

Work package 21.000 Progress Report

March 2004 – February 2005

According to the Technical Annex (p.47), the work package progress report consists of:

- 1) Progress report on the results of the first three AFES-PRESS workshops in Montreal, Canada, 17-20 March 2004 (ISA), in Sopron, Hungary, 5-9 July 2004 (IPRA).and in The Hague, Netherlands, 8-11 September 2004 (SGIR)
- 2) Progress report on defining security threats for Europe in the early 21st century and identifying a hierarchy of threats, new and old (FOI); Case Studies on the missile threat to Europe (FOI); and depending on the preference of the network partners, a preliminary assessment of the terrorist WMD threat (FOI) (This is an alternative to the FOI 12 month deliverable in WP 21.100).

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Part 1: AFES-PRESS Scientific Progress Report

1. AFES-PRESS GMOSS Team, Partners, Co-editors, Webmaster

The total AFES-PRESS team that implements the AFES-PRESS goals and obligations under GMOSS as specified in the Technical Annex (p. 47-49) consists of 14 persons from 11 countries and a network of about 150 distinguished scientific authors from all parts of the world. To comply with the rules for *EU Networks of Excellence* and established scientific practice, the team consists of several subgroups.

According to Appendix A to the Technical Annex the AFES-PRESS team consists of:

- **Researchers to be integrated (GMOSS funded):**

14. PD. Dr. habil. *Hans Günter Brauch* (German), Free University of Berlin, Germany, AFES-PRESS Chairman, AFES-PRESS GMOSS team leader and WP 21.000 coordinator;

15. Assoc. Prof. Dr. habil. *Czeslaw Mesjasz* (Polish), Economic University of Cracow, Poland, guest professor at business schools in Germany and France, deputy AFES-PRESS chairman board, deputy AFES-PRESS GMOSS team leader.

16. Prof. Dr. *John Grin* (Dutch), University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands, deputy AFES-PRESS chairman

- **List of Doctoral Students (GMOSS funded):**

1. *Annabelle Houdret* (German), German-French Ph.D. in political science, Free University of Berlin and Paris VIII with a German and French thesis adviser;

2. *Stefan Hintermeier* (German), Free University of Berlin, political science;

3. Fabien Nathan (French), Graduate Institute of Development Studies (IUED) and NCCR-NS/IP8, Geneva, sociology;

4. Mara Tignino (Italian), Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, international law.

- **Associated Mediterranean partners (not GMOSS funded as a result of the review process, but with written consent of the GMOSS coordinator their travel costs for Montreal were fully covered by the AFES-PRESS GMOSS budget)**

17. Prof. Dr. *Bechir Chourou* (Tunisian), University of Tunis, Tunisia, co-editor and authors of both books;

18. Prof. Dr. *Mohammed El-Sayed Selim* (Egyptian), University of Cairo (on leave), University of Kuwait, author of two chapters on environmental and energy security.

- **Associated Co-editors of the AFES-PRESS GMOSS product.** The AFES-PRESS board has invited four colleagues from non-EU countries to participate in our global intellectual mapping on the thinking on: “**Reconceptualising Security**” and in the editing of our GMOSS product.

- **Dr. Navnita Chadha Behera** (Indian), Reader, International Relations, University of Delhi, India; Private: 113, South City Heights Apartments, South City-I, Gurgaon-122002, India; Home: ☎ +91-124-238 3338; Fax: +91-124-238 0756 (P.P.); E-mail: behera@vsnl.com. She is the author of *State, Identity and Violence: Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh* (2000); *State people and Security: The South Asian Context* (Ed., 2001); *Perspectives on South Asia* (co-ed., 2000); *Beyond Boundaries* (Co-author, 1997).

- **Prof. Dr. Ursula Oswald Spring** (Mexican), Centro de Investigaciones Multidisciplinarias (CRIM), National University of Mexico (UNAM), Mexico, ☎ +52-777-3 291-833, FAX: 3 175981, Home: ☎ +52-777- 3 15-0652; E: uoswald@servidor.unam.mx.

She is a Research professor, General Secretary of Latin-American Council for Peace Research (CLAIP), former President of International Peace Research Association (IPRA), and a former Minister of Ecological Development in Morelos. She wrote 30 books and 158 scientific articles..

- **Prof. Dr. P. H. Liotta** (American), Executive Director, Pell Center for International Relations and Public Policy, Newport, Rhode Island 02841-1207, USA ; ☎ +1-401-841-6435 📠 +1-401-841-6435 📧 peter.liotta@salve.edu. His research interests include the study of geography and geopolitics (particularly in the Euro-Mediterranean, and Central and South Asia) as well the re-examination of security issues in the contemporary environment.
- **Dr. Patricia G. Kameri-Mbote** (Kenyan), PO Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya, Email: kameri-mbote@uonbi.ac.ke; ☎ 340857; 340858; 340477 (Office); 571202 (Residence); 0733-726511(Cellular). She teaches intellectual property rights law, law, science and technology, and gender and law at the Faculty of Law, University of Nairobi, an Advocate of the High Court of Kenya and Chair of Department of Private Law, Faculty of Law, University of Nairobi. She studied law in Nairobi, Warwick, Zimbabwe and Stanford.
- **Financial Officer, Webmaster and Book Producer**
Thomas Bast, AFES-PRESS board, Cashier

2. Gender Action Plan

The **GMOSS Gender Action Plan** (TA, § 6.6., p. 20) is an integral part of the Technical Annex, the legally binding work plan for the network. It calls for triggering the interest of women in the project. Among others the plan suggested to avoid “all-male groupings”. During the review process, AFES-PRESS has been requested by the EU official to increase the number of women participants AFES-PRESS has responded favourably to this request by:

1. inviting Ms. Mara Tignino, a Ph.D. candidate from Italy to join team as a student;
2. Thus among the 4 Ph.D. candidates, there are presently two women (50%);
3. inviting three female professors from outside of Europe (India, Mexico, Kenya) to become co-editors of our major GMOSS product the Network and AFES-PRESS (p. 47-48) are committed to under the Technical Annex (TA, § 6.2.3, p. 17)
4. AFES-PRESS has proposed a distinguished senior female scholar from Turkey to join our team of funded senior researchers.

The gender plan does not request that the women participating in or contributing to network activities must be living and working in an EU country or must be European citizens.

3. Summary of all Work Done

3.1. Three AFES-PRESS GMOSS Workshops

3.1.1. Meeting of AFES-PRESS Senior and Junior Team in November 2003

Prior to the start of GMOSS, the European members of the AFES-PRESS GMOSS group met on 8 and 9 November in Mosbach (Germany) at the AFES-PRESS head office. During the meeting the Ph.D. candidates presented their theses outlines that were intensively discussed and commented on by the three senior researchers. Representatives of FOI were invited but could not participate due to personal and time constraints in this first planning meeting.

The members of the AFES-PRESS teams agreed on three work priorities within GMOSS:

- a) to organise three AFES-PRESS GMOSS workshops in Montreal, Sopron and The Hague in 2004;
- b) to prepare a major publication on “reconceptualising security” in 2004-2006; and
- c) to provide academic platforms for the junior scholars from Germany, France and Italy to be able to present outlines and parts of their dissertations at major and high quality established professional scientific conferences that would assist both the progress of their dissertations and permit them individual contacts and networks.

This programme was fully and successfully implemented. According to the TA, p. 10: “Workshops in the network will generally be **open events** so that they can achieve objectives of “**spreading excellence**” as well as “**integration**”. There should be a workshop on each of the twelve scientific work packages during the course of the Network.”

3.1.2. Results of first AFES-PRESS GMOSS Workshop, Montreal, 17-20 March 2004

The International Studies Association (ISA) is the largest and major professional conference in international relations (including security studies and peace research) specialists. The 45th Annual ISA Conference in Montreal was attended by some 2000 scholars, most of them from the USA and Canada. The first AFES-PRESS GMOSS workshop consisted of two consecutive panels on “Reconceptualising environmental and human security”.

Both AFES-PRESS GMOSS panels were among the most international panels of the conference. Usually only few scientists from France and Italy attend ISA meetings and hardly any scholar who is working and living in Mediterranean Arab countries. The ISA meeting offered the two Arab colleagues and two junior team members a good opportunity to participate and to observe the major professional scientific conference (**Attachment 1**).

The ISA conference provided an extraordinary opportunity for the chief editor to invite leading security scholars (e.g. ISA President Jacek Kugler, USA; Prof. Barry Buzan, UK; Prof. Ole Waever, Denmark) to join the AFES-PRESS GMOSS book project as authors. At least ten new authors joined this ambitious book project after these conversations.

3.1.3. Results of the second AFES-PRESS GMOSS Workshop, Sopron, 4-10 July 2004

The International Peace Research Association (IPRA) is the bi-annual global professional conference of the peace research community. The 20th IPRA Conference in Sopron (Hungary) was attended by some 500 scholars, many of them from Third World countries.

The second AFES-PRESS GMOSS workshop consisted of two consecutive panels on: “Water and Security” and on: “Survival Dilemma, Economic Security and Alternative Security Strategies”. The programme was fully and successfully implemented (**Attachment 2**).

During the Cold War, IPRA provided a framework where scholars from East and West could meet and cooperate. In 1986 in Brighton, the two AFES-PRESS GMOSS coordinators started their long-term scientific cooperation. IPRA provided the three participating junior team members an opportunity to appear for the first time as a trinational team.

Prof. Oswald, the first female environment minister in Mexico, nominated Ms. Annabelle Houdret from the AFES-PRESS junior team as her successor as the only female co-convenor of the Ecology and Peace Commission within IPRA. Thus, GMOSS by offering talented young Ph.D. candidates to present their emerging work, provided them an opportunity to gain international recognition. Together with colleagues from South Africa and the USA, Ms. Houdret will prepare the next sessions of the Ecology and Peace Commission during the 21st IPRA Conference in 2006 in Calgary, Canada.

The IPRA conference provided another good opportunity for the lead editor to invite many leading security scholars, political scientists, philosophers and peace researchers to join the AFES-PRESS GMOSS book project as authors. At least five new authors (from Belgium, Finland, India, South Africa, New Zealand), among them a former (Prof. Clements, Univ. Brisbane, Australia, the present (Prof. Kodama, Japan) and the future (Prof. Reychler, Univ of Löwen, Belgium) Secretary General of IPRA, joined this ambitious book project.

3.1.4. Results of the third AFES-PRESS GMOSS Workshop, 8-11 Sep. 2004

This third workshop on the theme of the AFES-PRESS work package on reconceptualising security was held during the fifth tri-annual Pan-European Conference on International Relations in the Netherlands Conference Centre in The Hague during the Dutch EU presidency. For a mental mapping of the global rethinking and reconceptualisation of security a truly global scientific discourse is needed. The programme was fully realised (**Attachment 3**)

To achieve this goal AFES-PRESS submitted at the first GMOSS council meeting a fallback funding proposal for up to ten third world scholars. Due to the intervention of the EC-project officer in a non-contract related debate of the consortium this funding application that complied with all contractual provisions was prevented from a vote by the members of the GMOSS consortium.

The participation for this workshop was funded by four different sources:

- a) of three senior and four junior AFES-PRESS GMOSS team members from the regular AFES-PRESS GMOSS funds;
- b) of all speakers from North Africa and the Middle East by a grant from NATO to support the scientific dialogue with scientists from NATO Dialogue Partner countries from:
 - Algeria: Mr. Ghazi, Environment Ministry, Algiers
 - Tunisia: Prof. Chourou, Univ. of Carthage
 - Egypt: Prof. Hanafi, Univ. of Cairo; Dr. Adly, Arab Environment Network
 - Jordan: Dr. Hayek, Amman, Director, Environment Institute
 - Israel: Prof. Newman, Beer Sheva; Mr. Twite, Jerusalem
 - Palestine: Prof. Dajani, Al Quds Univ., East Jerusalem

Two colleagues from Egypt and Morocco were unable to attend.

- c) The participation of two colleagues from Third World countries will still be refunded by a travel grant from the Dutch Scientific Organisation (NWO) for:
 - Prof. Ursula Oswald Spring, UNAM, Mexico
 - Dr. Navnita Behera Chada, Delhi University, New Delhi, India
- d) The remaining participants with travel grants of their own academic institution or came at their own cost. These included speakers from the two EU countries: Spain and Sweden, three NATO countries: Norway, Canada and the USA and from two Asian countries: Kuwait and Malaysia.

The third AFES-PRESS workshop was the most comprehensive (10 sessions, 3 evening sessions), the most global and also the only panel of the whole conference where three remote sensing specialists were given an opportunity to present their skills. AFES-PRESS organised three workshops during the first twelve months period (TA p. 47 and p. 32) to “spread excellence”.

About 50 scientific papers presented in these three AFES-PRESS have been published on the web at: http://www.afes-press.de/html/download_gmoss.html

3.1.6. Presentation of scientific papers of AFES-PRESS and other GMOSS members at the three AFES-PRESS conferences

Our partner FOI was invited to all AFES-PRESS GMOSS workshops of the type to spread excellence. Unfortunately our colleagues could only participate at the first event with one presentation.

Name	Mosbach	Montreal	Sopron	The Hague	Total	Chapters
AFES-PRESS senior team					12	
Brauch, Hans Günter, Germa.	x	X (2)	X (3)	X (3)	8	many
Grin, John; Netherlands	x			X (1)	1	1
Mesjasz, Czeslaw, Poland	x	X (1)	X (1)	X (1)	3	3
AFES-PRESS junior team					10	4
Houdret, Annabelle, Germany	X (1)	-	X (1)	X (1)	3	1
Hintermeier, Stefan, Germany	-	-	-	x	-	1
Nathan, Fabien, France	X (1)	X (1)	X (1)	X (1)	4	1
Tignino, Mara, Italy	X (1)	X	X (1)	X (1)	3	1
AFES-PRESS associates					4	4
Chourou, Behcir, Tunisia	-	X (1)	-	X (1)	2	2
Selim, Mohamed, Egypt	-	X (1)	-	-(1)	2	2
Associated Coeditors					5	7
Behera, Navnita, India	-	-	-	X (1)	1	1
Kameri-Mbote, Pat. , Kenya	-	-	-		-	1
Liotta, P.H., USA	-	X (1)	-	X (1)	2	1
Oswald, Ursula, Mexico	-	-	X (1)	X (1)	2	4
Other GMOSS members					4	1
Dörfer, Ingomar, FOI	-	X (1)	-	-	1	-
Dahlman, Ola, OD		X (1)			1	
Shepherd, Iain, JRC	-		-	X (1)	1	1
Steeghs, Philippe, TNO	-		-	X (1)	1	-

3.2. AFES-PRESS GMOSS Website

To document its activities and to make its results both transparent and accessible to all GMOSS partners and the global science and policy community, AFES-PRESS launched its own GMOSS project website at: [http://www.afes-press.de/html/download_gmoss.html] where all conference papers are accessible at:

- 45th Annual ISA Convention Montreal, Quebec, Canada, March 17-20, 2004 [all papers are at: http://www.afes-press.de/html/download_isa.html]
- 20th IPRA Conference in Sopron (Hungary), 5-9 July 2004 [papers are at: http://www.afes-press.de/html/download_sopron.html]
- 5th Pan-European Conference on International Relations, The Hague, 9-11 Sept. 2004 [Papers are at: http://www.afes-press.de/html/the_hague.html]

On 8 February 2005, a Google search for GMOSS workshops (Attachment 4)

Three of the five most popular and visited GMOSS workshop websites are those of AFES-PRESS. Between March 2004 and January 2005 the number of sessions of the AFES-PRESS website increased from 4235 to 7083 and the total download (kb sent) increased from 839555 KB to nearly 2 GB per month. In January 2005 the identified visitors came from about 80 countries.

