

GCSP 2005 Annual Report

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Geneva Centre for Security Policy
Centre de Politique de Sécurité, Genève
Genfer Zentrum für Sicherheitspolitik

Annual Report 2005

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Chairman's Remarks

In 2005, the Geneva Centre for Security Policy launched a set of initiatives to position the GCSP as a substantial contributor to the European Union's emerging activities in the field of security training (European Security and Defence College, ESDC). A GCSP office was established in Brussels, in effect sharing space with our sister organisation, the Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF). Political and administrative steps were taken to secure accreditation as an ESDC-recognised training organisation, and discussions were conducted with EU institutions, including the Commission, to provide bespoke training in Brussels.

This effort is part of the GCSP's strategy for 2010, which was adopted by the Foundation Council at the end of 2005. In conjunction with its European facet, this strategy aims to broaden the GCSP's activities in both geographical and functional terms. Thus, it was decided that the Foundation Council's membership and the GCSP's activities in general could be extended beyond their current Euro-Atlantic composition, provided that the prospective participant countries were both able and willing to contribute substantially to the Centre's missions, while respecting the standing political criteria for membership. Such an enlargement of the Centre's geographical scope will, in time, lead to changes in governance, notably via a strengthening of the Foundation Council's *Bureau*.

In parallel, the Centre will aim, in its 2010 strategy, to diversify its range of training and related activities, with shorter, operationally focused courses being offered, in relation to the needs of a given set of participant countries or organisations (UN, EU, PfP/NATO, etc.). For instance, new activities have been created with partners in the Gulf area (training courses for Iraqi diplomats with the Gulf Research Center in Dubai). These tailor-made courses and other regionally focused projects – such as the continuation of the GCSP's track II “quiet diplomacy” – will call for project-specific funding, alongside the Centre's core funding as it currently stands.

Indeed, the importance of voluntary funding is growing as a result of the development of project-related activities. But the need is also reinforced by the limits of our core funding, resulting from the budget environment in the host country.

To fulfil its growth objectives for the next five years against the backdrop of limited core funding and greater reliance on project funding, the Centre has been improving its management and accounting tools in order to extract the best value for money.

François Heisbourg
Chairman of the Foundation Council

Director's Introduction

2005 has marked a year of active re-positioning for the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, as our organisation moves forward in its effort to synchronise its *raison d'être* and objectives with the new security environment, which is becoming all the more volatile and unpredictable, and in which there is only one constant: change. Managing complex emergencies and responding to crises has become essential for both governments and international organisations, regardless of whether the crisis is human-induced or nature-driven. As multinational operations are struggling to accomplish their goals, the need to improve efficiency and preparedness through better training is being recognised by all actors. As a result, there is a growing need for specialised training in the areas of lessons learned in the field, including crisis management, information management, coordination among actors (e.g. civil-military), and better understanding of the local and global environments.

To adapt to this new environment, during 2005, GCSP continued to enrich its training offer, in particular its core training courses ITC, ETC and NISC, both in terms of substance and geographical outreach, and further developed its potential to promote dialogue and platforms for networking on security issues, including Track II (facilitation) activities. The GCSP has earned a strong reputation in the Geneva international community, in part due to the broad range of public discussions that it hosts, simultaneously providing valuable networking opportunities. Examples of personalities who took part in such events in the latter part of the year include H.E. Michèle Alliot-Marie, France's Minister of Defence and Ambassador Marc Otte, EU Special Representative to the Middle East Peace Process.

With respect to specialised training in 2005, the GCSP organised a course jointly with the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) in early September on "the New Threats Agenda" for DPA staff members in New York. The objective was to highlight a number of issues outlined in the *Report of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change* and to provide a forum for discussion on these issues in light of the internal reform process at the UN and at the DPA in particular.

Another course marking 2005 followed shortly afterwards: the Training Course on International Security for Iraqi Diplomats and Officials hosted in Geneva over a time span of two weeks. The focus areas were terrorism, arms control and non-proliferation, conflict prevention, international humanitarian law, transnational organised crime and regional security (Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Asia). The overall aim was to develop the knowledge and analytical skills of Iraqi professionals taking on important responsibilities in the reconstruction of a democratic, secure and stable Iraq.

Another key event of the year was the Round Table on Bilateral Relations Between Switzerland and Turkey, that took place in December in Geneva, bringing together two high-level delegations to discuss bilateral relations. The round table was organised by the GCSP and the Centre for Strategic Research in Ankara (SAM). Representatives from governmental agencies, the private sector, academia and the media attended the meeting. Discussions focused on various economic opportunities and challenges, Turkey's security situation in the region, as well as the assets and challenges of modern Turkey. The Turkish integration in the European Union was addressed throughout the round table as a cross-dimensional issue. This meeting was the first of a series of such events.

The year culminated with what represents a particularly significant step in the Centre's adaptation effort. This was the development of a new GCSP strategy, entitled "Horizon 2010 – Objectives and Rationale", building on the following key elements.

GCSP's ambition in the coming years is to respond more effectively, and more readily, to the needs of practitioners in peace building efforts and crisis management. In this arena, the GCSP can provide added value in three ways: applied research; targeted training; and Track II (facilitation) activities.

In order for the GCSP to maintain a competitive edge and remain a key player in its field of expertise, these activities need to be demand-driven and financially self-sustainable (factors which go hand-in-hand), and take on a more practical, hands-on approach, entailing field presence. It is essential that these field activities provide concrete and measurable results. The objective is for the activities to complement the core training courses and provide new added value.

It is worth stressing that the private sector represents an area of growing importance for the GCSP, as the corporate world is increasingly confronted with an environment that calls for a specialised and in-depth security training approach to risk and threat assessments, and as corporations are gaining a heightened awareness of their own vulnerabilities and exposure to security threats.

In the field of Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) in particular, there is a necessity for ongoing dialogue between public and private sectors. In 2005 this area was addressed in the form of a private roundtable on "Economic Terrorism" that took place in Lausanne in July, as well as a workshop on CIP and security challenges in Baku earlier in the year.

More specifically, in the coming years, the GCSP intends to focus its efforts on:

- The creation of security-related **short training modules tailored to meet the needs of specific target groups** (executives in public and private sectors).
- The development of **strategic partnerships** with key training institutions integrated in international, and in particular, European structures, as well as UN institutions and agencies.
- The development of **demand-driven research projects with practical added value**, ideally including policy-level and concrete recommendations. Such research must be financially self-sustainable as well.
- In addition to continuing the adaptation and improvement of courses offered, the development of **new methodological approaches to training** and professional development for a broad range of governments, inter-governmental organisations and the private sector, in particular involving interactive scenarios and simulation exercises, based on the possibilities offered by new technologies.

