shaped by its complex inner structure?
- (5) How and with whom does the EU act or intervene in which *geographical and functional areas* of prevention and the management of transnational risks of violence (security governance)?
- (6) Which *effects* have existing EU strategy and policies for prevention and containment of transnational risks of violence had?

³ Ruggie, John Gerard, Territoriality and Beyond: Problematizing Modernity in International Relations, in: *International Organization*1/1993, pg. 139.

(7) Which conclusions can be drawn from the analysis of effectiveness on the adequacy of peace and security policy instruments for the prevention and management of transnational risks of violence from the appraisal of effects (*lessons learned/best practices*)?

Analytical approaches

The analysis of strategies, instruments and actions of the EU for the prevention and containment of transnational risks of violence (from civilian governance to military interventions) at ZEUS follows the general pattern in this work programme, distinguishing (3.4) conceptual-normative, institutional, thematic-sectoral and structure-building levels.

Conceptual-normative approaches. Democracy, the rule of law, free-market economy, freedom, peace and stability combine, in the declarations from the EU, a kind of normative hexagon for its peace and security policy. The commitment of the EU and the policy of its member states to these norms and values therefore constitute a suitable frame for the appraisal of the adequacy and success of policies and strategies for prevention and containment of transnational risks of violence. This is especially true because the extension of security measures could debase the security and peace policy of the EU, vested human rights, civil rights and the present relation between civilian and military institution and arrangements. Security-policy strategies, instruments and actions of the EU are to be examined for their underlying conception of the world and normative attitudes. If appropriate, alternative conceptual models are to be developed.

Institutional approaches. The EU increasingly sees dangers for security to be transnational. This became quite clear in the security strategy of 2003. Policy-making addressing these dangers increasingly takes place at EU level, while the necessary resources for the implementation remain mostly at the member state level. For the institutional analysis of EU internal matters this implies a focus on the community policies as well as the cooperation in the area of justice, security and freedom and the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), including the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). The management of transnational risks of violence requires the development and configuration of effective forms of international security governing, also beyond the borders of the EU. This is accomplished through research on the institutional arrangement of neighbourhood and cooperation policies, regional strategies of the EU for Southeast Europe (West Balkans), the Mediterranean area (Near and Middle East), the strategic region along the expanded periphery (above all North Africa, Central Asia) as well as the analysis of activities in the framework of the ESDP aimed at preventing transnational risks and crisis management (including military operations). The institutional analysis includes the cooperation of the EU with international governmental organisations (IGO) and international non-governmental organizations (INGO). Moreover it should be investigated, which synergies exist through cooperation with partners outside of the EU, for instance through global partnerships (USA, Russia and China).

For the *thematic-sectoral level* the five major security risks and threats of the 2003 European Security Strategy (terrorism, spreading of weapons of mass destruction, failed states, regional conflicts and organized crime) provide orientation. This raises the question whether, how and which transnational risks of violence are of relevance for the EU.

In the field of *structure-building approaches* the strategy and instruments of the EU for establishing democratic institutions in weak and/or authoritarian states are of primary interest for research at ZEUS. Individual studies examine the policies of the EU for the propagation of

norms, in particular within the field of human rights and rule of law, sector specific mechanisms of policy transfers to third states and support for the establishment and reform of justice, police, armed forces and border security troops and management.

The research at ZEUS concerning prevention, containment and management of transnational risks of violence aims to go beyond the mentioned approaches and develop and expand a specific framework of analysis (security governance) of multi-level strategies, instruments and policies of the EU, which combines the complex actor constellations within the EU as well as external actors and their interactions. In this effort, appropriate elements of the research of effectiveness shall be integrated, in accordance with the general thrust of this work programme. The experience of CORE in studying effectiveness and of ethno-national and international conflict constellations can serve as a good foundation which however will likely need to be built upon for the specific fields of research at ZEUS. An essential addition is the consideration of *unintended* effects in the states targeted by the EU as well as in the EU itself.