3.3. Overview of all meetings and workshops attended as a speaker

During the first 12 months, the AFES-PRESS team tried to raise public participation and awareness (TA, § 6.7, p. 20) for GMOSS, and to spread excellence (TA, § 6.3, p. 17-18). All AFES-PRESS workshops, and the participation of AFES-PRESS GMOSS members as speakers and discussants at high-level international professional workshops were to attract (as authors) and to “spread excellence” (TA, § 6.1.3, p. 10). In this regard, of special importance were the WP co-ordinator’s four talks to the think tank and policy community in Washington (March 2004), to the major conference on environmental security in The Hague (May 2004) and the attendance at the founding meeting of the new UNU-EHS in Bonn

During the second six months period presentations on security concepts were given at a conference by the Turkish government in Ankara (September 2004), at a NATO CCMS project meeting in Lecce (September 2004), and at the Second Israeli-Palestinian Water Conference in Antalya (October 2004). All powerpoint presentations are available on the web (**Attachment 5**) at: http://www.afes-press.de/html/download_hgb.html

3.4. Preparation for two book(s) on Reconceptualising Security

The whole GMOSS network (TA, § 6.2.3.1, p. 17) and AFES-PRESS (TA, p. 47-49) are legally committed to produce a book on *reconceptualising security* “which will aim to contribute to the European Union’s efforts to develop its Common Foreign and Security Policy”. Both the AFES-PRESS workshops and the preparation of the book(s) are the sole contribution of AFES-PRESS to Workpackage 21.000.

The management time of the AFES-PRESS team leader was used to prepare the implementation of this goal by:

- a. Offering our WP partner FOI a position as a co-editor of the planned publications and inviting them as speakers and participants to all workshops to foster integration;
- b. To form a team of scientific co-editors with high academic standards who would contribute to a peer-review process of the global intellectual thinking on security;
- c. To contact and invite authors to contribute high quality book chapters to this GMOSS publications. A special emphasis was given to include both leading experts in the field, and highly qualified female and junior scholars.
- d. To prepare a book proposal for a leading scientific publisher (mid April 2004);
- e. After acceptance of the book proposal in May 2004 by Springer Verlag;
- f. To negotiate a book contract with Springer (10 August 2004); and
- g. To sign a legally binding publishing agreement with Springer-Verlag in August 2004.

To implement this task more than 1.000 Emails were necessary with about 250 potential authors globally, not all of them had time resources left to join our team of authors. After the first twelve months, all goals were fully achieved.

After a meeting with the responsible editor for geosciences within Springer Verlag it was agreed to divide the huge publication projects into two separate volumes:

1. Hans Günter Brauch, John Grin, Czeslaw Mesjasz, Navnita Chadha Behera, Béchir Chourou, Ursula Oswald Spring, P. H. Liotta, Patricia Kameri-Mbote (Eds.): ***Globalisation and Environmental Challenges: Reconceptualising Security in the 21st Century*** (Berlin – Heidelberg – New York – Hong Kong – London – Milan – Paris – Tokyo: Springer-Verlag, 2006).
2. Hans Günter Brauch, John Grin, Czeslaw Mesjasz, Navnita Chadha Behera, Béchir Chourou, Ursula Oswald Spring, P.H. Liotta, Patricia Kameri-Mbote (Eds.): ***Global Environmental Change: Environmental, Human, Energy, Food, Health and Water Security Concepts*** (Berlin – Heidelberg – New York – Hong Kong – London – Milan – Paris – Tokyo: Springer-Verlag, 2007).

For a topical list of content of both books see: **Attachment 6**. AFES-PRESS will share the scientific expertise that will be gradually developed with its major GMOSS publication project available to all GMOSS partners for future integrating and training activities that will gradually emerge during the next 36 months.

At present 172 chapters have been planned and all but two chapters have been confirmed by the authors. High level policy officials of the UN, NATO and the European Union will be invited to contribute forewords, and nobel laureates, former ministers and ambassadors have been or will be invited to contribute preface essays.

In order to contribute to an integration between the social science security community and the remote sensing community in due time the GMOSS partners in the remote sensing community will be invited to contribute high resolution satellite images either in black and white or in colour.

AFES-PRESS has discussed with the representative of the publisher a high discount if the GMOSS General Board would like to purchase one copy for all GMOSS participants and thus to share the results of the work of one GMOSS partner with all partners. AFES-PRESS will submit a detailed proposal and request for data sharing to the next meeting of the General Board in spring 2005 and also a proposal for financing the sharing of the scientific results on “reconceptualising security” with all GMOSS members and relevant EU institutions.

3.5. Cooperation within WP 21.000

AFES-PRESS invited representatives of FOI to all four meetings: to the initial planning meeting for the cooperation during the first 18 months in November 2003 in Mosbach, Germany and to the business meeting for the next 18 months in The Hague, Netherlands. Unfortunately due to resource and manpower constraints, no FOI representative participated in these planning meetings. AFES-PRESS also invited representatives of FOI three times to participate in the co-editing of three books to result from the research and workshop components of the first and second part of the goals of WP 21.000: Security concepts and threats or to co-edit a special issue of a journal. Due to resource constraints our partner declined to participate in any of these proposed integrating activities.

FOI sent one speaker to the first workshop in Montreal in March, FOI planned to send a participant to the third workshop in The Hague and for the only business meeting to plan future integration activities. FOI cancelled this participation at short notice. A third effort to discuss and to coordinate during the workshop in November failed due to illness.

The face-to face planning meeting was limited to a discussion after the first day of the kickoff meeting with three FOI representatives in Brussels, to a joint dinner with one FOI speaker in Montreal, to a brief gaming meeting in Salzburg in June 2004 and to a meeting between Czeslaw Mesjasz (AFES-PRESS GMOSS) with Wilhelm Unge (FOI) on 17 December 2004 in Cracow. After this meeting Wilhelm Unge informed AFES-PRESS:

An hour ago I left a 1,5 hour long meeting over lunch with Prof. Mesjasz. We had a very sincere talk on GMOSS and the latest differences of opinions as regards our scenario. Having briefly outlined the idea of a series of games (ranging from teaching games to explorative, environment-rich games) we put forward in our gaming paper I got the impression that Prof Mesjasz didn't have any substantial objections as far as the future is concerned. During my visit to Stockholm earlier this week things got clearer. Our preliminary proposition for the next 18 months is that we will focus solely on gaming and leave aside security policy issues on a conceptual level. This means that we will have even fewer areas of coordination than before, but on the other hand we can concentrate on developing gaming. I got the impression that this is an area where Prof. Mesjasz (if his

time allows) could be willing to give some methodological input. This is all for now. I will return shortly when I have figured out some details of how we should proceed.

During the first twelve month the contribution of FOI to the activities of WP 21.000 was limited to one presentation by Ingomar Doerfer during the first workshop in and a one page summary for the six-month report of WP 21.000. After several requests of early February and a reminder of 19 February 2005 the FOI contribution to the activities of the WP 21.000 arrived between 3 and 9 March 2005.

3.6. Participation in Integration Activities: Gaming

Although gaming has not been a goal of the WP 21.000 and of the AFES-PRESS component, AFES-PRESS has actively participated in the preparation and discussion of the joint internal paper on “Gaming as a tool for analysis and training” that has been put on the GMOSS web-site as a joint paper. From the very beginning AFES-PRESS actively participated in the emerging integration activities on gaming with partners in WP 21.000, WP. 21.100 and WP 21.200 and co-authored the basic paper with Ola Dahlmann (OD) and Wilhelm Unge (FOI).

AFES-PRESS has also made specific proposals as to how the remote sensing component could be introduced into training activities for both EU Council and ECHO decision making simulations. To be policy relevant, AFES-PRESS has also argued that security games should take the specific policy competences of EU organs into account and it referred to the political sensitivities of games in areas where the European Commission and its organs do not yet have any competence.

Both the AFES-PRESS senior and junior team heavily criticised the scenario of the first gaming exercise on 8 November 2004 in Brussels. The internal critique of 25 October 2004 (two days prior to the end of the time for suggestions) was totally ignored (**Attachment 7**).

When the spokesmen of AFES-PRESS asked for an opportunity to express the lack of democratic decision-making process and the severe scientific, political and normative reservations with regard to the scenario, the GMOSS coordinator tried to prevent this. Stressing the democratic right of scientific expression, the AFES-PRESS GMOSS and WP 21.000 coordinator in a personal declaration dissociated himself and the AFES-PRESS team from the gaming scenario. In the minutes this declaration remained unmentioned despite of written protests.

During the analysis session after the gaming chaired by the AFES-PRESS GMOSS coordinator, Fabien Nathan (France) submitted a fundamental critique on behalf of three members of the AFES-PRESS GMOSS junior team (**Attachment 8**). In addition on behalf of the AFES-PRESS junior team Mara Tignino (Italy) compiled a list of space related legal texts that was made available to all GMOSS participants (**Attachment 9**). For the AFES-PRESS senior team, Hans Günter Brauch presented two proposals for an improved integration during the next 18 months:

- a) a gaming effort focusing on a worst case scenario of an earthquake hitting Istanbul (**Attachment 10**);
- b) A conference proposal for a workshop on security threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks (**Attachment 11**);
- c) An offer for a seminar for Ph.D. candidates on “security” in Berlin (**Attachment 12**).

3.7. GMOSS: A Network Whose Goal “Security” Was Ignored

AFES-PRESS suggested that the network must discuss its guiding goal “security” and offered a brief introduction both during the kick-off conference in March 2004, for the overall workshop instead of the gaming exercise in November 2004 and prior to the next Council meeting in March/April 2005. AFES-PRESS suggested to invite for such a debate at a **future general workshop**:

- a) a close adviser from the cabinet of J. Solana;
- b) a member of the cabinet of Ms. Ferrero Waldner
- c) the director from the Institute of European Security Studies in Paris;
- d) a representative from UNESCO from the human security programme in Paris
- e) a representative from the UNU-EHS in Bonn that deals with the environmental dimension of human security
- f) Mary Kaldor from London author of a report to Solana on human security doctrine for Europe.

Unfortunately all these proposals were rejected by the GMOSS coordinator *without consultation with other GMOSS consortial members* a few minutes later:

- 2. AFES Press is responsible for WP 21000 Security concepts and analysing new security threats. It would have been very helpful for the discussion on our goals and the kind of threats that we should focus on, if we had been provided by WP21000 with both a glossary of terms and a structured overview on threat scenarios. This has not been the case until now, the only threat matrix comes from WP 21200.
- 3. We should not discuss virtual workshops with external visitors and their funding, before having identified the general ... of the consortium, a date, a host, and an organizer.

Our partner delivered the threat report on **3.3.2005**. The AFES-PRESS coordinator replied:

in the social sciences it is not easy to produce such a matrix. Armchair strategists may produce their own subjective lists that reflect their individual understanding of security. Are they representative, what are the scientific methods that have resulted in a specific assessment. Ingomar Doerfer has produced from his perspective his list of what he considers as military threats. The Solana strategy has produced a quite different one that is much wider and more comprehensive taking other dimensions of security into account. In our interpretation the Solana strategy reflects rather a Grotian and not a pure Hobbesian or Kantian worldview on security.

The assessment of threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks is a **political process** that is often driven by the threat perceptions (WMD in Iraq) of decision-makers who justified in this case a war with a threat that did not exist in objective terms. Thus, the Blix Commission appointed by the UN-SC, Ralph Ekeus and others were closer in pointing to "objective threats" than the intelligence community of two major NATO allies who had to admit to their respective parliaments that their assessments and interpretations of satellite images did not reflect the real objective threats.

The social sciences are not a mechanistic science that deals with laws of nature. We deal with the realm of ideas, concepts, interests that are being interpreted differently from different schools, theories, mindsets and worldviews. Thus, it depends on the concept of security we chose as a team what we would like to analyse. There are many concepts around from different mindsets and worldviews. To formulate a complex matrix that reflects the different perspectives on security within the network not just our own an open and democratic discussion on the guiding principle cannot be avoided. This we have requested for the kick-off meeting and for the workshop last week instead of a surprise game. But those who made the decisions within the network ignored these proposals. Instead, without an open democratic discussion, a scenario that reflects the Hobbesian worldview was chosen. Our junior team correctly pointed to this "democratic deficit" of agenda setting within the network. The next Council meeting could be the forum for such a representative and democratic debate. Neither the gaming group to which I belong nor the coordinator can frame this discussion and select one worldview for the whole network. Only the GMOSS council as the representative democratic decision-making body of all consortial partners is entitled to do so. Without a discussion on the goals of security our network wants to pursue it is not possible to develop a list of threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks from the vantage points of at least three schools, for five dimensions and five levels of analysis of security.

The EU is neither a state nor does it have its own citizens. Thus both the concepts of "national security" or the concept "security for the citizens", JRC uses does not reflect the special nature of the EU as a "Staatsverbund" (decision of the German constitutional Court on the legal nature of the EU) that is more than an association of states but not yet a federal state. There are many people living in Europe who are no citizens who are also entitled to the right to have their security protected.

We have just launched our global mapping of the thinking on security in March 2004 involving now some 200 eminent experts from five continents. Once we have their results in late 2005 we would be happy to produce a policy brief by spring 2006. There are similar efforts underway by the UN Secretary General's High-level group on Threats and Challenges of 15 eminent experts and of a similar EU group that have both not yet published their results.