Memoranda of Understandings and other agreements have solidified the Centre's relationships with other institutions. Partnerships have been forged with security studies and defence education institutes in Europe (NATO Studies Centre, Bucharest, Romania), North America (Naval Post-graduate School, Monterey, California), the Maghreb (Ecole Supérieure de Guerre, Tunisia), the Middle East and the Gulf Region (Gulf Research Centre, Dubai, UAE) and in Asia (Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies, Singapore).

GCSP will continue to make significant efforts to reach out to new target groups, and in doing so better adapt to, and thus better serve, the demands of today's modern security market, thereby operating under demand-driven conditions and diversifying its sources of financing. Thus, the GCSP should become more competitive, with the overall aim to improve its product offerings and to strengthen its position as a solid leader in its field.

Gérard Stoudmann
Director of the GCSP

1. Training Activities

1.1. In-Geneva Courses

1.1.1. International Training Course in Security Policy (ITC)

The 19th ITC was held between 4 October 2004 and 27 May 2005. Thirty participants attended the 30-week-long course. Again, 17 participants from countries of Eastern and East-Central Europe, Central Asia, North Africa, and the Middle East received scholarships from Switzerland. The course was designed to strengthen the participants' advanced knowledge of security policy and their ability to analyse critically, as well as to enhance the practical skills necessary for effective engagement in transparent security policy development. The course took a more “client-focused” approach, with individual needs assessed and supported throughout, and an attempt was made to represent a balance between hard and soft security, regional and functional issues, and education and training.

ITC 19 was the first for Dr. Julian Lindley-French as ITC Director and Col. (GS) Dr. Karl-Heinz Rambke as Co-Director. In close cooperation with Dr. Pal Dunay during the planning phase, the new ITC management prepared the course and updated various tools, including the web-based preparation kit. Again, the entire faculty was involved in the ITC. In particular, Dr. Anne Deighton and Dr. Shahram Chubin, responsible as Term Directors for Term 2 and Term 3, respectively, and Dr. Peter van Ham, associate scholar from the Clingendael Institute, during Term 2, Dr. Vladimir Orlov during Term 3, and Col. (ret.) Mike Pope for exercises and gaming, all contributed to the success of this course.

Building on the experience of earlier versions, ITC 19 introduced several innovations during the eight months. Security-policy presentations were lengthened and formalised. Participants were required to chair presentations by guest speakers and fellow participants in order to enhance meeting-management skills. The Defence Attaché elective run by Col. (GS) William Gargiullo was lengthened to provide more intensive training for future assignments through close cooperation with the Swiss Armed Forces. The overall approach of the curriculum remained unchanged, but smaller adjustments were incorporated in many weeks according to the experiences of earlier courses, the recommendations of participants, and the availability of faculty members.

Gaming and exercises proved extremely popular with the participants, especially with the diplomats and civil servants who had less experience in strategic planning. By placing the exercises at regular intervals throughout the course, they broke up the routine of lectures and provided an essential training balance. A team-building exercise was introduced early in the course to strengthen the cohesion of the group. The Purple Nile exercise was combined with the media-training week in Spiez in order to provide a specific environment in which to apply the lessons learned during the media training. Once again, we received professional support from the Centre for Information and Communication Training (CICA) of the Swiss Armed Forces and their media team. High-level practitioners were invited to assist in the Geneva Games, a simulation exercise in which participants act as national representatives in international decision-making bodies, thus strengthening its role in the course. Finally, the Future Security Policy Trends exercise was introduced at the end of the course to strengthen understanding of probable developments and challenges.

The study trip to Paris, Brussels, Mons, and Strasbourg proved highly popular because it was the first time that many participants had visited NATO, the EU, SHAPE, or the Strasbourg

institutions: the Council of Europe and the European Court of Human Rights. Combining the first part of this trip with the ETC again proved effective. The Alumni Conference took place in conjunction with the Italian Armed Forces at CeMISS in Rome.

ITC 19 had participants from 23 European, Central Asian, and Middle Eastern countries, as well as the United States. For the first time, we welcomed a participant from Egypt. Nineteen came from Ministries of Defence, nine from Ministries of Foreign Affairs, and two from Ministries of Justice. There were 24 male and six female participants. There were more than 200 lectures by guest speakers, seven exercises, and two study trips. Furthermore, participants were responsible for 23 security-policy briefings, 12 current-events seminars, 40 group seminars, and 30 core-paper seminars. In addition, 13 working groups presented their findings at the end of each of the exercises. Moreover, two press conferences and three debriefing sessions were conducted.

A more formalised evaluation process both of participants and of the course was introduced. Although participants' overall satisfaction with the course was very high, various recommendations were made, many of which will be implemented in ITC 20: lengthening the course to 33 weeks, reducing the intensity at the beginning of the course, adapting the concluding seminar to the needs of the participants, introducing additional exercises and practical training, and more analysis of Asia, especially China, and less on security in the Euro-Atlantic area. It was also suggested that the topics of the core papers be linked to the week and that an additional study trip be incorporated into the ITC, emphasising the operational aspects of the course.

The ITC will continue to grow and adapt to the changing environment of international security policy. Its term structure, close cooperation with the European Training Course (ETC), the involvement of all faculty members, and the selection of highly qualified participants undertaken by invited countries are key components for the future success of the course. There are currently plans for the GCSP to invite, for the first time, participants from India and China and perhaps other countries as well; thus, we are continuing to move the ITC further towards global reach.

1.1.2. European Security Policy Training Course (ETC)

The ninth ETC took place between 3 January and 23 March, under the direction of Dr. Thierry Tardy and Mr. Erik Windmar (Co-Director). The course brought together 28 participants from 27 countries. Along with *Partnership for Peace* member states, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Morocco and Iraq also sent a participant each.

The key objectives of the ninth ETC were to convey knowledge on security issues and to develop participants' analytical and communication skills; the course focused on Europe and transatlantic relations, under the title "European Security in a Global Context".

The reference to the global context in the title of the course and in the curriculum reflects the idea that the course did not confine its approach to Europe *stricto sensu*. The very nature of security – combined with the globalisation process – does not permit such a restricted approach. In fact, many – if not all – issues addressed in the course are connected with areas and/or issues that exist outside of Europe. Therefore, the course constantly established bridges between security in Europe and the rest of the world. In this broad context, the themes, concepts, actors, and policies analysed in the course remained predominantly related to the geographical area covered by Europe and its immediate periphery.

The objectives of the course were achieved through a balance of education and training. This

meant that the course combined the traditional top-down approach (with lectures presented by the GCSP faculty and no fewer than 60 guest speakers), with an interactive approach through teamwork among participants, presentations in class, and games and exercises. Under the supervision of Col. (ret.) Mike Pope, games and exercises counted for one-third of classroom activities in 2005. In addition to the Purple Nile and Geneva Games simulation exercises, also included were exercises on the following topics: communication, negotiation, and writing policy papers and speeches. Media training was also offered and was facilitated by the CICA.