4.3. The Interdisciplinary Research Group on Disarmament, Arms Control and Risk Technologies / Interdisziplinäre Forschungsgruppe Abrüstung, Rüstungskontrolle und Risikotechnologien (IFAR²)

The Interdisciplinary Research Group on Disarmament, Arms Control and Risk Technologies (IFAR²) at the IFSH draws on decades of accumulated competence in arms control policies in order to apply it to new security challenges. These arise, for instance, through growing technology and the armament dynamics pushed by globalization on the one hand, and shifts in conflict formations including the growing importance of non-state actors, on the other hand. The priority of the working group's research will continue to be the analysis of the scientific foundations of new relevant technologies as well as the conceptual foundations and practical approaches of controlling such technologies. Topics of analysis include strategies and measures for preventing the spread of military-relevant technologies to all types of conflict actors, including sub-state and state actors. Priority is given to the investigation of preventive options such as treaties and technology/export control measures, with a focus on nuclear technology. Already, in view of the dangers of proliferation to state and non-state actors, some speak of a "second nuclear age". Other risk technologies in this research programme include new conventional weapons such as space weapons, small arms as well as dual use technologies. With respect to transnational risks of violence the safeguarding and safe reduction of nuclear material and the increased vulnerability of critical infrastructure shall be analyzed. The group cooperates, depending on the topics, inside the IFSH with ZEUS and CORE as well as the Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker Centre for Science and Peace Research at the University of Hamburg. Synergy effects shall be obtained through the connection of hard and social scientific competences. IFAR² is internationally networked with first grade organisations, such as the Science, Technology and Global Security Working Group of MIT, SIPRI, UNIDIR and the European Space Security Institute (ESPI).

Among those actors charged with the control of the analyzed risk technologies, special attention will be paid to the European Union. On 12 December 2003 the EU decided in Brussels, along with the European Security Strategy, to adopt a Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destructions. The European Security Strategy lists terrorism and the spreading of weapons of mass destruction as the two most pertinent threats to the security of Europe. A focus of the work of IFAR² within the context of this research programme is the examination of strategies and measures with which the EU tries to meet the challenges of a "second nuclear age" as well as the dangers of the development and proliferation of new conventional weapons and dual-use technologies. The proliferation of

high risk technology cannot be limited to the regional levels, its trend is global. The EU takes this circumstance into account by focusing its strategies on “effective multilateralism”. Accordingly, the research work includes the analysis of global approaches and activities for the containment and reduction of risk technologies.

The framework of analysis sketched here shall guide case studies and investigations of particular technologies with potential to be used in organized violence as well as strategies and measures for the control of select risk technologies and their proliferation.

One priority is the monitoring of advanced dynamics of armament and dual-use technologies, including the aspects of technical feasibility, potential damage, costs, dangers of proliferation and possibilities for control.

On the *institutional level* a priority is the study of the effectiveness and efficiency of the European Union as well as global institutions, arrangements and regimes which have the objective to control risk technologies.

An element of analysis are the interests of - and constellations among - major powers inside the relevant institutions such as the European Union and regimes for controlling risk technologies as well as their influence on the respective control regime’s effectiveness and ability to act. A particular concern will be the transatlantic relationship. Also to be examined are the contributions which transnational actors such as non-governmental organizations and industry can or should make towards the control of weapons of mass destruction in a post-national world.

At the *thematic-sectoral*, IFAR² focuses firstly on the analysis of concrete threats from nuclear weapons, radiological weapons and selected new conventional weapons in the hands of state and sub-state actors. A second concern is the assessment of the options for the prevention and control of such dangers for actors like Germany and the European Union. Themes for analysis include coherence, efficiency, coverage and effects of selected control approaches for the containment of selected risk technologies at the national, regional and global level. The International Atomic Energy Organisation (IAEO), the Proliferation Security Initiative and Resolution 1540 of the United Nations Security Council are a few examples. A third issue is the security of nuclear weapons arsenals of *de-facto* nuclear powers, such as Pakistan, India, Israel and North Korea in face of possible intended or unintended proliferation.

Research areas on the *structural level* are the investigation of improvements of existing arrangements with respect to effectiveness and efficiency. At the core is the question of where and how a revitalization of arms control and new impulses of disarmament can lead to improved prevention and control of transnational risks of violence. In parallel, the contribution of coercive measures for the control of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction will be investigated. The effectiveness of such approaches in comparison to alternative concepts such as proliferation resistance or preventative arms control approaches is another theme for research. A further subject is the improvement of the control of risk technologies through detection and verification with means of remote sensing and sensor detection, including outer space associated measures.

Connected with the research work, advisory services represent an important element of the IFAR² profile. Scientific analysis and technical knowledge shall continue to be the foundation for the analysis of security and peace policy implications. Research reports and working

papers will be published and dialog meetings with national policy makers and international seminars with scientists and decision makers (in cooperation with the Arms Control Association or Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs) will be organized.