While we have no problems to produce our own list of threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks but without a discussion within the Network on the goal guiding our mission such an effort that reflects the different mindsets or worldviews is not possible.

With regard to responding to crisis, again we need an understanding which concept of crisis we are using. There is a huge social science literature on crisis that should also be reviewed by the respective WP 21,200. I have offered our colleagues in WP 21.200 our conceptual help.

Obviously as a result of this exchange the training co-ordinator, has organised a meeting on the security concept on 17 February where AFES-PRESS has presented a dual analysis of the reconceptualisation of security:

- a) in the social sciences
- b) in the international political realm of the United Nations (High Level Panel),
- c) the Council (Solana paper) and the
- d) European Commission (Strategic Objectives, Barroso).

This presentation is on the web at: http://www.afes-press.de/html/download_gmooss.html

3.8. Reviewers Report and GMOSS Brochure

Many questions posed by the reviewers do not apply to social science security research. However, the wider AFES-PRESS GMOSS team (with partners from outside of Europe) is working closely on scientific integration activities with regard to policy relevant areas on the linking of “environment and security” that are among key goals of both *GMES* since Baveno in 1998. **GMES is to monitor both “environment” and “security”. Thus environment and security linkages that are in the centre of the global intellectual mapping of the AFES-PRESS contribution to WP 21.000** are of direct relevance for the preparation of GMES by 2008. Within the European Union, not only narrow military threats but also environmental challenges, manifold vulnerabilities and risks have become major concerns of both the DG Relex, DG Development and DG Environment, as well as of ECHO. Conceptual clarity is a precondition for the development of “vulnerability” indicators and “vulnerability maps”, an effort where both the remote sensing and the social science competence within GMOSS can make both scientifically-based and policy relevant contributions.

This argument is reflected in the **Strategic Objectives 2005-2009. Communication from the President in agreement with Vice-President Wallström (COM(2005)12 final, 26.1.2005.**

A major goal of the AFES-PRESS senior team has been to **support our Ph.D. candidates in political science, sociology and international law**, by offering them international platforms in order to get international scientific recognition. GMOSS funds have already fostered an intensive interdisciplinary and international academic exchange among our junior team members from France, Germany and Italy. AFES-PRESS senior and junior members from five countries and four disciplines have invested much time in the intensive internal networking across generations and disciplines.

The three AFES-PRESS senior scientists: Prof. Dr. John Grin (Univ. of Amsterdam); Associate Prof. Dr. habil. Czeslaw Mesjasz (Economic University of Cracow) and PD Dr. habil Hans Günter Brauch (FU Berlin), have commented on the Reviewers Comments of October 2004 in which AFES-PRESS was singled out for public criticism while its achievements have been totally ignored. In a letter of **4 November 2004** to the EC-Project Officer, Christine Bernot they wrote. As this letter has remained unanswered we release it to GMOSS:

The reviewers comments have been published on the web. On this we have a few formal questions:

- a) are reviewers' comments in the *public domain* or do they contain confidential information under Art. 42 that may not be released without the consent of the parties;
- b) we have not been asked to comment on this review nor have we been offered an opportunity that our reply will also be made available with the comments of the reviewers.

However, the claims of the reviewers that were endorsed by the coordinator conflict with our duties under the Technical Annex which we have all fulfilled 100%. Contrary to established practice in the research community this evaluation has neither been based on a review of the performance according to the legal obligations under the Technical Annex to the Consortial Agreement. In an Email of 2 November that was forwarded to the coordinator **Prof. John Grin** raised the following questions:

3. **I have carefully read the GMOSS evaluation. I must say that I am sincerely surprised. On what data, from what source did the evaluators base their conclusions? Where did they draw their criteria from? Neither from normal scientific evaluation practice, nor from the GMOSS contract, is my impression.**
4. **A second question on these issues is what our partners, and especially our coordinators think of this evaluation. Do they think that the report gives an accurate picture of GMOSS thus far? Do they share the evaluators' judgement? Do you know? If not, my advice would be to ask them directly.**

In his reply to me of 3 November the coordinator noted:

- Yes, I agree with the overall result of the evaluation and the proposals made, both good practice and major shortcomings have been clearly identified (however some figures referring to workshop participation are incorrect)
- The objective of Networks of Excellence is not research but integration of research work, hence the evaluation is focused on this aspect (the reviewers recommend end user organisations to evaluate the research work)
- As for the comments on WP21000: the reviewers recommend that your team should integrate its work better into the network, not by academically oriented reports but by hands on results based on the requirements of the network. I very much support this proposal, in our Salzburg meeting for instance, we have identified the need for a glossary of terms and a structured and commented overview on new threats, that our research strategy should focus on.

He did not respond on the crucial question of the criteria. As he endorsed the evaluation he also seems to have endorsed the lack of a scientific basis of the evaluation. To expect from **academic security specialists to produce unacademic publications** is against scientific practice in most EU countries.

As a team we are legally obligated under the contract to produce a publication on *Reconceptualising Security* that aims at a global mapping of the rethinking of security since 1990. If the reviewers would have used scientific criteria they would have noted that AFES-PRESS fulfilled its obligations:

1. as the only partner AFES-PRESS organised 3 workshops that were approved by the reviewers;
2. in compliance with its obligations AFES-PRESS has collected a group of 180 security specialists from five continents that will be reflected in the publication on reconceptualising security;
3. these authors include several former ministers, an active deputy foreign minister of an EU country and UN, NATO, OSCE, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNU officials;
4. these authors will contribute to GMOSS the equivalent of a 1.000.000 Euros of research time not funded by GMOSS or the EU but by many Third World institutions.

AFES-PRESS has actively participated in the gaming group and commented on a political scenario we consider methodologically unprepared, lacking a research base, legally doubtful, politically sensitive for ongoing diplomatic negotiations of France, Britain and Germany. We have repeatedly offered an input on *security concepts* that has been ignored by the coordinator. Thus, those who ignored our many proposals for integration should be criticised not us.

Our 6 month report documents that among the authors of our publication are many UN organisations. Evaluations of research projects must be fair and meet scientific criteria of excellence. It is our impression that the first review does not meet these criteria. Rather, the reviewers have singled out one party for criticism that fully complied with its obligations. This is both contrary to established practice of scientific review, it is highly biased and unfair.

GMOSS mission

AFES-PRESS fully shares: “the aim of the GMOSS network of excellence is to integrate Europe’s *civil security research* so as to acquire and nourish the autonomous knowledge and expertise base Europe needs if it is to develop and maintain an effective capacity for global monitoring using satellite earth observation.” But such efforts must meet “scientific criteria of excellence”, such as workshops and publications based on peer review both in journals and books. These criteria have all been fully met in the AFES-PRESS workshops and peer-review applies for the two volume publication.

The obvious lack of scientific criteria that are accepted practice in the social sciences is reflected in the GMOSS brochure. The text that was finally released without the consent and against the protest of all senior and junior members of the AFES-PRESS team distorts the concepts of security AFES-PRESS has been working on during the past year. By describing about 1.000 Emails with authors in all five continents as “drawing up a list of contents”, the GMOSS research coordinator did not offer a proper account of AFES-PRESS activities. To set the record straight. The third version of the agreed AFES-PRESS text of 20 January (that was already a compromise with the wording of the research coordinator) is added as attachment 12. For the AFES-PRESS senior team **Prof. Grin wrote on 6 February 2005:**

I did not reply earlier, since it did not make much sense to devote my scarce time to an already published text. I want to let you know, however, that next time I hope to be engaged fully in the decision loop. Without doubting your. or others' integrity, my strong feeling is **that neither the quantity and quality of AFES PRESS contribution to GMOSS, nor the AFES PRESS position on international issues has been adequately expressed in this text. This is not up to my academic standards, nor, I trust to yours.** Let us together make sure next time to produce something better at less costs in terms of time. I am sure that you, no less than myself or, especially, Dr Brauch have better things to do than this type of argument.

Iain Shepherd replied: “The consolidated 6-month and 12-month reports that summarise work packages are my responsibility”. However, such a report should give a correct account and should neither distort nor belittle the research activity of any consortial member.

3.9. AFES-PRESS Proposals for Integration: November 2004 – January 2005

At the kick-off meeting AFES-PRESS has presented a specific proposal for an integration of social science and remote sensing capabilities in both training (among senior) and teaching (of senior for junior team members. GMOSS could play an innovative role for bringing both communities together that can attract Ph.D. candidates from within and outside GMOSS.

To enhance integration and to spread excellence, AFES-PRESS has offered on 27 July 2004 to all members of GMOSS its readiness to organise a single workshop during 2005 within the First Global International Studies Conference to be held in Istanbul, 24 – 27 August 2005 with up to ten panels. The idea behind this proposal is threefold (**Attachment 12**). This workshop has been accepted by the organisers on 1 March 2005:

- To demonstrate the security relevant capacity of the remote sensing community to the global social science community;
- To take the lead as a European network of excellence within the first global conference of international relations and security studies specialists;
- To move towards a conceptual integration of security threats, challenges, vulnerabilities with the capabilities the remote sensing community can contribute.

To illustrate how such an “integrated” workshop “to spread excellence” could look like ten themes for possible panels were suggested.

Panel 1: Reconceptualising Security: Security Threats, Challenges, Vulnerability & Risks

Panel 2: Social Science Concepts of Hard Military and Political Security Threats (WMD, terrorists)

Panel 3: Contribution of Remote Sensing to the Recognition of Security Threats

Panel 4: Social Science Concepts of Environmental Security Challenges

Panel 5: Contribution of Remote Sensing to the Recognition of Environmental Security Challenges (Climate change, soil erosion, land-use changes, etc.)

Panel 6: Social Science Concepts of Security Vulnerability

Panel 7: Contribution of Remote Sensing to the Recognition of Security Vulnerabilities (vulnerability maps of flood-prone areas, earthquake impacts, etc.)

Panel 8: Social Science Concepts of Military and Environmental Security Risks

Panel 9: Contribution of Remote Sensing to the Recognition of Security Risks (illegal migration etc.)

Panel 10: Towards an Improved Early Warning of Security Threats, Challenges, Vulnerability and Risks: Prospective Contributions of GMES

In case there should be any interest among some partners within the network, on behalf of the Commission and the reviewers, AFES-PRESS suggested that an organisation group between 2 or four interested GMOSS members, representing equally the social science and the remote sensing expertise, should be formed to prepare such a workshop where scholars both from the GMOSS network and from outside may submit paper proposals for review.

3.10. Invitation for a Free Graduate Seminar on Security Concepts

After consultation with the dean of the Social Science Department of the Free University of Berlin, the AFES-PRESS Coordinator offered three times to all work package leaders the offer that Ph.D. candidates in remote sensing could participate without a fee at his three day graduate seminar in English at the Free University of Berlin, 21-23 February 2005.

- 17. November 2004 12:05 (to the coordinator and training coordinator): no reply.;
- 17 January 2005 to all Work package leaders

I have made an arrangement with our dean at the **Free University of Berlin that Ph.D. candidates** from GMOSS are permitted to participate in my next graduate seminar on “reconceptualising security”, from 21 to 23 February 2005. There will be no fee charged for attendance to GMOSS Ph.D. candidates. I kindly ask all potential candidates to contact me until **31 January 2005**. Information on the seminar can be obtained at: http://www.afes-press.de/html/fu_berlin.html. The seminar will be conducted in English only and all presentation of student papers will be in English. My introductory slides you find at: http://www.afes-press.de/pdf/Brauch_Reconcept_Security.pdf

List of topics at: http://www.afes-press.de/pdf/Referatsliste_WS04_05.pdf ; Reading list at: <http://www.afes-press.de/pdf/LiteraturlisteWS2004.pdf>

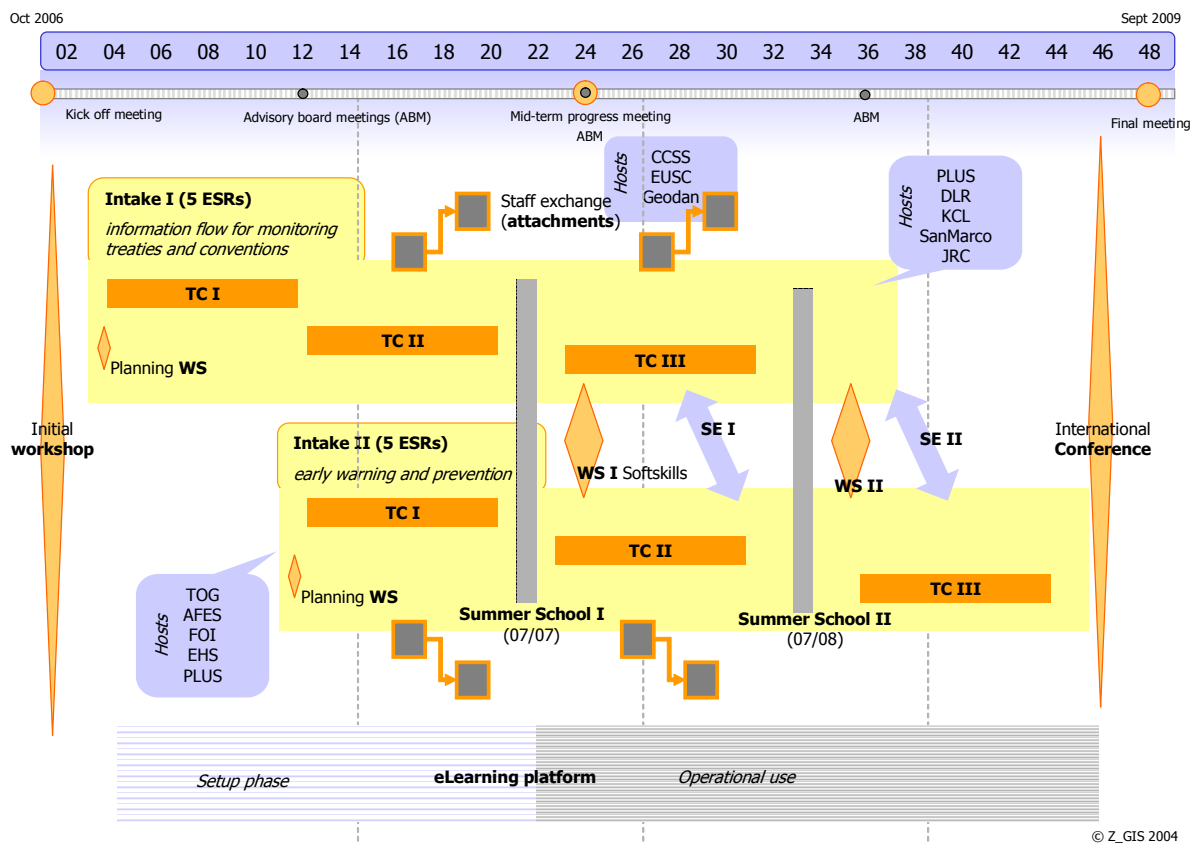
This is an offer from AFES-PRESS to contribute to both training and integration within GMOSS.