Besides classroom activities, the participants of the ninth ETC also travelled to Brussels to visit the EU and NATO headquarters, as well as to Mons for a visit to SHAPE. For the first time, the course incorporated a study trip to Paris, including visits to the French Senate, the French Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Defence, the Foundation for Strategic Research, and the Swiss Embassy.

The Annual Security Policy Meeting was held in Vienna, hosted and financed by the Ministry of Defence of Austria. Together with the current ETC participants, 52 ETC alumni attended.

In Switzerland, course participants visited the *Palais Fédéral* in Bern and Geneva-based international institutions and missions, such as the United Nations Office in Geneva, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Conference on Disarmament (CD), and the French Mission to the CD.

1.1.3. New Issues in Security Course (NISC)

For the first time, the course was directed by Dr. Rama Mani, while Col. (ret.) Mike Pope continued as course Co-Director as in the previous four years. This change in direction was accompanied by a change in the orientation and content of the course, adapting it to a rapidly changing global security context and expanding market of security courses while maintaining the high intellectual standard set, first, by Dr. Roland Dannreuther, and then by Professor Neil MacFarlane, its former directors.

To reflect this revision, NISC 2005 was given the title of “Global Peace and Security: Challenges and Responses”. Its objective was to train participants: first, to understand the dynamic, complex, and interlinked challenges of global security; and, second, to respond more effectively to these challenges.

At the outset, participants were introduced to the “Changing Sources of Global Insecurity” and a human-security approach. The course was then arranged in three modules: International Peace and Security: Changing Dynamics; New Transnational Challenges; and Global Security in a Regional Context.

In total, NISC 2005 had 26 participants, making it by far the biggest NISC to date. In terms of geographical outreach, NISC 2005 expanded and globalised, as the course included participants from Nigeria, India, China, Afghanistan, Qatar, and the Palestinian National Authority. For the first time, the course received a participant from an NGO, *Médecins Sans Frontières*.

A total of 112 speakers addressed the course, on topics ranging from the “old” but changing challenges of conflict prevention, resolution, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding, to the “new” ones of terrorism, proliferation, and organised crime. A high proportion (61) of guest speakers were

practitioners, reflecting the objectives of emphasising practical responses and balancing academic and practical content.

To mark the 60th anniversary of the United Nations, NISC 2005 incorporated a public discussion series, the UN Dialogue Series. Mr Søren Jessen-Petersen, Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Kosovo, addressed a public discussion on peacebuilding, as well as the NISC participants at their graduation ceremony. These public events enhanced the stature of both the NISC and the GCSP.

A key component of the course, practical exercises for skill development, was significantly expanded in 2005 and interspersed throughout all modules of the course. The flagship peace operation planning exercise Purple Nile remained the most substantive and well-appreciated exercise, developing skills in multi-dimensional crisis management and cooperative strategic planning. An exercise in Negotiation and Mediation was conducted by a former Director of the Carter Center's Conflict Resolution Programme with extensive first-hand experience in mediating conflicts in Africa and North America. A Media exercise was scheduled at the end of the course and concluded with a series of "Hard Talk"-style interviews conducted by reputed journalist Mark Webster, which allowed participants to integrate and synthesise the 12 weeks of learning.

Course participants visited a number of international organisations in Geneva and in The Hague, giving participants a hands-on look at the day-to-day work of the UNOG, WHO, ICRC, HEI, OPCW, ICTY, ICC, and Europol (as well as CERN and the UNHCR for a smaller group of participants) and the opportunity to interact with high-level professionals from these organisations at their actual workplace.

Some 40 former and current NISC participants attended the NISC Alumni Security Policy Meeting in Belgrade devoted to the topic of "Building Peace: Challenges and Responses". They were addressed in keynote speeches by Mr. Pavle Jankovic, Assistant Minister of Defence of Serbia and Montenegro for Defence Policy, and Ambassador Ljubisa Perovic, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of Serbia and Montenegro. Dr Yusuf Nuristani, First Deputy Defence Minister of Afghanistan, was among the speakers at one of the two panel discussions held during the meeting.

In order to integrate the participants and provide a social environment for them to become better acquainted, a number of social events were organised or attended throughout the course, including a jazz concert, an intercultural evening, a boat trip, and dinners during the trips to The Hague and Belgrade. In addition, the NISC screened several films related to and supporting the curriculum, including one on the Rwandan genocide in the presence of a senior Rwandan justice official.

A main and deliberate thrust of NISC 2005 was its particular ethos. While professional and up-to-date, the course also sought to elicit critical thinking and cooperative, humane responses to emerging global challenges. This made a qualitative difference in the course and met with an enthusiastic response. At the end of the course, participants were not only deeply informed about the subjects studied but also more critically reflective, insightful, innovative, and creative in their responses, and cooperative and compassionate in their approach to problems. According to media trainer Mark Webster, participants had to a remarkable degree integrated and synthesised highly differentiated and varied subjects, responded richly and thoughtfully to questions and combined coherence with cooperation.

The 2005 edition of the NISC has created a new niche for this course, both in terms of content and methodology and its target audience. These are the NISC's strengths, and they will be built upon in future years.

1.1.4. Exercises and Skill Development Training

The GCSP continues to develop its exercise and skill development training programme, and additional exercises are being added to the major courses and some short or out-of-Geneva courses. This type of training forms an integral part of all GCSP training programmes and complements academic studies. These practical activities, frequently undertaken in small groups, also develop close interaction among participants, improving camaraderie and cohesion within the group.

The GCSP uses diverse methods to encourage the most effective ways of analysing, organising, and presenting information and proposals, both orally and in writing. The aim is to improve participants' ability to write analytical papers, make presentations in front of an audience, chair meetings, and negotiate as representatives of governments or institutions. This form of hands-on training assists with the quality of all activities in class during the course and helps to develop participants' self-confidence.

Throughout the main courses, there is a gradual increase in the complexity of the exercises and the demands placed upon the participants. In the first week, during the Ice-breaker and Communications exercise, participants were introduced to presentation techniques and were shown some of the pitfalls of poor preparation. The ITC and NISC underwent a team-building session in their second weeks and found the experience challenging and rewarding.

The Negotiation exercise focused the attention of all long-duration course participants on the skills required for chairing bilateral and multilateral meetings, or just being involved in such events. Media training allowed participants to work with highly professional print, radio, and television journalists and to prepare and conduct a stressful, simulated press conference. The Peace Operation exercise, Purple Nile, for the ITC, ETC, and NISC, drew together a range of complex political and humanitarian issues and forced the players to consider the problems faced by the UN when introducing a military force and numerous civilian components into a country ravaged by civil conflict. Participants also had to take account of post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding throughout their planning.