5. Contribution to the long term profile of the IFSH

5.1 Qualification and competences

The IFSH is particularly well established in four fields of competence. Each of these profiles remains relevant for this work programme with its focus on policies to manage transnational risks of violence, for which they will have to be developed further in specific directions.

- a) Traditional strengths of the IFSH lie in the analysis of international security and military policies, including disarmament and arms control and the internal constitution of armed forces. Special expertise has been accumulated on the analysis of international organizations important for Europe. These qualifications remain relevant. On the one hand, transnational risks of violence emerge in a changing international environment, on the other hand, states and international organisations remain central actors. In the future, the focus will be on those specific strategies and activities with which international organisations attempt to prevent and manage transnational risks.
- b) In the past decade the employees of the IFSH have acquired considerable competence in the analysis of (ethno-) national conflicts, policies for their regulation, ranging from crisis prevention to peace building, as well as the underlying transformation processes. With that came the first approaches of effects research. This qualification segment also remains relevant because transnational risks of violence are closely linked to ethno-national and international conflicts and weak states. Thus the analysis of conflict dynamics and peace consolidation is important for the understanding of transnational risks of violence. However, future conflict-related analysis at the IFSH shall focus more on their relevance for transnational risks of violence than on the conflicts as such.
- c) The IFSH has accumulated, in the last fifteen years, considerable regional expertise in the Middle, Southern and Eastern Europe, the (South) Caucasus, Central Asia, the Near East and East Asia. This competence also remains mostly relevant with exception of Central Europe which will not continue to be a regional focus (cf. 5.5). It is planned to expand the expertise on Central Asia.
- d) Finally the IFSH possesses internationally recognized competence in some areas of arms control and disarmament, in particular nuclear arms control and disarmament, outer space weapons, conventional arms in Europe and in arms trading. This competence is to be consolidated and focused on subfields relevant for the implementation of this work programme.

One priority for the development of relevant competencies of employees at the IFSH in the coming years is research on effectiveness. In addition, existing knowledge on the structure and operations of international organizations and security policies needs to be focused on the new guiding theme of transnational risks of violence. This includes the development of qualifications for the analysis of new forms of security risks, which differ from earlier conflict constellations with respect to actors, motives and forms of violence.

5.2 *General competences*

IFSH researchers have acquired methodological competences beyond particular themes, for instance in conflict analysis, the internal operation of international organizations (OSCE, EU, and UN), specific instruments of peace and security policy (i.e. OSCE field missions), mixed civil-military international missions, the effectiveness of sanctions and region- and theme-specific policy analysis. The existing work programme ties in here.

One speciality of many of IFSH's products is their interdisciplinarity. The IFSH will be able to secure interdisciplinarity in the future inhouse in some research areas, particularly disarmament and arms control. In other fields, cooperation with others will be strengthened, for instance with respect to legal expertise.

A particular strength of the IFSH are its political consultancy services, above all – but not limited to – in OSCE-related issues. Recent customers include among others, the foreign ministries of Germany, Finland and Switzerland, the Centre for Verification of the German Federal Armed Forces (*Zentrum für Verifikationsaufgaben der Bundeswehr*), the OSCE, the OECD/DAC, UNDP, the DAAD, the GTZ, political foundations and the Fraunhofer Institute for Technological Trend Analysis. In addition, the IFSH has acquired some competence in a broad range of academic education, and has built a broad palette of programmes for the promotion of young scientists, including a master's and doctoral programme.

5.3 *Regional focus*

The IFSH has concentrated its research and consultancy activity in (inter-)national competition on questions of peace and security in Europe and in its eastern and southern peripheries. Regional priorities were the Balkans, Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. An additional focus is the Near East, in particular the conflict formation in Israel/Palestine. Moreover, Asia has gained importance for European security policy. The emphasis in the future will be on strengthening regional knowledge of the five Central Asia states, which are increasing in importance for the agenda of the OSCE. For the EU, cooperation with the East Asian region, with its economic and security-policy dynamic, plays an important role. If sufficient external resources should become available, competences in the Near East and Mediterranean regions will be strengthened.

5.4 *Young researchers*

Research towards the guiding theme will also need to be conducted by PhD students. The selection of doctoral students, supervised by IFSH staff, will be guided by this consideration. Dissertations represent an additional potential to link and position the research work at the IFSH to theoretical discourses. Students of the Master's of Peace and Security Studies programme writing their thesis at the IFSH will be oriented towards research related to this work programme.