There was no single reply. Obviously there is **no interest on behalf of the remote sensing community in free basic training on the social science research on security**.

3.11. Participation in Joint Funding Applications

AFES-PRESS joined the training coordinator in his application for a Marie Curie Training Activity: GEMOSEC: Geo-Information for Monitoring Security. AFES-PRESS helped to re-draft the application with an aim to improve its importance for reviewers coming from the social sciences.

GEMOSEC – Gantt Chart of ToK and Training Activities



GEMOSEC aims to integrate technology, natural sciences and social sciences in order to enhance the monitoring capability in the cross-cutting emerging field of security research. This will be accomplished by the following results:

- A research agenda is developed which encompasses studies on
 - **social and political science research investigating present and future threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks in the framework of a wide security concept, the need for exchange of information between stakeholders during crises, and approaches to activating existing or establishing new structures which are equipped to meet those needs.**

The full integration of social science and political science research is mission critical to this network.

AFES-PRESS prepares a mental mapping compilation of the global rethinking on security since 1990 focusing on linkages between the old international peace and security agenda in relation with environment and development from a perspective of multilateral cooperation. AFES-PRESS has established a global network of 200 scholars from five continents. During the four year period the result will be documented in four peer-reviewed books. The first two volume focus on the re-conceptualising of security, the third will integrate the expertise in the social sciences and in remote sensing and produce a joint handbook for the security studies and the remote sensing communities. GEMOSEC will tap this network of global expertise in the natural and social sciences for experienced researchers to conduct seminars, training courses and to contribute with their advice to summer schools.

3.12. Difficulties in Interdisciplinary Communication and Cooperation

From a social science perspective the assessment of the first year of communication and co-operation in a network of excellence was not satisfactory. As one of two research-oriented partners in the social sciences – compared to the 22 consortial partners with a remote sensing

orientation, AFES-PRESS has few partners within GMOSS with a social science background for academic social scientific research. As all of its proposals for training and integration were either ignored or even impeded by the GMOSS leadership, it had no alternative in implementing its ambitious research goals to look for partners outside of GMOSS in the global social science security community.

The overemphasis on purely administrative requirements on the one hand, and the lack of a demanding scientific discourse, presentation of research results in the overall workshops within the GMOSS network was unsatisfactory. In contrast, the three AFES-PRESS workshop at major international conferences offered opportunities for the AFES-PRESS team to realise its research plan and publications. These conference also offered a platform for the AFES-PRESS junior team to develop and to present their scientific talents. This was a source of contention by the reviewers, none of them obviously with a training in and a comprehension of the social sciences, its methods and its academic quality criteria. The lack of knowledge and practice of subsidiarity by the GMOSS leadership has been a cause of repeated friction.

Let us summarise our very severe scientific disappointments and personal frustrations experience in ten points:

1. **Overemphasis on administrative requirements:** There was no relationship between the high investment for bureaucratic and administrative requirements. It took 25 versions for the contract to get negotiated for which about 50 work days were absorbed during the negotiation period.
2. **Legal errors:** Several formal legal errors were made by the GMOS-leadership. It took 10 months to convince them that the funding of two associated members to GMOSS workshops was in full compliance with all three GMOSS related legal instruments. The time spent for this unnecessary and non-scientific activity was higher than the cost of the travel for two associated colleagues from countries coming from partner countries of the Barcelona process. Collegiality and politeness prevents us to list all formal legal errors we observed during the first year.
3. **The gaming scenario** did not meet methodological requirements nor was it research based, it lacked a knowledge of the competencies of EU institutions and a sensitivity to ongoing delicate political diplomatic processes (e.g. during the negotiations of France, Germany, UK with Iran). From this kind of unscientific gaming there is little to be gained both scientifically and politically.
4. **Lack of basic democratic processes:** Several shortcomings in democratic procedures were observed during the first year: lack of independence of research, repeated interventions of the EC-project officer in autonomous decision-making processes of the consortium with regard to its scientific goals, and lacking understanding of the different roles of parties. Personal declarations are unknown, hurdles in fulfilling administrative requests etc. All decisions are made solely by representatives of the remote sensing community and in no key decision-making body (executive committee) a single social scientist is represented. Also women seem to be missing
5. **Unfair, biased reviewers:** It is the perception of the AFES-PRESS senior team teaching at three academic institutions in Amsterdam, Berlin and Cracow that academic review criteria were not used, questions in this regard remained unanswered. Those who fulfilled their legal obligations under the TA were criticised and those who did not, or did not attend any meeting at all were not even mentioned. Unintentionally dual standards may have been applied in the review. The role of the reviewers as the key decision-makers remains legally dubious because they are not mentioned in any of the three legal instruments of GMOSS.

6. **Distortion** of its activities in the official GMOSS brochures. The text published on the activity of AFES-PRESS does not make sense scientifically, the social science content has been distorted and the activity belittled while low performance was upgraded.
7. **Lack of interest in interdisciplinary dialogue with social scientists on security concepts.** As there was an overemphasis in scientifically unproductive procedures, there was a lack of a scientific dialogue between the disciplines during the first year. A joint debate on the goals of the network “security” was not possible, except in a small group on 17/18 February. The expectations of both the reviewers and of the coordinators that the social scientists should produce **unacademic, i.e. unscientific summaries** is obviously in conflict with the goal to achieve scientific excellence. It is not the task of university professors and senior specialists to produce reading aids and summaries for remote sensing experts.
8. **No interest in training offer for Ph.D. candidates in remote sensing in the foundations of social science research on security.** There was no training activity during the first year and the offer for a free participation of Ph.D. candidates from the remote sensing in an English language graduate seminar is a reflection that crossing the disciplinary boundaries to the social sciences is considered as not rewarding.
9. **Lack of understanding of scientific freedom and subsidiarity.** The GMOSS leadership (EC-officer, reviewers, coordinator, research coordinator, training coordinator) is obviously unaware of the basic principle of subsidiarity and of the fundamental right of scientific freedom
10. **Impediment in the search for excellence in the social sciences. The AFES-PRESS team** striving at excellence in their own field in the social sciences has observed permanent obstacles rather than support in achieving its scientific goals within GMOSS. In contrast, the outside global scientific dialogue with the security communities from several disciplines was highly rewarding.

3.13. Lack of Interdisciplinary Communication and Cooperation

Obviously the problems within GMOSS are structural due to the strong emphasis on remote sensing (all consortial members except AFES-PRESS and Swisspeace) and all new associated partners are from the remote sensing community who have worked together for years and who seem to have little interest to enter into a dialogue with the social sciences. From the social science perspective the high expectations in an interdisciplinary dialogue were not fulfilled:

- Despite repeated invitations, the participation of our partner in WP 21.000 was minimal. There was only one brief contribution to one of our meetings, no participation in our two planning sessions and no concrete proposal for future cooperation.
- The preparation of the scenario and the gaming session did not meet high scientific standards. There was hardly anything to be gained scientifically and politically for stakeholders. We expressed our reservations in all frankness common among social scientists.
- We received only one invitation for a workshop from our remote sensing colleagues (DLR-CNES). When we indicated an interest to accept this invitation we were informed there was no room for us.
- All our proposals for an interdisciplinary dialogue were either ignored or the distribution of our proposals blocked or torpedoed by the GMOSS coordinator. AFES-PRESS was even blocked to reply to requests by the workshop coordinator in January 2005.

In such a climate interdisciplinary scientific cooperation can hardly develop. Our perception during the first 12 months has been that GMOSS is not a network to support or respect the search for excellence in the social sciences.

4. Reconceptualisation of Security: A Brief Overview¹

Based on the initial division of labour within WP 21.000 between AFES-PRESS and FOI, AFES-PRESS has been focusing its research activities primarily on a global mental mapping of the debate on reconceptualising security in the social sciences with a focus on all five dimensions of the security concept while FOI was supposed to focus on security threats.

Security (lat.: *securus* and *se cura*; it. *sicurezza*, fr.: *sécurité*, sp.: *seguridad*, p.: *segurança*, g: *Sicherheit*) was introduced by Cicero and Lucretius referring to a philosophical and psychological status of mind. It was used as a political concept in the context of ‘Pax Romana’. Today ‘security’ as a political value has no independent meaning and is related to individual or societal value systems (Brauch 2003). As a social science concept, “*security* is ambiguous and elastic in its meaning” Art (1993). Wolfers (1962) pointed to two sides of the security concept: “Security, in an objective sense, measures the absence of threats to acquired values, in a subjective sense, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked”. According to Møller (2003) this definition ignores: Whose values might be threatened? Which are these values? Who might threaten them? By which means? Whose fears should count? How might one distinguish between sincere fears and faked ones?

The *perception* of security threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks (Brauch 2003, 2005) depends on the world-views or traditions of the analyst and on the mind-set of policy-makers. Three basic views have been distinguished by the English school (Bull 1977, Wight 1991) that of a *Hobbesian* pessimist (realism) where *power* is the key category; a *Kantian* optimist (idealism) where *international law* and *human rights* are crucial; and a *Grotian* pragmatist where *cooperation* is vital (Brauch 2003, 2004). Booth (1979, 1987) argued that “old mind-sets” often have distorted the assessment of “new challenges”. These mind-sets include ethnocentrism, realism, ideological fundamentalism and strategic reductionism, and they “freeze international relations into crude images, portray its processes as mechanistic responses of power and characterize other nations as stereotypes”. Many of these old mind-sets have survived the global contextual change of 1989/1990 (Booth 1998).

4.1. Contextual and conceptual change

Both in the Covenant of the League of Nations (1919) the guarantee of “international peace and international security” and in the United Nations Charter (1945) the goal “to maintain international peace and security” were emphasized. In 1945, “development” and “environment” were no political concepts. The UN Charter distinguished among three security systems:

- (a) a universal system of *collective security* contained in Chapter VI on pacific settlement of disputes (Art. 33-38) and in Chapter VII on “Action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches to the peace and acts of aggression” (Art. 39-50);
- (b) “*regional arrangements or agencies*” for regional security issues in Chapter VIII (Art. 52 to 54), such as the Arab League (1945), OAS (1947) and CSCE/OSCE (1975, 1992); and
- (c) a right of “*individual or collective self-defence*” (WEU, NATO) in Art. 51.

While the first two systems deal with threats to the peace from within, among member states, the third is oriented against an outside threat. They perform three functions: peaceful settlement of disputes, peace enforcement and peacekeeping. Art. 1,1 of the UN Charter calls on its members “to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace”, “to develop friendly relations among nations” and “to achieve international cooper-

¹ The following text is abstracted from: Hans Günter Brauch: “Reconceptualizing security: from national to environmental and human security”, in: *Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems* (Paris: UNESCO; Oxford: Eolss Publishers, 2005); Hans Günter Brauch: “Environmental Dimension of Human Security: Freedom from Hazard Impact”, in: *Intersections*, 2/2005, UNU-EHS Policy Brief.

ation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian nature”. The UN Charter relies on a narrow “nation”-centered concept of “international security” and a concept of “negative” peace, but Art. 1(1), (2), and (3) “indicates that peace is more than the absence of war”.

During the Cold War, collective self-defence prevailed while collective security was paralysed (Brauch/Mesjasz/Møller 1998). After 1990, collective security was temporarily strengthened, but with the failure of the UN to solve the Gulf War (1990-1991) and to cope with the post-Yugoslav conflicts (1991-1999), NATO and the EU emerged as key security institutions.

The legal texts of the Covenant and of the UN Charter focus only on the classic peace and security linkage both in the preamble, in the purposes and principles and with regard to the three tasks: a) pacific settlement of disputes, b) action with respect to threats to the peace, and c) pertaining to regional arrangements. The new tasks of “development” and “environment” are not mentioned in the UN Charter but they have been derived from Chap. IX of the Charter on “international and social cooperation”.

With the widening of the scope of activities to “development” and “environment”, compared to the narrow focus on peace and security linkages in the UN charter, five new dyadic relationships must be added, two of them are linked to security: i) the linkage between security and development, and ii) the linkage between security and environment. Each of the four goals has become an area of analysis of highly specialized research programs in the social science and in international relations: a) peace and conflict research, b) security (war or strategic) studies, c) development studies, and d) environmental studies.

The conceptual quartet relies on four conceptual pillars: a) on the classic Hobbesian “security dilemma” of the Cold War; b) on the “sustainable development” concept suggested by the Brundtland Commission (1987), an two still underdeveloped concepts of c) “sustainable peace” (Annan) and d) on a “survival dilemma” (Brauch 2004) that focuses on the challenges the security and environmental linkages pose for human security (both individual & humankind).

Figure 1: The Conceptual Quartet: Security, Peace, Development and Environment

Research programs in international relations	Conceptual Quartet	Conceptual Linkages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▴ Peace Research ▴ Security Studies ▴ Development Studies ▴ Environment Studies <p>conceptual pillars</p> <p>I: Security dilemma II: Survival dilemma III: Sustainable development IV: Sustain. Peace</p>		<p>L 1: Peace & security</p> <p>L 2: Peace & development</p> <p>L 3: Peace & environment</p> <p>L 4: Development & security</p> <p>L 5: Development & environment</p> <p>L 6: Security & environment</p>

During World War II, a new doctrine of “national security” developed in the US “to explain America’s relationship to the rest of the world” (Yergin 1977). Ever since “national security” has become a guiding principle for US policy. During the Cold War the concepts of internal and national, alliance and international security were used for a bipolar international order in which deterrence doctrines played a major role to prevent a nuclear war. “National” and “alliance security” focused on military and political threats posed by the rival system.

Influenced by the three ideal type world-views of Hobbes, Grotius and Kant and by the mind-sets of policy makers and their advisers, security is a key concept of competing schools of

- a) *war, military, strategic or security studies* from a Hobbesian perspective, and
- b) *peace and conflict research* that has focused on conflict prevention from a Grotian or Kantian view.