Writing a brief for a high-level decision-maker was a challenge for the ITC and NISC. The Policy Decision Brief exercise provided a scenario that tested participants' ability to analyse a problem, sift through copious amounts of background information, compose a succinct range of argued options, and provide a recommendation. All briefs were critiqued by faculty members, and detailed feedback was given to the participants. As an alternative to the Brief exercise, ETC participants were acquainted with the rudiments of speech writing and then invited to practise their skills.

In the Geneva Games exercise, the ITC and ETC joined together to tackle a simulated developing crisis in the Balkans. They were divided into syndicates representing the UN, OSCE, EU, and NATO and had to consider political-military policies and the actions to be taken by their respective institutions. Before the exercise began, each participant had to produce a policy brief for their institutional ambassadors; during the exercise itself, they had to assume that ambassador's role.

For the future, and, bearing in mind the series of catastrophic natural disasters during 2005, a new exercise will be introduced, designed to examine and test the national and international responses to a large-scale disaster.

1.1.5. Swiss Armed Forces

In 2005, cooperation between the Swiss Armed Forces and the GCSP totalled 30 training days, offered by the Centre to the Swiss military.

a. Professional Non-Commissioned Officers Course (NCO)

On 13-15 April, the GCSP welcomed 60 professional non-commissioned officers. The course was organised by Col. (GS) William Gargiullo, GCSP *Chargé de mission*, and Mr. Michel Constantin, Federal Office of Civil Protection. The participants had the opportunity to familiarise themselves with international organisations active in Geneva and to analyse in-depth the activities of the three Swiss Centres in Geneva (the GCSP, GICHD, and DCAF).

b. Swiss Military Intelligence Service

The GCSP held the following two seminars for the Swiss Military Intelligence Service.

Balkan Seminar (18-20 May)

This first seminar gathered 15 intelligence analysts from the Swiss Armed Forces and the Swiss Foreign Ministry, as well as two participants from Germany and Italy. Directed by Col. (GS) William Gargiullo and Mr. Erik Windmar, GCSP faculty member, the seminar gave the participants an opportunity to deepen their knowledge on recent developments in the Balkans.

Seminar on International Engagements and Architecture of European Defence Policy (14-16 September)

Col. (GS) William Gargiullo and Mr. Marc Finaud, GCSP faculty member, directed this second seminar. Twenty-five participants (including two from Germany) analysed recent peace-support operations and the institutional aspects of European defence.

c. Swiss Professional Officer Training Course (SPOT)

On 24-28 January, the GCSP offered a training course for 12 Swiss professional officers. Ambassador Gérard Stoudmann, GCSP Director, opened the course; Mr. François Heisbourg, Chairman of GCSP Foundation Council, was the keynote speaker at the closing ceremony; and Col. (GS) William Gargiullo directed the course.

The SPOT provided training in the broad field of international security. The objective was conceptual understanding of global and regional security and of the role of states and international institutions in conflict management and peacebuilding. The course was organised around four blocks: security and global challenges; foreign and security policy of major players; institutions' background, structures, and current issues; and regional conflicts, with examples. The course included lectures, panel discussions, informal group discussions, and a study tour to UN institutions in Geneva.

d. Swiss General Officers' Seminar (SGOT)

On 8-9 June, the GCSP organised and hosted a two-day seminar for 56 Swiss general officers. Dr. Fred Tanner and Col. (GS) William Gargiullo directed the seminar. The seminar was organised around four modules that explored the challenges facing the Swiss Armed Forces in today's security environment. The first morning was dedicated to the three Geneva Centres' contribution to Swiss security policy. The second module focused on the challenges of the modern world. Mr. François Heisbourg provided the contextual background by outlining the globalised world and the major changes we have faced since the end of the Cold War. The second day was dedicated to specific new threats and challenges in the security field. The last module, which was chaired by Maj. Gen. Jean-Pierre Badet, Chief of Staff Operational Training (Switzerland), sought to draw some lessons for the Swiss Armed Forces on the topics discussed during the seminar.

1.1.6. Middle East Course on Capacity Building in Arms Control and National Security

On 14-18 February, the GCSP conducted its seventh annual course on Arms Control and National Security. The 22 participants in the course came from a dozen countries of the greater Middle East region (Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, and the United Arab Emirates). In addition to officials from Foreign and Defence Ministries, representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency also attended the course.

As during previous years, the course provided a comprehensive examination of various approaches to arms control and regulation. Speakers included GCSP faculty members and experts from the Geneva area (the UNIDIR, ICRC, and the NGO community), among others.

Discussions between participants with different experiences in their own countries were an important aspect of the course.

1.1.7. Defence Attachés Training Modules

a. From 28 February to 3 March, the GCSP organised the first training module for defence attachés. Directed by Col. (GS) William Gargiullo, 33 participants from 20 countries attended the course. The curriculum included a balance of theoretical and practical instructions, including protocol, new threats, and discussions with former and current defence attachés.

At the closing ceremony, the Deputy Chief of the Swiss Armed Forces, Maj. Gen. Martin von Orelli, addressed the participants. The defence attachés training was a new endeavour for the Centre.

b. Training Course for Defence Attachés from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Egypt

From 30 October to 8 November, the GCSP conducted in close cooperation and with the support of the International Relations division of the Swiss Federal Department of Defence this course for defence attachés for eight participants from Bosnia and Herzegovina and two participants from Egypt. The course focused on different aspects of international security policy, such as Euro-Atlantic security institutions, WMD proliferation, land mines, transnational organised crime, human trafficking, and information warfare.

1.1.8. Iraqi Officials

From 26 September to 7 October, the GCSP organised a two-week professional training course for a group of 26 Iraqi diplomats and officials from the Ministries of Defence, National Security, Interior, Health, and the Prime Minister's Office. The course director was Mr. Marc Finaud. The project was made possible with the support of the Swiss Federal and the French Governments. Participants attended presentations by international experts and practitioners on terrorism, arms control and non-proliferation, conflict prevention, international humanitarian law, transnational organised crime, and regional security (Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and Asia). The course included panel discussions, simulation exercises, visits to international organisations in Geneva, contacts with representatives of non-governmental organisations, as well as a study trip to Paris. The aim of this programme was to develop the knowledge and analytical skills of Iraqi professionals who assume, or will assume in the future, important responsibilities in the reconstruction of a democratic, secure, and stable Iraq.

1.1.9. Language Training

Through a generous contribution from the *Agence intergouvernementale de la Francophonie*, participants in GCSP training activities and staff were able to follow language-training classes. Thirteen participants of the 19th ITC (seven beginners and six advanced); 12 participants of the ninth ETC (eight beginners and four advanced); and 11 participants of the sixth NISC (six beginners and five intermediate) took French classes.