5.5 *Discontinued and reduced lines of research*

With this work programme a number of lines of research at the IFSH will be terminated or reduced. This includes research on models of collective security in Europe, which until the late 1990s was a priority for the work of the institute. Research on legal aspects of an international peace order, which was pursued in general terms in the past, will be focused on questions related to the emergence and management of risks of violence. The research on

(ethno-) national conflicts, priority area of the most recent research programme, will be limited to the impacts of unresolved cases of violent conflict on transnational risks of violence. The analysis of transformation processes in, and conflicts between Central European states, which have recently joined the EU, will not be pursued further at the IFSH.

The importance of a number of long-running lines of research at the IFSH will be reduced. They cannot be given up, however, because of their relationship to the central question of this research programme. These are the research of the transnational relations, NATO and conflict prevention.

5.6 National and international cooperation

The IFSH will broaden its cooperation with academic institution nationally and internationally with emphasis on work on the guiding theme of this programme. Particular concerns are the intensification of cooperation with institutions in Hamburg and with international institutions with similar research profiles. The goal is to improve *focused communication for the achievement of synergies* with scientific, political and other partners; stronger concentration of *international cooperative relationships* on regions and countries prioritized in this work programme, and of stronger relations with *relevant acting organizations*. The cooperation aims at bringing together internal and external resources for interdisciplinary research.

Particular weight is given to the cooperation with the Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker Centre for Scientific Research at the University of Hamburg. It is planned to expand the portfolio of joint projects and other activities.

The regional focus on the Balkans, Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia, the Near East and Asia in the established and planned research work of CORE and ZEUS requires close cooperation with scientists in these regions. The aim is to have at least one institutionalized form of partnership in each of the regions. This will be based on common projects, broader cooperation in research or in teaching. In addition, more institutionalized cooperation will be sought with relevant peace and conflict research institutions in Europe, particularly in order to apply for joint EU-funded projects.

6. Teaching and advancement of young scholars

Intensive promotion of the advancement of young scholars remains an emphasis of the IFSH. This includes the Master of Peace and Security Studies (M.P.S.) programme conducted jointly with the University of Hamburg, an internal PhD programme, the supervision of interns and the support of Post-doc fellows.

Along with the M.P.S. programme, the IFSH participates in further programmes of study at the University of Hamburg, such as the European Masters Programme of Human Rights and Democratisation (EMA) and the Eastern European Studies programme. As far as their core obligations at IFSH allow, IFSH staff members engage in teaching at various faculties at the University of Hamburg as well as other institutions of higher learning.

6.1 Master's of Peace and Security Studies programme

The further consolidation of the M.P.S. programme is a priority of the current work programme. The course of study should, even after the phasing out of support from the German Foundation for Peace Research, provide students from various countries and with

differing academic training the possibility to receive a degree with very good career opportunities. In addition, the strengthening of international networking is desired.

6.2 *Doctoral students*

The IFSH will continue its structured doctoral programme even after the funding support of the German Foundation for Peace Research expires. For the funding of scholarships existing partnerships, in particular with the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), will be enlarged and new ones sought.

6.3 *Post-doc support*

The IFSH aims at a stronger support of the academic advancement of post-docs. The primary objective is to support qualified applications for research at foundations. For this the work of post-docs shall be supervised and further qualified by experienced researchers. In addition, third party funds in the form of scholarships will be sought.

7. Transfer services and public work

The IFSH regularly offers research-related services and makes its research available to broad audiences including through a number of standard publications. This is to be continued.

Reports on the work of the institute are the subject of “*IFSH-aktuell*”. Authors in the “*Hamburger Beiträgen*” appeal to a specialized public, while the “*Hamburger Informationen*” aim at a wide readership. The OSCE Yearbook and “*Friedensgutachten*” as serial publications primarily aimed to inform policy makers are important instruments for recognition of the IFSH in the political field. After the 2005 re-organisation of the IFSH website, all publications from the IFSH, where the copyright lies with the IFSH or its researchers, are published online. In the future, more English language contributions are to be offered on the website in order to strengthen the international recognition of the IFSH.

IFSH researchers are sought after interview partners for the media in particular during crisis. The IFSH will continue to function as public expert as long as this has a foundation in the research work at the IFSH.