The political context for the security concept has fundamentally changed since 1990, and in the US partly after 11 September 2001. Instead of the narrow Hobbesian military security concept, in most post-modern OECD countries an extended or wider security concept was adopted, partly as a recognition of new emerging security challenges, and partly due to legitimate new missions for armed forces in a transition period. During the Cold War, in the West the threat was perceived as coming from the Soviet Union or Communism, in the East as coming from the US or imperialist countries, and in the South coming from former colonial powers and capitalist or socialist countries. The challenges were perceived in the West and the East as primarily of a military and ideological nature but in the East partly also as an economic issue. The vulnerability was often reduced to nuclear forces but also to population centres to a massive nuclear attack, while the concept of vulnerability has also been widened after 1990, referring to all five security dimensions. The concept of risk was fundamentally transformed with Beck's (1986) risk society or world risk society (1998).

The terrorist attack on the US symbols of power in New York and in Washington demonstrated the extreme vulnerability of highly complex developed countries to an unsophisticated attack with carpet cutters by terrorist fundamentalists and the transformation of civil airplanes into weapons killing 3.000 people. The shock of 11 September 2001 and 11 March 2003 illustrates the high vulnerability of critical infrastructure (transport systems: airplanes and trains, but also bridges, dams, nuclear reactors and chemical plants that could release highly toxic material. Thus the events of 11 September 2001 triggered a fundamental rethinking of threats posed by non-state actors in new asymmetric conflicts. However, the new threat legitimated a revival of Cold War mind-sets, a major military build-up, and constraints on civil liberty: impact of laws on homeland security in the US and in some European countries as well.

The events of 11-9 and 9-11 triggered two different and asynchronous reconceptualisations of security: a widening of security after the fall of the Berlin wall and a shrinking in the US and some other countries after the attack on the twin towers, while many other countries – especially in governments dominated by the military or guided by military rationale have never given up their narrow focus on “national military” what was often rather “regime security”.

The global contextual change fostered this reconceptualisation of security both in the political and scientific realm. However, in addition a paradigmatic shift occurred to constructivist and deconstructivist approaches in the social and political sciences, in international relations and the four research programs of peace research, security, development and environmental studies that stressed that perception and ideas structuring perception matter. Thus, the security debate in the early 21st century is influenced by adapted neo-conservative Hobbesian mind-sets and neo-realist perspectives in strategic studies and constructivist approaches in peace, environment and development studies. Thus both contextual political change and paradigmatic shift in the social sciences have impacted on a reconceptualisation of security.

Since 1990 the distance between both schools has narrowed but since 2001 – at least in the US – it has widened again. New inter-paradigm debates relevant for security have emerged between traditional and constructivist approaches and critical security studies. While intensive research has evolved on environment and security linkages and policy efforts on the environmental dimension of security have been launched, the dialogue between the security and the development community is still in the early stage of development.

Since 1990 the UN Security Council decisions on humanitarian interventions and the debate on “environmental” and “human” security have moved beyond the constraints of the classic

peace and security dyad. The Report of the Secretary General's High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (2 December 2004) reflects this widening of the "security" concept pointing to new tasks for the UN system in the 21st century. In the new emerging security consensus, collective security rests on three basic pillars (Synopsis of Report):

Today's threats recognize no national boundaries, are connected, and must be addressed at the global and regional as well as the national levels. No State, no matter how powerful, can by its own efforts alone make itself invulnerable to today's threats. And it cannot be assumed that every State will always be able, or willing, to meet its responsibility to protect its own peoples and not to harm its neighbours (p. 1) ... Differences of power, wealth and geography do determine what we perceive as the gravest threats to our survival and well-being. ... Without mutual recognition of threats there can be no collective security.... What is needed is nothing less than a new consensus ... The essence of that consensus is simple: we all share responsibility for each other's security.

The High-level Panel distinguished among six clusters of threats, ranging from economic and social threats (including poverty, infectious disease and *environmental degradation*, interstate and internal conflict, weapons of mass destruction, terrorism and transnational organized crime. Thus, for the first time "environmental degradation" are listed among the threats confronting the UN that require preventive action "which addresses all these threats". Development "helps combat the poverty, infectious disease and environmental degradation that kill millions and threaten human security". The High-level Panel claims:

53. Environmental degradation has enhanced the destructive potential of natural disasters and in some cases hastened their occurrence. The dramatic increase in major disasters witnessed in the last 50 years provides worrying evidence of this trends. More than two million people were affected by such disasters in the last decade, and in the same period the economic toll surpassed that of the previous four decades combined. If climate change produces more flooding, heat waves, droughts and storms, this pace may accelerate.

The High-level Panel notes that "rarely are environmental concerns factored into security, development or humanitarian strategies" and it points to the lack of effective governance structures to deal with climate change, deforestation and desertification, as well as to the inadequate "implementation and enforcement" of regional and global treaties. In the discussion of the legitimacy of the use of military force, the High-level Panel distinguishes between "harm to State or human security". Two of 101 recommendations deal with environmental issues:

10. States should provide incentives for the further development of renewable energy sources and begin to phase out environmentally harmful subsidies, especially for fossil fuel use and development. (71)
11. We urge Member States to reflect the gap between the promise of the Kyoto Protocol and its performance, reengage on the problem of global warming and begin new negotiations to produce a new long-term strategy for reducing global warming beyond the period covered by the Protocol (2012). (72)

While the High-level Panel mentioned "human security" several times in passing, nevertheless its main focus remained on the "state" as the cause and as a key actor in dealing primarily with military and societal threats. The environmental dimension of human security was noted in § 53 above that explicitly focused on the linkage between climate change and disasters.

4.2. Widening of security dimensions

Since 1990 many authors (Buzan/Wæver/de Wilde 1998) have observed a widening and a deepening of the security concept in post-modern OECD countries, while in the U.S. a military security concept has prevailed. Within the UN and NATO, different security concepts coexist, a Hobbesian state-centered political and military security concept and an extended Grotian concept that includes economic, societal and environmental security dimensions (table 1).

Not only the scope of “*securitisation*” (Wæver 1997) has changed, but also the referent object from a “national” to a “human-centered” security concept, both within the UN system (UNDP 1994; UNESCO 1997, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2003; UNU 2002) and in the academic (peace focused) security community. While “security studies” have returned to a narrow concept of national military security, specialists on environmental change and in peace research have used the concepts of “environmental” and “human” security and their linkages.

Table 1: Vertical Levels and Horizontal Dimensions of Security in North and South (Brauch 2003)

Security dimension ⇒ Level of interaction ↓	Military	Political	Economic	Environmental ↓	Social
Human →			energy, food , health, livelihood threats, challenges and risks may pose a <i>survival dilemma</i> in areas with high vulnerability		
Societal/Community				↓↑	
National	U.S. focus: <i>security dilemma of competing states</i>		European focus (of NATO, EU countries) For many developing countries energy, food , health security		
International/Regional				↓↑	
Global/Planetary →					

In European security discourses an expanded security concept has been used by governments and in scientific debates (Buzan/Wæver/de Wilde 1998). Møller (2003) distinguished a “national” and three expanded security concepts of “societal, human and environmental security”. Oswald (2001) added gender security and introduced a “human and gender” security (HUGE) concept (table 2). Ullman (1983), Mathews (1989) and Myers (1989, 1994) put environmental concerns on the US national security agenda.

Table 2: Expanded Concepts of Security (Møller 2001, 2003; Oswald 2001)

	Reference object (security of whom?)	Value at risk (security of what?)	Source(s) of threat (security from whom or what?)
National Security [political, military dimension]	The State	Sovereignty, territorial integrity	Other states (sub state actors)
Societal security	Nations, societal groups	National unity, identity	(States) Nations, migrants, alien culture
Human security	humankind	Survival, quality of life	State, globalisation, GEC, nature, terrorism
Environmental security	Ecosystem	Sustainability	Humankind
Gender security	Gender relations, indigenous people, minorities	Equality, identity, solidarity	Patriarchy, totalitarian institutions (governments, churches, elites), intolerance

From a realist Hobbesian world-view environmental and human security challenges are not perceived as threats, and often non-existing. From a pragmatic Grotian perspective environmental security challenges expose the societal vulnerability what may lead to a “survival dilemma” (Brauch 2004) for those with a high degree of societal vulnerability that may be most seriously affected by natural (or man-made) environmental hazards. From a Kantian, liberal or constructivist perspective international environmental treaties and regimes pose obligations for governments and peoples.

4.3. Environment and Security Linkages: Environmental Security

Since 1990 gradually a fundamental reconceptualisation of security occurred (Brauch/Grin/Mesjasz et. al. 2006). Since then environmental and security linkages emerged as a topic of the conceptual and policy debate and for international organizations. Below the scientific and the political track of the reconceptualisation of environmental security will be assessed.

4.3.1. Evolution of Environment and Security Linkages in Social Science Research

Brauch distinguished four phases of research on environmental security:

Phase I: In the 1970s and 1980s research focused on environmental impact of wars, with conceptual contributions and proposals by Ullman, Mathews and Myers.

Phase II: During the 1990s, two empirical environmental research projects were pursued by the *Toronto Group* (Homer-Dixon) and by the *Swiss Group* (Bächler/Spillmann).

Phase III: Since the mid-90s a diversification by many research teams using many different methods occurred but hardly any integration of the results into one approach..

A *fourth phase* of environmental security research has been suggested by Dalby (2002) and Brauch (2003) that combines the structural factors from the natural and human dimensions based on the expertise from both sciences with outcomes and conflicts.

During the first phase “there was a need to redefine security and to include a new range of threats” and “there was an acceptance that the object of security was no longer simply the state, but ranges to levels above and below the level of the state” (Lonergan 2002). During the second phase the research teams led by Homer-Dixon and Bächler and Spillmann focused on the interaction between factors of global change, environmental degradation, scarcity and stress and how these factors resulted either in environmentally triggered conflicts or environmental cooperation. During the third phase environmental security studies diversified in many directions with no integration (Brauch 2003).

4.3.2. International Policy Activities Since 1990 in the UN System

Since the 1990s the widening of the security concept has progressed and concepts of “environmental security” (UNEP, OSCE, OECD, UNU, EU), “human security” (UNDP, UNESCO, UNU), “food security” (WHO, World Bank), “energy security” (World Bank, IEA), and “livelihood security” (OECD) have been used. In 1987 President Gorbachev “proposed ecological security as a top priority that *de facto* would serve as a forum for international confidence building” (Brauch 2003: 81-92).

The Brandt-Report (1980) noted that “few threats to peace and survival of the human community are greater than those posed by the prospects of cumulative and irreversible degradation of the biosphere on which human life depends”. The Brundtland Commission (1987: 19) argued that the security concept “must be expanded to include the growing impacts of environmental stress – locally, nationally, regionally, and globally”. The Commission on Global Governance (1995) called for a broader concept of global security for states, people and the planet. It claimed a linkage between environmental deterioration, poverty and underdevelopment as causes of conflict. These reports put the linkage between environmental stress and conflicts and conflict resolution on the political agenda of international organizations.

The Millennium Report of the Secretary General (Annan 2000) mentioned several international organizations that have addressed the linkages between environmental stress and conflicts. The World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg (2002) in its political declaration and plan of implementation referred only to “food security”. UN Secretary General Kofi Annan (2003) pointed to the potential threats posed by environmental

problems and he suggested that the UN system should “build additional capacity to analyse and address potential threats of conflicts emanating from international natural resource disparities”.

UNEP has been active in four areas: a) Disaster Management Branch (DEPI), b) One’s Ozone Action Program (DTIE), c) One’s Post Conflict Assessment Unit (Heaviest 2003), and d) One’s Division of Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA). The Executive Director of UNEP, Klaus Topper (2004), identified a “need for scientific assessments of the link between environment and conflict to promote conflict prevention and peace building”. DEWA launched an “Environment and Conflict Prevention” initiative to stimulate “international efforts to promote conflict prevention, peace, and cooperation through activities, policies, and actions related to environmental protection, restoration, and resources (Lonergan 2004).

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) has dealt with security risks from environmental stress. Among the non-traditional security risks confronting OSCE countries in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, in the Caucasus, in Central Asia and other parts of the former Soviet Union are trans-boundary pollution, shortage of drinking water, disposal of radioactive waste, reduction of human losses in man-made disasters and natural catastrophes, among them several hotspots in the Baltic Sea region, the Balkans, Central Asia, in the Black and Caspian Sea as well as in the Caucasus. The OSCE Economic Forum organized several meetings on environmental security issues (Brauch 2003).

In late 2002, OSCE, UNEP and UNDP launched a joint initiative to promote the use of environmental management as a strategy for reducing insecurity in South-Eastern Europe and in the Caucasus. The results were presented to the 5th ministerial conference in Kiev in May 2003 that adopted an environmental strategy for the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. After Kiev, the ENVSEC Initiative has focused on:

- vulnerability assessment and on monitoring environment and security linkages,
- policy development and implementation,
- institutional development, capacity building and advocacy.

In October 2004 a report on cooperation over environmental risks in the South Caucasus was released that focused on a) environmental degradation and access to natural resources in areas of conflict; b) cross-border water resources, natural hazards and industrial and military legacies and c) population growth and rapid development in major cities.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has addressed the linkages between development, environment and conflicts in several policy statements, such as “Development Assistance, Peace and Development Co-operation of the 21st Century” (OECD/DAC 1997) and in a scoping paper on the economic dimension of environmental security that are reflected in the “Guidelines on Conflict, Peace and Development Co-operation” (OECD/DAC 2001).

The European Union has pursued two strategies for “environmental security”: a) integrating environmental goals into all sectoral policies (*Cardiff process*), including in development, foreign and security policies; and b) stressing conflict prevention and management in its activities in international organizations (UN, OSCE) and for specific regions (Brauch 2003). At the Barcelona European Council in March 2002, a sustainable development strategy was adopted that emphasized the integration of environmental concerns into sectoral policies. The European Council in Seville (June 2002) approved a conflict prevention program that aimed both at short-term prevention and at the root causes of conflict, in its development cooperation with poverty reduction, and in its strategy against terrorism. The European Council meeting in Thessaloniki in June 2003 approved a green strategy of the EU.

In these conceptual, analytical and operational efforts of international organizations on environmental security, so far human security concerns hardly played any role. A separate conceptual debate has evolved both in the social sciences and with international organisations.