In total, 36 participants took language classes offered by the GCSP in 2005.

1.2. Out-of-Geneva Courses

1.2.1. OSCE Academy, Bishkek

The GCSP launched a cooperation programme with the OSCE Academy in Bishkek in 2003. During 2005, GCSP faculty members continued this programme of short visits to Bishkek, offering a series of targeted lectures. Thus, Dr. Pal Dunay and Dr. Vladimir Orlov visited the Academy in January and December, and Col. (ret.) Mike Pope visited in late October.

Also during the course of the year, the GCSP hosted three interns from the OSCE Academy for month-long on-the-job training in Geneva.

1.2.2. Sofia, Bulgaria

On 1-2 March, the GCSP held a Security Policy Training Course in Sofia, Bulgaria under the leadership of Dr. Fred Tanner. The programme consisted of two parallel courses for 23 junior and 17 senior diplomats. The two-day course for junior diplomats focused on the future of NATO, the European Union, and new international security threats, such as proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism. The senior diplomats had a one-day discussion on the security policy of the EU and the future of NATO. The course concluded with a panel discussion on new security risks. This course took place in the framework of a memorandum of understanding signed between the GCSP and the Diplomatic Institute of Bulgaria in 2004. It marked the beginning of

cooperation between the GCSP and the Bulgarian Diplomatic Institute in providing training to Bulgarian diplomats.

1.2.3. Middle East & North Africa, Algeria

On 18-20 April, the GCSP organised for the first time a seminar in Algiers, together with the *Institut Diplomatique et de Relations extérieures* (IDRI). The topic of the seminar was diplomatic protocol. Thirty Algerians from different ministries and institutions participated in the seminar. The opening ceremony was presided by Mr. Smail Benamara, General Director of IDRI, in the presence of Ambassador Michel Gottret, Swiss envoy to Algeria. Col. (GS) Gargiullo from the GCSP organised the seminar, which was part of the ongoing cooperation between the GCSP and southern Mediterranean countries.

1.2.4. Tirana, Albania

On 4-8 April, the GCSP conducted a Security Policy Training Course in Tirana, Albania organised by Mr. Nicolas Kaczorowski. The course was opened by Professor Besnik Baraj, Deputy Minister of Defence. Senior representatives of the President and the Prime Minister of Albania attended the training. In addition, mid-career professionals to high-ranking participants were drawn from the Ministries of Defence, Foreign Affairs, and Internal Affairs, as well as Military Academies, of Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The course was made possible with the support of the Ministries of both countries.

1.2.5. Middle East and North Africa, Tunisia

From 11 to 13 May, the GCSP conducted its first seminar on international security policy in Tunis in cooperation with the *Ecole Supérieure de Guerre*. The seminar was attended by some 40 senior military officers from Tunisia, as well as several other African countries. Topics covered by the seminar included peace-support operations, arms control, and new security challenges. From the GCSP side, Mr. Marc Finaud, Col. (GS) Willam Gargiullo, and Dr. Derek Lutterbeck participated in the seminar.

1.2.6. UN DPA Programme on the New Threats Agenda

From 29 August to 1 September, in New York, the GCSP organised jointly with the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) a programme for 26 DPA staff members. The programme highlighted a number of issues outlined in the *Report of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change* and provided a forum for discussion on these issues in light of the internal reform process of the United Nations.

The programme provided an in-depth examination of key elements of the global security environment and the challenges these elements pose to the UN. The objective was to enhance the capacity of DPA staff to respond appropriately and effectively to new threats and challenges, within its mandate of preventing conflict and building peace. The four-day programme was centred around modules that addressed such topics as sustainable development, transnational crime, disease, terrorism, the environment, and weapons proliferation. Two exercises, on the first and last days of the programme, gave participants the opportunity to actively engage the issues

being discussed. The programme was held at the Scandinavia House. Ambassador Peter Maurer, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations, New York, hosted a lunch on Monday. Ambassador Terje Rod-Larsen, President of the International Peace Academy, gave a keynote address at the luncheon about “The UN and the Evolving Global Security Agenda”.

A follow-up course is planned for 2006.

1.2.7. Russian Federation

On 5-8 September, the GCSP returned to Moscow for a Security Policy Training Course. The training, under the leadership of Dr. Vladimir Orlov, was supported by the National Security Council (NSC) of the Russian Federation and co-organised by the Moscow-based Center for Policy Studies in Russia (PIR Center). About 25 senior and mid-career participants drawn from the Federation Council, the Ministry of Defence, the NSC, the Foreign Intelligence Service, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, Moscow State University, the Military Academy, and the Academy of the Federal Security Service attended the four-day training. The course provided training in broad security issues, current challenges, and emerging threats.

1.2.8. Disaster Management Seminar, Sarajevo

On 15-17 November, the GCSP and the Peace Support Operations Training Centre, Sarajevo (PSOTC), jointly conducted a seminar on disaster management on behalf of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Ministry of Defence. It was the first time such an event was held. The opening ceremony was presided over by Brig. Gen. Henning Brochmann Larsen, Commandant of the PSOTC, in the presence of Mrs. Marina Pendes, Deputy Minister of Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Col. (GS) William Gargiullo of the GCSP organised and led the seminar. Thirty-five participants attended the training from the following BiH institutions: the Parliament, the Ministries of Civil Affairs, Defence, Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, Security, and Foreign Affairs; and the Centre for Security Studies.

1.3. E-learning: ESDP and THB

In early 2005, the GCSP completed the first yearly update of the advanced distributed learning (ADL) module on ESDP, which was developed in 2004 in cooperation with the International Relations and Security Network (ISN) in Zurich. Since 2005, the ESDP module has also been used as a teaching tool by the recently created European Security and Defence College (ESDC).

In order to support the implementation of the NATO Policy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, which was adopted by the EAPC on 8 June 2004 and endorsed at the Istanbul Summit on 29 June 2004, the GCSP, the ISN in Zurich, and the NATO-School in Oberammergau jointly developed an ADL module on combating trafficking in human beings. The main objective of the module is to give all NATO and PfP members an effective tool to sensitise their military and civilian staff deployed in peacekeeping operations about trafficking in human beings and to explain NATO's role in combating this crime. Beyond that, the module also pursues the broader aim of informing as many people as possible about the widespread scourge of such trafficking.

2. Research and Seminar Activities

2.1. Seminar on Peace Operations

On 12-13 June, the GCSP hosted its fourth annual Seminar on Peace Operations, under the direction of Dr. Thierry Tardy, faculty member and Director of the European Training Course. This year, the focus was on “Pursuing Security in the Post-Conflict Phase: Implications for Current and Future Peace Operations”. This occasion gathered more than 40 academics, diplomats, and representatives from various UN agencies and NGOs.