4.4. Sectorialisation

Within the UN system and in other international organizations (OECD, IEA), several sectoral security concepts have been used, such as “food security” (FAO 1996), “global health security” (WHO 2002), “energy security” (IEA), and “livelihood security” (OECD 2002). The *food security* concept has been widely used by the FAO (1996) that defined it “as the access for all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life”.

The three key ideas underlying this definition are: the adequacy of food availability (effective supply); the adequacy of food access, i.e. the ability of the individual to acquire sufficient food (effective demand); and the reliability of both. Food insecurity can, therefore, be a failure of availability, access, reliability or some combination of these factors.

For food security, a food system should be characterized according to Barraclough (1991) by:

- the capacity to produce, store and import sufficient food to meet basic needs for all population groups;
- maximum autonomy and self-determination (without implying self-sufficiency), which reduces vulnerability to international market fluctuations and political pressures;
- reliability, such that seasonal, cyclical and other variations in access to food are minimal;
- sustainability, such that the ecological system is protected and improved over time;
- equity, meaning, as a minimum, dependable access to adequate food for all social groups.

Food security does not imply self-sufficiency in food, a good that is unachievable in many arid and semi-arid regions with very high population growth. Food security requires both sufficient food availability (supply) and access to satisfy the demand. In the MENA region this goal can only be achieved by increasing imports of key food commodities (cereals, meat etc.). But this requires increasing income from exports to avoid increases in national debts. The concept of a *health security* has been introduced during a WHO Colloquium on Women’s Health Security on 5 September 1995 in Beijing as encompassing:

all aspects of the basic human right to health. Health security means the guarantee of accessible and affordable health care to all - men, women and children. Its three cornerstones are equity, choice and partnership. In the case of women, this translates into provision and access to information and education; adequate nutrition; freedom from violence; the right to work in safe environments; and access to appropriate health care services. ... Freedom from all forms of violence against women is an essential component of health security. ... WHO believes that only through health security, can women have access to quality health care services, and be sure that their health needs will be met from birth to old age.

The WHO contributes to *Global Health Security* through its Epidemic Alert and Response, via a global partnership focusing on three goals: a) contain known risks, b) respond to the unexpected, and c) improve preparedness.

4.5. Conclusions

Both the global contextual change and a paradigmatic shift within the social sciences towards constructivist approaches have contributed to a reconceptualisation of security. The thinking on security has widened from military and political to economic, societal and environmental dimensions and it has deepened from the nation state as the major referent to the individual or humankind, to society, macro regions and to the global level of analysis. Since 1990 in the research on environmental and security linkages, three stages may be distinguished: a) a

conceptual one, b) an empirical one, and c) a debate going into many different directions with little synthesis.

In the social sciences no consensus exists on the definitions and the goals of human security. This author has argued for a mainstreaming of environmental with human security concepts. In addition, he reviews the sectorialisation of security concepts focusing on energy, food and health security. The debate on a reconceptualising of security has not been limited to Europe and North America, in the new millennium it has spread globally. A global debate on human security has been promoted by UNESCO.

5. Summary of Deliverable Reports in Electronic Form: Attachments

All presentations that have been presented at the three AFES-PRESS GMOSS workshops during 2004 have been posted to the internet and may be downloaded at:

http://www.afes-press.de/html/download_gmooss.html

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6. List of Publications of AFES-PRESS GMOSS Members on Security Concepts

AFES-PRESS GMOSS Senior team: Researchers to be integrated

PD. Dr. habil. Hans Günter Brauch (German), Free University of Berlin, Germany, AFES-PRESS Chairman, AFES-PRESS GMOSS leader, WP 21.000 coordinator:

1. “Desertification - A New Security Challenge for the Mediterranean? Policy agenda for recognising and coping with fatal outcomes of global environmental change and potentially violent societal consequences“, in: Kepner, William; Rubio, José L.; Mouat, David; Pedrazzini, Fausto; Gonzalez, Oscar (Eds.): *Desertification in the Mediterranean Region. A Security Issue* (Dordrecht: Springer, 2005), i.p.
2. with Janos Bogardi: “Global Environmental Change: A Challenge for Human Security – Defining and conceptualising the environmental dimension of human security”, in: Rechkemmer, Andreas (Ed.): *UNEO – Towards an International Environment Organization – Approaches to a sustainable reform of global environmental governance* (Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2005). i.p.
3. “Environmental Dimension of Human Security: Freedom from Hazard Impact”, in: *Intersections*, UNU-EHS Policy Brief, 2/2005, i.p.
4. “Impact of Global Warming and Non-Conventional Water Resources: A conceptual contribution to conflict resolution and long-term conflict avoidance”, in: Hillel Shuval; Hassan Dweick (Eds.): *Water for Life in the Middle East* (Heidelberg: Springer, 2005), submitted for peer review
5. “Potential of solar thermal desalination to defuse water as a conflict issue in the Middle East - Proposal for functional cooperation in the Gulf of Aqaba”: in: Igor Linkov; Benoit Morel (Eds.): *Role of risk assessment in environmental security and emergency Preparedness in the Mediterranean Region* (Dordrecht: Springer, 2005), i.p..
6. *Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities and Risks of the Environmental Dimension of Human Security, Intersections*, in: *Intersections*, UNU-EHS Policy Brief, x/2005.
7. “Four phases of research on environment and security”, in: *Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems* (Paris: UNESCO; Oxford: Eolss Publishers, 2005).
8. “Reconceptualizing security: from national to environmental and human security”, in: *Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems* (Paris: UNESCO; Oxford: Eolss Publishers, 2005).
9. “Environmental threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks”, in: *Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems* (Paris: UNESCO; Oxford: Eolss Publishers, 2005).
10. “The Model: Global Environmental Change and Fatal Outcomes”, in: *Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems* (Paris: UNESCO; Oxford: Eolss Publishers, 2005).

Conference contributions during past 12 months

11. Hans Günter Brauch: Reconceptualising Security in the Social Science and the Security Concept used in EU Publications, GMOSS brainstorming, Schwarzach/St. Veit, Salzburg, 17 Feb. 2005
12. Hans Günter Brauch: Reconceptualising Security in the 21st Century: Facing the Challenges of Global Environmental Change and Globalisation, 22 November 2004, FU Berlin.
13. Hans Günter Brauch: Impact of Global Warming and Non-Conventional Water Resources: Potential of solar thermal desalination to defuse water as a conflict issue - A conceptual contribution to conflict resolution and long-term conflict avoidance, Scientific Paper and Powerpoint Presentation at the Second International Israeli Palestinian Conference: Water for Life in the Middle East, 10th - 14th October 2004, Porto Bello Hotel, Antalya, Turkey. Für die Veröffentlichung der Ergebnisse liegen zwei Einladungen vor:
14. Hans Günter Brauch: Introducing the book project, especially of part II on philosophical, ethical and religious contexts, Introduction of Keynote Speaker at the Third AFES-PRESS-GMOSS workshop, 5th Pan-European Conference on International Relations, The Hague, The Netherlands, 10 September 2004.
15. Hans Günter Brauch: Conceptual quartet: Security linkages with peace, development and environment, Presentation at the Third AFES-PRESS-GMOSS workshop, 5th Pan-European Conference on International Relations, The Hague, The Netherlands, 9 September 2004.

16. Hans Günter Brauch: Introduction: Global Monitoring for Stability & Security (GMOSS) Contributing to GMES, Third AFES-PRESS-GMOSS workshop, 5th Pan-European Conference on International Relations, The Hague, The Netherlands, 9 September 2004.
17. Hans Günter Brauch: The Three Worldviews of Hobbes, Grotius and Kant: Foundations of Modern Thinking on Peace and Security - Contextual Change and Reconceptualisation of Security, Opening speech at the Third AFES-PRESS-GMOSS workshop, 5th Pan-European Conference on International Relations, The Hague, The Netherlands, 8 September 2004.
18. Hans Günter Brauch: Landscape Ecology and Environmental Security, Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities and Risks - Common and Differentiated Trends in the Mediterranean During the 21st Century, Keynote speech at the NATO CCMS Pilot Study, Use of Landscape Sciences for Environmental Assessment, Pilot Study Meeting at Lecce (Italy), 5-9 September 2004, Linkages among Landscape Assessment, Quality of Life and Environmental Security.
19. Hans Günter Brauch: "Climate Change and Long-term Impacts in the Mediterranean Region. Environmental Security, Conflicts and Conflict Avoidance", Speech in Session VII: Commitments, Mechanisms and Political Challenge of UNFCCC, Ankara Climate Change Conference, 1-3 September 2004, The Republic of Turkey, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, UNDP (text to be added later).
20. Hans Günter Brauch: Global Monitoring for Stability & Security (GMOSS): Contributing to GMES, Book Project: Reconceptualising Security, 40th Anniversary Conference of IPRA, Peace and Conflict in a Time of Globalisation, Sopron, Hungary, 5-9 July 2004, 6 July 2004, 14:00 - 15:30: Water and Security, Joint Session of the IPRA Commissions on Environment, Security and Global Political Economy
21. Hans Günter Brauch: Global Monitoring for Stability & Security (GMOSS): Contributing to GMES, Book Project: Reconceptualising Security, 40th Anniversary Conference of IPRA, Peace and Conflict in a Time of Globalisation, Sopron, Hungary, 5-9 July 2004, 6 July 2004, 14:00 - 15:30: Water and Security, Joint Session of the IPRA Commissions on Environment, Security and Global Political Economy
22. Hans Günter Brauch: From Sussex to Sopron IPRA Security Commission: (1986-2004), 40th Anniversary Conference of IPRA, Peace and Conflict in a Time of Globalisation, Sopron, Hungary, 5-9 July 2004, 6 July 2004, 16:00 - 17:30: Reconceptualising Security, Survival Dilemma and Alternative Security Strategies, Joint Session of the Commissions on Environment, Security and Global Political Economy
23. Hans Günter Brauch: From a Hobbesian Security to a Grotian Survival Dilemma, 40th Anniversary Conference of IPRA, Peace and Conflict in a Time of Globalisation, Sopron, Hungary, 5-9 July 2004, 6 July 2004, 16:00 - 17:30: Reconceptualising Security, Survival Dilemma and Alternative Security Strategies, Joint Session of the Commissions on Environment, Security and Global Political Economy
24. Hans Günter Brauch: Global Environmental and Climate Change and Conflicts: Towards a Peace Research Agenda for Environmental Conflict Avoidance in the 21st Century, 40th Anniversary Conference of IPRA, Peace and Conflict in a Time of Globalisation, Sopron, Hungary, 5-9 July 2004, Friday, 9 July 2004, 11:00 - 12:30 Plenary: Peace and Ecology.
25. Hans Günter Brauch: „Global Change and Environmental Conflict Avoidance Towards a Research and Policy Agenda”, 9-12 May 2004, The Hague Conference on Environment, Security and Sustainable Development.
26. Hans Günter Brauch: "Climate Change, Natural Disasters and Conflicts in the Mediterranean", Global Disaster Information Network, GDIN Conference 2004, Washington, D.C., 26-29 March 26 2004, U.S. Department of State and Hilton Hotel, Alexandria, SESSION 23c: Regional Cooperation - A comparative View, Latin America, the Caribbean, Europe and the Mediterranean, Saturday, 27 March.
27. Hans Günter Brauch: Abrupt Climate Change and Conflicts: Security Implications from a European Perspective - Hobbesian vs. Grotian Analyses, Talk & discussion organized by the Washington Office of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, 29 March 2004, 12-2pm, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, The Choate Room, 1779 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC.
28. Hans Günter Brauch: Book Presentation: Security and Environment in the Mediterranean - Conceptualisation Security and Environmental Conflicts hosted by the Henry Stimson Center, Washington, DC, 30 March 2004, 2-4 pm

29. Hans Günter Brauch: Security and Environment in the Mediterranean. Long-term Human and Environmental Security Challenges for the Eastern Mediterranean during the 21st Century at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Environmental Change and Security Project Washington, D.C, 31 March, 10-11.30, Event Summary by Green / Parker
30. Hans Günter Brauch: Introduction: EU-Network of excellence on security: Global Monitoring for Stability and Security (GMOSS) - AFES-PRESS contribution on Reconceptualising of security, ISA convention in Montreal, 19 März 2004.
31. Hans Günter Brauch: Reconceptualising Security: A Contribution to the Fourth Phase of Research on Human and Environmental Security and Peace (HESP)
32. Hans Günter Brauch: Reconceptualising Security in the 21st Century. Facing the Challenges of Global Environmental Change and Globalisation, Opening remarks to Seminar, 21.-23.2.2005
33. Hans Günter Brauch: Reconceptualising Security: Relevance for GMOSS?, GMOSS Meeting Consolidated Security Concept Goldegg / Salzburg February 17.2. – 18.2.2005

Assoc. Prof. Dr. habil. Czeslaw Mesjasz (Polish), Economic Univ. of Cracow, Poland, deputy AFES-PRESS chairman board, deputy AFES-PRESS GMOSS team leader

Publication (indirectly, yet related)

1. Mesjasz Czesław: “Theories of Corporate Governance”, in: Dobija Mieczysław, Martin Susan, eds., General Accounting Theory. Towards Balancing the Society, Leon Koźmiński Academy of Economy and Entrepreneurship, Warsaw 2004, pp. 353-372.

Conference papers under auspices of the GMOSS

2. Mesjasz Czeslaw, Security as a Property of Social Systems, paper presented at the Convention of International Studies Association (ISA), Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 17– 20 March 2004.
3. Mesjasz Czeslaw, Security as an Analytical Concept, paper presented at the 5th Pan-European Conference on International Relations, The Hague, 9 – 11 September 2004.
4. Mesjasz Czeslaw, Economic Security, paper presented at the 40th Anniversary Conference of International Peace Research Association (IPRA), Sopron, Hungary, 5 - 9 July 2004.

Other papers (directly related)

5. Mesjasz Czeslaw, Security as Property of Complex Social Systems, paper presented at the International Conference on Complex Systems organized by the New England Complex Systems Institute (NECSI), Boston, MA, 16 May 2004 – 21 May 2004.

Other papers (indirectly related)

6. Mesjasz Lidia, Mesjasz Czesław, Strategie przedsiębiorstwa na rynku międzynarodowym w warunkach globalizacji (Corporate Strategy under the Conditions of Globalization – in Polish), Zeszyty Naukowe AE Kraków (Scientific Papers of the Cracow University of Economics), no 639, 2004, pp. 109-128.
7. Mesjasz Czeslaw, Malkus Tomasz, Development of Democratic Governance in the Countries of Transition: The Case of Poland, paper presented at the Conference “Integrated Governance: Linking Up Government, Business & Civil Society”, Monash University Prato Centre, Prato, Italy, 25 – 26 October 2004.