Through four different panels, the workshop addressed the issue of security in post-conflict environments dealing respectively with the rule of law (with Dr. Kayode Fayemi, Director and founder of the Centre for Democracy and Development in Abuja, Nigeria, as the speaker), disarmament and reintegration of former combatants (with Peter Swarbrick, Director of the DDR Division of MONUC in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as the speaker), protection of peacekeepers and local populations (with Salman Ahmed, Acting Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations at the United Nations as the speaker), and the linkage between outsiders and locals (with Dr. Randolph Kent, Director of the Humanitarian Futures programme at Kings College in London, and former UN Humanitarian Coordinator, as the speaker). Antonio Donini ended the seminar by presenting the report “Mapping the Security Environment. Understanding the perceptions of local communities, peace support operations and assistance agencies”.

A report on the seminar was released (Thierry Tardy and Rama Mani, with contributions from Kayode Fayemi, Peter Swarbrick and Randolph Kent, “Pursuing Security in the Post-Conflict Phase: Implications for Current and Future Peace Operations”, GCSP, 2005).

2.2. GCSP-RAND Workshop, The Middle East: Changing Strategic Environment

On 26-28 June, the sixth annual GCSP-RAND Conference took place in Gstaad, Switzerland. The conference followed its traditional course of focusing on the changes and trends in the broader Middle Eastern security environment from the Arab-Israeli war to Iran’s nuclear programme. It also examined fighting jihadism, stabilising Iraq, and the issues and implications of political reform in the region. As usual, the conference reflected the views from the US, Europe, and the Middle East region itself.

The 26 participants from the US, Europe, and the Middle East made presentations and exchanged views. The format has proven productive and will be continued at next year’s conference, scheduled for June 2006. A conference report was published as a RAND special paper.

2.3. Biological and Chemical Weapons Seminar

On 9-10 June, the GCSP hosted an international seminar initiated by France and Switzerland on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Protocol prohibiting the Use of Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons, in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR). Over 100 participants attended the event, representing 39 states parties, eight UN agencies and the European Union, 12 non-governmental organisations, and 10 media organisations.

The first session considered the historical background to the adoption of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and why its prohibition was extended to include bacteriological weapons, and the philosophical and ethical reasons for preserving humankind from the scourge of weapons of mass destruction. The second session considered the current situation and why there is a continuing threat from biological weapons, including from non-state actors, as well as the measures that should be taken to counter this threat, including inter-governmental cooperation through Interpol. The World Health Organization presented the global health response to epidemics, caused naturally, accidentally, or deliberately, and the International Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) described its policies to prevent or cure animal epidemics. The session also considered the implications of industrial and scientific developments in biology and biotechnology, as well as legal and ethical measures in relation to bio-security. The third session examined the possible responses of international law, including the classical rules of humanitarian law relating to poisoning and the deliberate spread of disease as related to modern responsibilities, and responses that could be based on traditional instruments of disarmament, namely the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention and the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention. The final session considered emergency responses to the threat of biological and chemical weapons.

Thanks in particular to the active presence of NGOs, think tanks, and journalists, the seminar was lively, with a rich debate following the presentations that covered much ground and led to the recognition of a number of conclusions and points for further consideration.

2.4. NATO-GCSP Seminar “New Approaches to Civil-Military Relations”

On 6-8 July, the NATO Public Diplomacy Division (PDD) and the GCSP convened a closed Conference in Geneva on “New Approaches to Civil-Military Relations: Strategies and Practices”. The conference sought to deepen the dialogue between non-governmental organisations and NATO established during the November 2004 seminar organised by the PDD. It provided an opportunity to discuss the evolution of civil-military relations, to draw lessons from past experiences in the Balkans and Afghanistan, as well as to examine ways forward.

More than 60 participants attended the meeting, including representatives of inter-governmental organisations (NATO, the UN, and the EU), domestic and international NGOs, humanitarian aid agencies, think tanks, and national institutions.

Critical issues were discussed, including the separation of the roles of the military and humanitarian agencies in conflict and post-conflict situations, the blurring of lines between the two, and the implications of this development for the work of aid workers in the field.

The conference concluded by suggesting that dialogue be sustained between NATO military and civil institutions, UN peacebuilding and humanitarian agencies, NATO member states, and NGOs.

2.5. Workshop on Prospects for International Cooperation in Bio-safety, Bio-security and Bio-materials Control, Moscow

On 9 September, the GCSP, in cooperation with the Moscow-based PIR Center, organised a workshop on bio-security and bio-safety. The objective of the workshop was to discuss possible avenues of cooperation between Switzerland and Russia in these fields, in particular with regard

to converting the Russian bio-security complex to peaceful purposes. The workshop was attended by a number of Swiss and Russian experts in the fields of bio-security and bio-safety, and was chaired by Dr. Vladimir Orlov, GCSP faculty member.

2.6. Institut de Défense Nationale, Tunis

On 27 December, Dr. Derek Lutterbeck and Col. (GS) Willam Gargiullo conducted a one-day seminar at the *Institut de Défense Nationale* in Tunis. The seminar was attended by some 30 high-ranking Tunisian civil servants and military officers. It focused on both recent developments in European security and on Swiss security policy. The seminar was part of the on-going cooperation between the GCSP and southern Mediterranean countries.

3. Conference and Outreach Activities

3.1. GCSP Initiative for Dialogue

Since 2004, the GCSP has been supporting the peacebuilding processes in Kosovo through its South East Europe (SEE) Initiative for dialogue between Kosovo Albanians and Serbs on the one hand and between Pristina and Belgrade on the other, with the participation of the international community representatives (UNMIK, Council of the EU, US Department of State, Swiss MFA, Dutch MFA). A number of proposals originating in the GCSP SEE process have been adopted and implemented by UNMIK/PISG. During 2005, the GCSP continued its activities in this area with the holding of a meeting in Budapest and periodic visits in the region.

3.2. UN Dialogue Series, 5 Meetings

During the summer of 2005, the GCSP, in the context of NISC and with the financial support of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, organised a series of public presentations by distinguished personalities, focusing on the changing role of the UN system in the rapidly evolving international security landscape. The objective of these events was to provide a forum to discuss the most-pressing challenges facing the UN, as well as other key players in the international system, and to chart possible ways forward in adapting the UN system to the demands of the contemporary security environment.

The speakers of the series were: Dr. Steven Stedman, Research Director, UN Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change; Prof. Adam Rotfeld, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, Poland; Amb. Kishore Mahbubani, former Ambassador of Singapore to the UN; Mr. Gareth Evans, President of the International Crisis Group and member of the UN High-level Panel; and Mr. Søren Jessen-Petersen, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of the UN Interim Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK).

The proceedings of this UN Dialogue Series were published in the form of a GCSP occasional paper.

3.3. Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP)

3.3.1. Baku

On 19-21 May, the GCSP organised a workshop in Baku, Azerbaijan, on Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) and Security Challenges. High-level participants were drawn from the Presidential Administration; the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, National Security, Finance, and Economy; and from the state oil company.

The discussions began with an analysis of foreign experiences and the approach of the European Union in the field of CIP. Participants discussed security of airports, ports, pipelines, and governmental communication networks. Food security and bio-terrorism were also addressed. The second day was devoted to the role of the main actors involved in CIP: the private sector and cooperation with the public sector, and the military. In addition, the role of technologies in CIP, information security, and the importance of accurately assessing risks and vulnerabilities were examined. Finally, participants debated the challenges and successes in combating the financing of terrorism.

The workshop's main objective was to increase the awareness of the inter-agency working group assigned to develop a national security concept on some important and sensitive security issues regarding critical infrastructure and terrorism. It provided an opportunity for the members of the working group to interact with GCSP experts on issues of concern.

3.3.2. Economic Terrorism

On 11-12 July, the GCSP organised a roundtable in Lausanne, Switzerland, on economic terrorism in collaboration with the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DFTA). The roundtable brought together some 45 participants from Europe and the United States, with representatives from governments, international institutions, the private sector, and independent consultants and counter-terrorism experts.

The roundtable began with a discussion addressing the extent to which economic terrorism represents a real threat in modern society. This was followed by sessions covering various potential vulnerabilities. The roundtable closed with a session addressing a number of conclusions, policy recommendations, and solutions to various weaknesses.

The roundtable's main objective was to analyse a category of terrorist threats with potentially large-scale impact on complete economies, hence the term economic terrorism. The roundtable provided an opportunity for experts to exchange ideas on such threats and offered a unique platform for networking.

3.4. Public Discussions

Throughout 2005, the GCSP organised a number of public discussions with high-level officials, prominent politicians and researchers, high-ranking military officers, experts in different fields of security-policy-related issues and many others.

One of the highlights among these events was an address by H.E. Michèle Alliot-Marie, French Minister of Defence, with the presence of H.E. Samuel Schmid, President of the Swiss

Confederation. The Minister spoke on “New Security Challenges and the Responsibility of Europeans”. She talked about the effectiveness of each government’s response to new security challenges, which is likely to affect the safety of Europe as a whole. Minister Alliot-Marie emphasised her firm conviction of the necessity to develop a true European defence policy as a unique tool offering maximum security to citizens.

A series of public discussions were devoted to the Middle East peace process, bringing experts and opinions from different backgrounds and fields of expertise.

In May, a panel discussed “The Future of the Middle East Peace Process” with the participation of Shlomo Brom, Senior Research Associate, Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies (Tel Aviv); Shala Abdel Shafi, General Director, Gaza Community Mental Health Programme (Gaza); and Geoffrey Kemp, Director, Regional Strategic Programs, Nixon Centre (Washington D.C.).

In November, Ambassador Marc Otte, EU Special Representative to the Middle East Peace Process, spoke at a public meeting on “The EU and the Middle East Peace Process: What next after Gaza?”.

Other subjects of public discussions included the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, the war on terror, the peacebuilding process in Kosovo, the significance of jihad in the contemporary Muslim world, and reform of the Russian armed forces.

The list of all public discussions may be found in this report (see “List of conferences”), and the summaries of the public discussions can be found on the GCSP website: www.gcsp.ch.

3.5. G8 Global Partnership

On 10 June, the GCSP organised a public discussion on the G8 Global Partnership (GP) Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, which was launched at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002. The seminar included two panels. The first panel focused on the results and achievements of the GP, and was chaired by Dr. Vladimir Orlov, GCSP faculty member. The speakers included Mr. Andreas Friedrich from the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Valeri Syomin of the Russian Mission to the UN, and Mr. Marc Finaud and Dr. Derek Lutterbeck from the GCSP. The second panel, which focused on future priorities of the GP, was chaired by Ambassador Carlo Trezza, Permanent Representative of Italy to the Conference on Disarmament. The speakers were Ms. Cristina Chuen of the Monterey Institute of International Studies, Dr. Jonathan Tucker of the Centre for Non-proliferation Studies, Mr. Roger Roffey of the Swedish Defence Research Agency, and Mr. Anton Khlopkov, Acting Director of the PIR Center in Moscow.

3.6. Swiss-Turkey Roundtable

On 8 December, the first Turkey-Switzerland Roundtable took place in Geneva, bringing together two high-level delegations to discuss bilateral relations. The roundtable was organised by the GCSP and the Centre for Strategic Research in Ankara (SAM). The meeting brought together about 25 participants drawn from governmental agencies, the private sector, academia, and the media. They discussed three topics: economic, commercial, and financial opportunities and challenges; Turkey’s global security in a regional context; and the assets and challenges of modern Turkey. Turkish integration in the European Union was addressed throughout the

roundtable as a cross-dimensional issue. Participants agreed to organise similar meetings on an annual basis, with the 2006 edition taking place in Turkey. Participants expressed their wish for ministerial-level delegations in the future.

3.7. Publications

In 2005, the GCSP continued updating its online publications and, specifically, its section on academic papers and newspaper articles.

In May, the GCSP produced a reference book entitled A Chronology of European Security & Defence, 1945 - 2005, by Julian Lindley-French and Katja Flückiger. The book was launched at the Bertelsmann Foundation in Brussels on 17 May. The book details the story of Europe's security and defence since the end of World War II through the events and facts that have shaped it. The events that shaped the Europe of today are laid out and explained month by month and year by year.

Promoting security sector governance in the EU's neighbourhood, by Heiner Hänggi (DCAF) and Fred Tanner (GCSP), Chaillot Paper n° 80, July 2005.

The proceedings of the following GCSP meetings were also published by either the GCSP or the partner institution:

Pursuing Security in the Post-Conflict Phase: Implications for Current and Future Peace Operations, proceedings from the Workshop on Peacekeeping Operations held in Geneva, 12-13 June 2005, published November 2005.

Challenges to Neutral and Non-Aligned Countries in Europe and Beyond, proceedings from a Roundtable on Neutrality held in Geneva, 15 November 2004, published in 2005.

The Baltic Sea Choir – Still in Concert?, proceedings from a Conference held in Stockholm, September 2004, published in 2005.