Prof. Dr. John Grin (Dutch), University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands, deputy AFES-PRESS chairman

GMOSS sponsored Conference presentations

1. John Grin, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands: Security and (late) modernity, Presentation at the third AFES-PRESS workshop in The Hague.

AFES-PRESS GMOSS Junior team: Ph.D. Candidates to be integrated

Stefan Hintermeier (German), Free University of Berlin, political science

1. Stefan Hintermeier: “Reconceptualisation of Security in the European Union since 1990”, chapter to be submitted for peer review in: Hans Günter Brauch, John Grin, Czeslaw Mesjasz, Navnita

Chadha Behera, Béchir Chourou, Ursula Oswald Spring, P. H. Liotta, Patricia Kamari-Mbote (Eds.): *Globalisation and Environmental Challenges: Reconceptualising Security in the 21st Century* (Berlin – Heidelberg – New York – Hong Kong – London – Milan – Paris – Tokyo: Springer-Verlag, October 2006)

**Annabelle Houdret (German), German-French Ph.D. in political science,
Free University of Berlin and Paris VIII with a German and French thesis adviser;**

GMOSS sponsored Conference presentations

1. Houdret, Annabelle: [Free University of Berlin & Paris VIII: Water scarcity and conflict - a matter of institutional sustainability](#), Presentation at the second AFES-PRESS workshop in Sopron.
2. Annabelle Houdret, Free University of Berlin & Paris VIII: Water as a security concern: Conflict or Cooperation? Presentation at the third AFES-PRESS workshop in The Hague.

**Fabien Nathan (French), Graduate Institute of Development Studies (IUED) and
NCCR-NS/IP8, Geneva, sociology.**

1. Nathan, F., Nikitina, E. and ISDR, “Natural Disasters and Human Security”, in GECHS, *Global Environmental Change and Human Security*, Chapter 12, Westview Press, Boulder, 2005.
2. Nathan, F. (2005), “La gestion des risques de catastrophe naturelle au niveau global : cohérences et incohérences d’un domaine en constitution”, working paper, Geneva, IUED and NCCR-NS/IP8. www.nccr-ip8.org

Conference Contributions to AFES-PRESS GMOSS meetings

5. 5th Pan-European Conference on International Relations, The Hague, Netherlands, September 2004 : « Water-related risks as insecurity »
4. International Peace Research Association, Sopron, Hungary, July 2004 : « Too Much Water in Cities : a Growing Security Problem, and How to Understand It »
5. International Studies Association, Montréal, Canada, March 2004 : « Disaster and Human Security »

**Mara Tignino (Italian), Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva,
international law.**

GMOSS sponsored Conference presentations

1. Mara Tignino (Italy), Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva: The legal response to the world's water crisis, Presentation at the second AFES-PRESS workshop in Sopron
2. Mara Tignino, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva: Reflections on the Legal Regime of Water during Armed Conflicts, Presentation at the third AFES-PRESS workshop in The Hague.

Associated Mediterranean partners (not GMOSS funded)

**Prof. Dr. Bechir Chourou (Tunisian), University of Tunis, Tunisia,
co-editor and authors of both books**

GMOSS sponsored Conference presentations

1. Bechir Chourou (University of Tunis, Tunisia; GMOSS partner): The Concept of Human Security in the Arab World, Presentation at the first AFES-PRESS workshop in Montreal
2. Bechir Chourou (University of Tunis, Tunisia; GMOSS partner): Human security in the Maghreb, Presentation at the third AFES-PRESS workshop in The Hague.

**Prof. Dr. Mohammed El-Sayed Selim (Egyptian), University of Cairo (on leave),
University of Kuwait, author of two chapters on environmental and energy security**

GMOSS related publications on security concepts

GMOSS sponsored Conference presentations

1. Mohammed El-Sayed Selim (Cairo, Egypt; GMOSS partner): The Concept of Environmental Security in the Arab World, Presentation at the first AFES-PRESS workshop in Montreal
2. Mohammed El-Sayed Selim (Cairo, Egypt) and Abdullah Sahar Mohammad (Kuwait): Energy Security: A political and economic security perspective from the Arab world, Presentation at the third AFES-PRESS workshop in The Hague.

Associated Editorial partners (not GMOSS funded)

Dr. Navnita Chadha Behera (Indian), Reader, University of Delhi, India

GMOSS sponsored Conference presentations

1. Navnita Behera Chadha, Univ. of Delhi, India: Security in the New Millennium: A South Asian Debate or Peace and Security: An Alternative Formulation in the Post-Cold War Era, Presentation at the third AFES-PRESS workshop in The Hague.

Prof. Dr. Ursula Oswald Spring (Mexican), Centro de Investigaciones Multidisciplinarias (CRIM), National University of Mexico (UNAM), Mexico

GMOSS related publications on security concepts

GMOSS sponsored Conference presentations

1. Ursula Oswald (Mexico), National University, Mexico: Water and its security in semi-arid environment, Presentation at the second AFES-PRESS GMOSS workshop in Sopron
2. Ursula Oswald, Univ. of Mexico, UNAM, CRIM, Mexico, former minister of environment, Morelos, Mexico, former president of the International Peace Research Association (IPRA): Peace, environment and security: A gender perspective from the Third World - IPRA 40 years after Groningen
3. Ursula Oswald, Univ. of Mexico, UNAM, CRIM, Mexico: Human Security in Latin America with special emphasis in Mexico, Presentation at the third AFES-PRESS workshop in The Hague.

Prof. Dr. P. H. Liotta (American), Executive Director, Pell Center for International Relations and Public Policy, Newport, Rhode Island

GMOSS related publications on security concepts

3. P.H. Liotta: *Security Dialogue (Oslo, Norway)*: "Through the Looking Glass: Creeping Vulnerabilities and the Re-ordering of Security" (forthcoming, Volume 37, Number 1, March 2005);
4. "In Search of Meaning: Human Security and Notes toward a Definition of" [by special invitation] (Volume 35, Number 3, September 2004): 362-363.

GMOSS sponsored Conference presentations

5. P.H. Liotta: "An Uncertain Trinity: Ethics, Interests, and Human Security," 45th Annual International Studies Association, Montreal, Quebec, 19 March 2004.
6. P.H. Liotta: "Alternative Security Futures," 5th Pan-European International Relations Conference, Nederlands Congres-Centrum, The Hague, 11 September 2004.

Contribution of FOI, WP 21.000

1. Ingemar Dorfer (FOI, Sweden; GMOSS): Old and New Security Threats to Europe, March 2004
2. Ingemar Dorfer (FOI, Sweden; GMOSS): Old and New Security Threats to Europe, 1 March 2005

Contribution of others from GMOSS

1. Ola Dahlman (Stockholm, Sweden; GMOSS member): Trust and Confidence as Basis for Security, Presentation at the first AFES-PRESS workshop in Montreal
2. Philippe Steeghs, TNO, The Hague: Space-based remote sensing Applications for non-military security issues, Presentation at the third AFES-PRESS workshop in The Hague.
3. Iain Shepherd, JRC, GMOSS Science Coordinator: GMOSS and GMES: Application of remote sensing for security decision-making in the wider European Union

7. Basic Policy Documents on Security of Relevance for GMOSS

The scientific effort to reconceptualise security focuses addresses three levels of analysis:

- a. the scientific, academic conceptual debate on security
- b. the political efforts by the United Nations, its subsidiary organisations
- c. as well as the political efforts of the European Union and its three organs: The European Commission, European Council and Council and the European Parliament

All three are of relevance for WP 21.000 and for GMOSS as a whole. In late January 2005, the new Commission of the European Communities has outlined its goals related to security in the following political documents:

1. Commission of the European Communities: **Strategic Objectives 2005-2009, Europe 2010: A Partnership for European Renewal: Prosperity, Solidarity and Security – Communication from the President in agreement with Vice-President Wallström**, 26.1.2005, COM(2005) 12 final
2. Commission of the European Communities: **Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: Annual Policy Strategy for 2005**: 25.1.2005, COM(2004) 133 final
3. Commission of the European Communities: **Commission Work Programme for 2005**. Communication from the President in agreement with Vice-President Wallström, 26.1.2005, COM(2005) 15 final
4. Commission of the European Communities: **Roadmaps: Commission Work Programme 2005: Security, pp. 118-2005**.

Key Documents of the European Council

5. Here the Presidential Conclusions of Irish and Dutch Presidencies (2004) are relevant
6. Furthermore, the decisions of the monthly general affairs council of the foreign ministries should be taken into account

Key Documents of the High Representative of the Council

for Foreign and Security Policy, Javier Solana

7. **The European security strategy** - approved by European Council in Brussels, 12 December, 2003

Key Documents on GMES

8. Commission of the European Communities: Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council. Global Monitoring for Environment and Security

(GMES): Establishing a GMES capacity by 2008 (Action Plan (2004-2008), 3.2.2004, COM (2004) 65 final

9. ESA, European Commission: Global Monitoring for Environment and Security. Final Report for the GMES Initial Period (2001-2003), 10 February 2004

Additional Documents

10. United Nations, Report of the Secretary General's High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change: **A more secure world – Our shared responsibility**, 2 December 2004
11. Report of the Group of Personalities in the field of Security Research
12. A Human Security Doctrine for Europe: The Barcelona Report of the Study Group on Europe's Security Capabilities

8. Planning Ahead: Next 18 Months: March 2005-August 2006 WP 21000: Security Concepts and Threats

All activities by AFES-PRESS are done exclusively in the framework of GMOSS and do not belong to the regular teaching and research duties of the AFES-PRESS GMOSS members at the universities in Amsterdam, Berlin and Cracow of their Ph.D. candidates at the universities of Berlin, Paris VIII and Geneva. AFES-PRESS has no other government funded project on security concepts and threats. In the Technical Annex (TA) the task of AFES-PRESS is limited to *security concepts* while the task of FOI has been to cover security threats.

FOI has been invited to be a co-editor and contributor to our 2 volume publication. Due to lack of resources FOI does not contribute to these publications. The representative of FOI, Wilhelm Unge informed us on 17 December 2004 by Email after several requests to submit the planned contributions of FOI for the next 18 months:

Our preliminary proposition for the next 18 months is that we will focus solely on gaming and leave aside security policy issues on a conceptual level. This means that we will have even fewer areas of coordination than before.

This implies that the FOI deliverables under the TA, p. 47 for 12 (part 3,4) and 18 months (part 2) have not been delivered as previously announced. During the first 6 months FOI delivered a brief paper that is available at: http://www.afes-press.de/pdf/Doerfer_Mont_9.pdf. AFES-PRESS is willing to take over *security threats* but this will require additional funding.

The book project on *security concepts* was launched after the GMOSS contract entered into force as a GMOSS activity (see at: http://www.afes-press.de/html/download_gmoss.html). GMOSS does not pay for the research time of some 200 authors from five continents. So far GMOSS does not reimburse any office expenditures and travel costs of the three female contributors from India, Kenya and Mexico related to this GMOSS product. In its original plan of activities AFES-PRESS members did not refer to gaming as its GMOSS activity. However, in addition to the specified tasks AFES-PRESS has contributed to the gaming activity with critiques of scenarios and research based proposals for alternative scenarios (see attachments).

All proposed activities for the next 18 months are additional research activities

Implementation of legal obligations under TA

All activities of AFES-PRESS are in strict compliance with our legal obligations under the Technical Annex (P. 46-48). According to TA p. 17: AFES-PRESS, WP 21.000 and the Consortium are committed to a publication on **reconceptualising security** "which will contribute to the EU's efforts to develop its common Foreign and Security Policy".

The Consortium is also committed to (TA, p. 17): “**develop a hierarchy of threats – ranging from softer threats to those arising from weapons of mass destruction and terrorists**”. After the withdrawal of FOI on 17 December 2004, AFES-PRESS is willing to take over this task (which does not belong to its legal obligations) provided that the needed resources are made available during the next planning period. To be able to take over this additional crucial task, AFES-PRESS requests for the next planning period starting in March 2005:

- three additional positions of full researchers
- three additional positions for Ph.D. candidates

A decision must be made by FOI if it still intends to submit its reports for the first twelve months (September 2004-February 2005) under the TA, p. 47: a) Case studies on the missile threats to Europe; and b) A preliminary assessment of the terrorist WMD threat. In case FOI is unable to do so, the Executive Council should make a proposal to the Governing Board as to who is responsible for these tasks and from which funds they are to be financed.

Contribution to Integration

1. All workshops have been open to all GMOSS members. The book to arise from our primary task has been open to all GMOSS members. There will be contributions from other GMOSS work packages than WP 21.000 (e.g. by the GMOSS research coordinator).
2. AFES-PRESS has actively contributed to the **gaming group** as:
 - A co-author of the concept paper of the scoping group;
 - Two detailed critiques of its senior and junior teams on the scientific weaknesses of the scenario for the first game on 8 November 2004 and orally after the gaming.
3. AFES-PRESS has extended an invitation to the GMOSS coordinator and training coordinator that Ph.D. candidates from the GMOSS network are permitted to participate free of any fee at the graduate seminar of PD Dr. Hans Günter Brauch, at the **Otto-Suhr-Institute for Political Science of the Free University of Berlin** on the topic of WP 21.000: **Reconceptualising Security: 21.2.-23.2. 2005, 9.00-18.00, Room 21-E at OSI.**
4. AFES-PRESS has contributed actively to rewriting a proposal by the Training Coordinator for a Marie Curie Project (GEMOSEC) in order to strengthen the social science component of the proposal..

Proposals for Integration in the Next 18 Months

During the next 18 Months (month 13 to 30 of 48 months) AFES-PRESS is willing to contribute to the gaming effort by providing its scientific expertise with regard to the **methodological foundation and the research basis of selected scenarios**. However, the task to prepare and to implement the games will remain with other consortial partners who will be paid for the task of gaming. During and after the GMOSS workshop on 8-10 November AFES-PRESS submitted four proposals for integration during the next 18 months:

- a) for a GMOSS Workshop: Earthquake in Istanbul (**Attachment 10**)
- b) Houdret, Tignino, Nathan: Comments of the “Junior Team” of the AFES-PRESS Research Group on the simulation game for the 1st GMOSS Brussels meeting, November 2004, and proposal for future activities (**Attachment 8**)
- c) A proposal for a 4th AFES-PRESS GMOSS workshop with the: First Global International Studies Conference at Bilgi University, 24- 27 August 2005: **Security Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities & Risks (Attachment 14, 15, 17)**
- d) A proposal for a 5th AFES-PRESS GMOSS workshop during the 6th Open Meeting of the International Human Dimensions Programme, 9-13 October 2005: **Security Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities & Risks (Attachment 16, 17)**
- e) For an overall GMOSS workshop on its goal: “security” and on “security threats” in 2006.

Most GMOSS workshops listed on the GMOSS website during 2004 had fewer partners from GMOSS. If the **same rules apply to all GMOSS members** then the following conclusion may be **logically deduced** that the “sufficiency” **criterium of our EC officer** is fulfilled: [if there will be a **sufficient number of presenters from the consortium**].

**Integration goals for workshops and a book on:
Security Threats, Challenges, Vulnerability and Risks**

At the request of our workshop coordinator on the integration goals of the workshops:

Our integration objective is to produce a high quality book. **It was contained in my letter of 19 November: GMOSS should position itself as a leading network of excellence in security research with high academic standards.** GMOSS could contribute to raising awareness in the social sciences for the expertise in the technical fields. AFES-PRESS offers its expertise in producing high-quality scientific books. All work packages should be represented in the book that will be published by Springer as a volume of GMOSS publications in its new Hexagon Series (http://www.afes-press.de/html/bk_book_of_year.html).

The integration goals were clearly stated in the invitation to all consortial members of 19.11.:

the cooperation between the natural and social sciences is not always easy and often **what natural scientists expect social scientists cannot deliver** if they do not want to misuse their competence to set the agenda according to their own specific preferences. **Thus, if we avoid a debate on basic security concepts within GMOSS we will hardly be able to perform our mission.**

Interdisciplinary cooperation and integration requires **mutual listening and learning**. The comments of the reviewers - none of them is a social scientist - also reflect this difficulty in transdisciplinary communication. The social scientists cannot provide that easy simple matrix the remote sensor specialists then use in order to know for which threat to look for. These hierarchies of military, diplomatic, economic, societal, environmental (dimensions of security), as well as human, societal, national, regional or global (referents of security) threats, challenges, vulnerabilities, and risks are **always the result of a social process, or of a scientific discourse that cannot be delegated to a work package or a gaming group**. Otherwise you just get one specific individual view that is reflected in a very specific scenario for gaming. This was the point we tried to make on 8 November in Brussels. It is also not possible to offer you **one representative glossary of terms or concepts. This may have been possible in the regimes where one doctrine or theory prevailed (e.g. in Eastern Europe prior to 1989)**. This was also an expectation of the teachers in East Germany I trained in 1993/1994 in Erfurt who were accustomed in their training to just one official view or one authoritative definition. However, this is only possible in authoritarian regimes.

Again the four key concepts of **threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks** are used differently, e.g. the vulnerability concepts in the climate change community differ significantly from those in the disaster community. To contribute to such a mutual learning process across disciplinary boundaries, **AFES-PRESS has prepared a concept paper that fully reflects the proposals for integration the reviewers requested**. The goal is that this **transdisciplinary workshop** should lead to a **multi- and inter-disciplinary book** that meets **highest academic standards** and that is written in a style that the other community can benefit from these texts. **Such a book does not exist** that could bridge the gap between the remote sensing and the security community in the social sciences. However, this requires from both communities to write differently, i.e. for both communities to reach readers on the other side.²

We propose that this **multidisciplinary approach** should be reflected in the **organisation committee** for this workshop and in the **composition of the co-editors**. Our core team of five colleagues from our previous team of co-editors from five countries have already volunteered to invest a lot of their unfunded research time in such a challenging effort. **We suggest to add one or two colleagues from the remote sensing community within GMOSS**, in addition one colleague from Turkey and one from Jordan who is the director of a major institute of the Royal Scientific Society to reflect the promised co-funding by NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue Programme.

In response to this invitation of 19 November a total of 7 GMOSS partners indicated their interest to contribute to this integration effort in writing. As of 19 December a total of 15

² In the US, the National Research Council, published a book in 1998 that did not specifically address security issues: Diana Liverman, Emilio F. Moran, Ronald R. Rindfuss, Paul C. Stern (Eds.): *People and Pixels. Linking Remote Sensing and Social Science* (Washington: National Academy Press, 1998).

GMOSS members plan to participate. Additional GMOSS members are welcome to contribute to the book to be published in 2007/2008.

There will be four co-organisers of the proposed fourth AFES-PRESS GMOSS workshop in Istanbul, 24-27 August 2005:

1. PD Dr. Hans Günter Brauch, Free University of Berlin, AFES-PRESS, GMOSS
2. Ass. Prof. Dr. Yasemin Biro, Istanbul Technical University, Turkey.
3. Prof. Dr. Ursula Oswald, UNAM, Mexico
4. Prof. Dr. Bechir Chourou, University of Tunis, AFES-PRESS, GMOSS

The proposal for this proposed AFES-PRESS GMOSS workshop in the framework of the First Global International Studies Conference must be submitted in January 2005. The time schedule of the organiser of the global event does not permit to wait until mid March 2005.

In the meantime an editorial committee of nine colleagues has been formed for the third AFES-PRESS GMOSS book, five representing GMOSS (AFES-PRESS and JRC):

1. Hans Günter Brauch, AFES-PRESS, **GMOSS**;
2. Czeslaw Mesjasz, AFES-PRESS, **GMOSS**;
3. John Grin, AFES-PRESS, **GMOSS**;
4. Ursula Oswald, UNAM, Mexico [former Minister of Environment of Morelos],
5. Peter Liotta, Director, Pell Center, USA [Lt. Col. USAF, ret.],
6. Iain Shepherd, UK. **GMOSS**
7. Yasemin Biro, Turkey [EU candidate country],
8. Bassam Hayek, Jordan [director, Institute of Environment, Royal Scient. Society];
9. Bechir Chourou, Tunisia, AFES-PRESS, **GMOSS**;

Based on their scientific freedom, guaranteed by the national constitutions of 25 EU member states and the new European Constitution signed by the heads of states in Rome in October 2004, the editors plan to invite for Forewords to this third GMOSS book by high-level representatives from the European Commission and the Council.

Proposed Change in Task of WP 21.000

Present (first 12 months): Security Concepts (AFES-PRESS) and Threats (FOI)

Future (remaining 36 months):

Security Concepts and Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities and Risks

As one of only two consortial partners within GMOSS representing the social sciences (AFES-PRESS, Swisspeace), AFES-PRESS is willing to pursue this expanded goal either alone or in cooperation with Swisspeace or other GMOSS partners provided that additional financial resources will be made available to cover the key new task of “security threats”.

Proposed Staff Changes

The willingness to take over the task within GMOSS to deal with “security threats” is based on the following condition that this proposal is approved.

- a) expansion of its staff by 2 to 3 full researchers associated with AFES-PRESS from Greece, Turkey and Hungary.
- b) addition of 3 Ph.D. candidates in the social sciences (one from France and Germany)

The CVs for these four or five colleagues will be made available when all other GMOSS members are requested to submit this information.

Contribution to other Work Packages

Depending on the decision of the enlargement of its staff AFES-PRESS plans to contribute to the following additional tasks:

- contribution to gaming: sole goal of WP 21.100
- joint activities with WP 21.100 and 21.200 to be developed in 2006 and in response to requests by WP 21.200, e.g. on: "Drawing on social science research on crisis" It is possible to develop jointly with WP 21.200 in February 2006 a graduate seminar for all four universities in Berlin (Free Univ., Technical Univ., Humboldt Univ., Potsdam Univ.) that will also be open to Ph.D. candidates from GMOSS free of any university fees.
- WP 20400: Contribution to Treaty Monitoring (if there is interest, by a new member)
- WP 20500: Early Warning of Disasters (if there is interest, by a new member).

Mosbach, Cracow 26 February 2005, AFES-PRESS, WP 21.000,

Hans Günter Brauch, Free Univ. of Berlin,
AFES-PRESS chair, AFES-PRESS GMOSS coordinator, WP 21.000 coordinator

Czeslaw Mesjasz, Cracow Univ. of Economics,
deputy AFES-PRESS chair and deputy AFES-PRESS GMOSS coordinator

Postscriptum (13 March 2004)

Due to the proposal of the Executive Committee to restructure the socio-political work package and to integrate the early warning work package into the socio-economic realm, AFES-PRESS and Swisspeace proposed a new work package on: **Security concepts, early warning and conflict prevention**, to which 2 colleagues of JRC have been invited to join because both have either worked or will work with one of the two new partners.

Email Brauch, 13.3..2005 14:53 to: Shepherd, Burnley, Krummenacher, Becher, Lotz-Iwen:

Our proposal is a functional differentiation reflecting the different goals, audiences and mind-sets within GMOSS and the social sciences with a goal to optimise scientific output based on joint scientific interests.

- a) new WP 21.000: AFES-PRESS, swisspeace, JRC: **Security concepts, early warning and conflict prevention** (interface to the social science research community on peace and security issues and to the RS community within GMOSS interested in basic social science research and in a wide security concept)
- b) new WP 21.100 (or 21.300): Kings, TNO, RWA, JRC: **Issues and priorities for European security** (AFES-PRESS as an observer) as the interface between basic social science research, war/strategic studies and the needs of the application WPs of the RS experts. Communicating results is a different task than doing basic research with the goal to produce new results.
- c) old WP 21.200 **Responding to Crises** (AFES-PRESS as an observer)
- d) new WP 21.300: **Gaming, as an integrating activity of all WPs** (AFES-PRESS as an observer)

The new WP 21.100 (or 21.300) could act as an interface between the military security world (working with classified material) and the technical community within GMOSS, interpreting and translating the basic research WP 21.000 is doing to the specific needs of the other WPs.

Swedish Defense Research Establishment (FOI)
SE-172 90 Stockholm, Sweden
Wilhelm Unge, FOI, GMOSS-team for WP 21.000

Part 2: FOI Scientific Progress Report

Apart from re-conceptualizing security an important part of the work in WP 21000 is to elucidate which threats, vulnerabilities, risks and challenges may be monitored by remote sensing. Remote sensing should also serve the purpose of reducing these threats, vulnerabilities, risks and challenges.

An obvious point of departure for an analysis of *threats* is the current security strategies, doctrines etc, which have been adopted by the European Union. In an FOI paper the current security threats as outlined in the EU Security Strategy (the so-called Solana Strategy³) are analysed against the background of the British diplomat Robert Cooper's classification of societies.⁴ This paper intends to set the ground for further work along these lines as envisioned by the members of the socio-political work packages.

Cooper divides the world into pre-modern, modern and post-modern states.⁵ Most countries in the developing world belong to the pre-modern category, the USA and Russia, for example, belong to the modern world and the EU member states belong to the post-modern world.

The military threats to Europe come from all the three worlds, the pre-modern, the modern and the post-modern world. Because of the protection of the USA the traditional threats of the modern world, i.e. of armed aggression, seem to have disappeared for a long time to come. In post-modern Europe many Europeans speak of challenges where Americans see threats. However, the post-modern state may fail exactly because of threats.

According to the EU Security Strategy the military and political threats are: terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, regional conflicts, state failure and organised crime. The threats are obviously related to each other and one can lead to another. Thus regional conflict can lead to state failure where organized crime flourishes. Organized crime can escalate into terrorism. The greatest threat to the world community is now terrorists armed with weapons of mass destruction.

In Europe some states are more vulnerable to some threats than others. The response has been uneven, depending on the urgency, resources and interest. Much coordination remains to be established. In many cases the bilateral cooperation and coordination between the United States and individual European nations is better than within Europe itself. Much work remains before the handling of these important policy issues are integrated in the Common Foreign and Security Policy of Europe. The new constitution (article 43) proclaims solidarity in the view of man made disasters and terrorism.

FOI has also provided an analysis of the threat emanating from terrorists armed with weapons of mass destruction (WMD), one of the current key threats according to the EU security

³ *A Secure Europe in a Better World*, Brussels, December 12, 2003.

⁴ Ingemar Dörfer, "Old and New Security Threats to Europe", FOI, GMOSS 12-months deliverable in WP 21000, 1 March 2005.

⁵ Robert Cooper: *The Breaking of Nations. Order and Chaos in the Twenty-First Century*, London: Atlantic Books 2003.

strategy.⁶ This paper is not exhaustive in the sense that it provides an analysis of how remote sensing could contribute to the reduction of this threat. Rather, it is limited to the problem of terrorists' intentions and capability to come into possession of WMD. The analysis forms the baseline for further elucidation among GMOSS partners if and how remote sensing could be effective in monitoring non-state actors with WMD aspirations.

The analysis concludes that historically terrorists have been very conservative in their choice of methods. CBRN (chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear) substances have been used only in a negligible part of all known terrorist attacks. The CBRN attacks recorded during the last forty years should be characterised as CBRN criminality rather than CBRN terrorism. At the same time more terrorist organisations have both the organisational and economic strength as well as the intention to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD). A number of technical restrictions still hinder terrorists' large scale and advanced use of CBRN warfare agents. Terrorist attacks with crude delivery means and CBRN substances of industrial quality are more likely. However, the continuing proliferation of WMD and related know-how and materials is worrying.

In the WP 21100 *Reducing Threats* a more conceptual paper on non-proliferation and remote sensing has been produced. It explores which counter- and non-proliferation objectives in the EU strategy against WMD could be supported by remote sensing. That analysis also touches upon the issue of monitoring non-state actors. In the six-months report DLR reported advanced in change detection techniques that would open the possibility of monitoring individual cars for security applications.⁷ This could mean that remote sensing could be used for monitoring not only state actors, but also non-state actors such as terrorists.

In addition to the above mentioned analyses FOI has devoted some of its resources in WP 21000 to gaming activities. This change of course was reported in the GMOSS 6-months report. FOI together with OD (WP 10500 Games and Scenarios) and WP 21200 Responding to Crises worked out two scenarios, which were played at the global GMOSS workshop in November 2004. The after-game report can be found on the GMOSS website.⁸

Wilhelm Unge

Stockholm, 9 March 2005, Email 13.37

⁶ Wilhelm Unge, "Terrorists and Weapons of Mass Destruction – A Threat Analysis", FOI, GMOSS 12-months deliverable in WP 21100, 1 March 2005.

⁷ GMOSS Scientific Progress: The First Six Months (printed version).

⁸ The conceptual framework for the GMOSS gaming activities was published in Wilhelm Unge et al., "Gaming as a Tool for Analysis and Training", GMOSS paper, August 2004.