The GCSP also continued its Occasional Papers series with the online publication of:

No. 49. October 2005 - GCSP UN Dialogue Series, edited by Dr. Derek Lutterbeck, GCSP Project Officer;

No. 48. July 2005 - Three Years of the Global Partnership. A View by Russia, by Dr. V. Semin, Head of the Section for Political and Military Affairs, the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the UN Office and Other International Organizations in Geneva;

No. 47. June 2005 – The G8 Global Partnership on Weapons of Mass Destruction: What Next?, by Mr. Daniil Kobaykov, PIR Center, Moscow and Dr. Vladimir Orlov, GCSP Faculty and Director, PIR Center

No. 46. April 2005 - Preventing the Brain Drain: Russia and Beyond, by Mr. Vitaly Fedchenko, PIR Center, Moscow and SIPRI; and

No. 45. April 2005 - The G8 Global Partnership: Background and Current Status, by Ms. Cristina Chuen, Monterey Institute of International Studies.

In addition, the GCSP produced a detailed brochure on the International Training Course (ITC) and the New Issues in Security Course (NISC).

Faculty and staff also continue to publish academic papers in various journals as well as opinion pieces in international newspapers. All of these items can be found online at www.gcsp.ch, under the Research and Publications rubrick. These publications are all newly categorised by subjects and issues.

4. Partners and Networking

4.1. GCSP Brussels Office

In December, the GCSP opened a branch in Brussels named the Centre for Security Policy (CSP) – Belgium. The CSP will aim to develop cooperation with European institutions, especially the European Commission, as well as other international organisations based in Brussels, such as NATO. It will design and implement assistance and training projects related to promoting international peace, security, and stability. The creation of this new Brussels-based office was approved by the GCSP Foundation Council on 6 December. The Office is located at 1 Place du Congrès, 1000 Brussels, a space shared with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF – Brussels). Ambassador Patrick Villemur, seconded to the GCSP by the French Foreign Ministry, was nominated as the Brussels Office Director.

The office implemented its first project already in December, deploying four experts to Iraq under a contract with the European Commission to provide support on the occasion of the 15 December parliamentary elections. This was part of a broader effort by the European Commission to contribute to the stabilisation and political process in Iraq. Hrair Balian, GCSP Deputy Director, led the team of election experts who spent two weeks in Baghdad's International Zone. The GCSP team provided focused training and advice to a limited number of election monitors, published an analysis of the legal and regulatory framework for the elections, and met with heads of missions to evaluate the electoral process.

4.2. PfP Activities

Within the framework of the Partnership for Peace programme, the GCSP offers, on the one hand, its principal courses as a contribution of Switzerland to PfP, and, on the other hand, the GCSP is actively involved in the PfP Consortium of Defence Academies and Security Studies Institutes and is an official PfP training centre. Both initiatives have gained increased interest from PfP/EAPC member states, as well as within NATO, especially with regard to its Transformation agenda.

PfP Consortium of Defence Academies and Security Studies Institutes

Within the PfP Consortium, the GCSP has been leading the Working Group on Curriculum Development (WGCD), which deals with various aspects of course development. In 2005, the WGCD held two meetings and was present at two panel sessions at the annual conference in Vienna.

At its March meeting, which was hosted by the School of Public Administration at Moscow State University, the working group started work on a reference curriculum on “The Dynamics of Security Institutions in Eurasia”. It decided to become actively involved in the NATO/PfP Education and Training Network (NPETN), which showed interest in the products of the WGCD. Specific attention was given to “The Art of Facilitation”, which analyses new approaches to

teaching and their possible application to defence education. The new “paradigm shift” in education and training requires the facilitator to act as “a guide on the side” instead of a conventional “sage on the stage”.

A second meeting was held upon an invitation from the Directorate General for Security Policy of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Defence in Reichenau, Austria, in September. The meeting was jointly organised with the ADL Working Group and focused on fields of collaboration and the need for introducing advanced quality and technical standards in curriculum development, including for the purposes of distance learning and e-learning. The WGCD also discussed its future strategy and structure. In order to leverage the group’s output to cover an increasing demand, a more modular structure with the institutional support of the major defence academies and security studies institutes is of importance.

At the annual conference of the Consortium, which was held in Vienna in June, the GCSP organised, in cooperation with the Advanced Distributed Learning (ADL) Working Group and the NATO Defence College, two panels on the topic “Preparing Tomorrow's Leaders: Responding to New Challenges in Education”. Each panel included a set of themes that are of relevance to future security- and defence-related education and training. The members of this panel proposed a broad vision for moving beyond the traditional framework of military education. It was stressed that future development of military education should adhere to three principles: protecting the military ethos, setting requirements based on real needs, and providing good support policies. In addition, ADL systems were described as providing access to high-quality education and training that is tailored to individual needs and delivered cost-effectively.

The PfP Consortium offers a good window of networking among security- and defence-related training and education institutions. The work of the Working Group on Curriculum Development is regarded as a significant contribution to the educational needs of the PfP community. Due to a rising administrative burden and a need to leverage the group’s work, the GCSP decided to stay actively involved in the Consortium but to hand over the chairmanship of the Working Group to the Naval Postgraduate School.

PfP Training Centres

The PfP training centres were established to assure training on an operational level and to coordinate and harmonise collaboration. As one of the officially recognised PfP training centres, the GCSP continues to cooperate with the other PfP training centres. A representative of the centre participated in the meetings of the PfP training centres and at the annual conference of the training centres’ commandants. This cooperation was focused mainly on training and networking. It is in the interest of the GCSP to use this platform for further collaboration with similar training institutions, especially the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey. In this framework, the GCSP also offers its services to emerging training centres, mainly to the Peace Support Operation Training Centre in Sarajevo with which the GCSP has signed a memorandum to assist the development of their curricula.

More information is available on:

PfP Consortium of Defence Academies and Security Studies Institutes	http://www.pfpconsortium.org
Working Group on Curriculum Development	http://www.pfpconsortium.org/wgcd
PfP Training Centres	http://www.pfptrainingcenters.org

4.3 Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California

On 2 September, Ambassador Stoudmann and Mr. Hrair Balian visited the Naval Postgraduate School (NPS) in Monterey, California, for the signing of an agreement launching a new cooperation programme between the GCSP and the NPS. The NPS is the only PfP-designated training institution in the US. The agreement, signed by Ambassador Stoudmann and Rear Admiral Patrick Dunne, President of the NPS, foresees collaboration between the two institutions on three levels: joint training activities; collaboration in distributed learning projects; and short-duration faculty visits and exchanges. Other officials and academics from the NPS and high-level representatives from the Joint Forces Command in Washington attended the signing ceremony, followed by a luncheon hosted by Rear Admiral Dunne.

4.4. University of Marne-la-Vallée

In 2005, the framework agreement signed between the GCSP and the University of Marne-la-Vallée (in 2002) once again led to cooperation: two students from Marne-la-Vallée master's programme in European Geopolitics were GCSP trainees, respectively in the European Training Course and in the New Issues in Security Course; students of the Marne-la-Vallée master's programme in Arms Control and Disarmament visited the GCSP in June and were given presentations by the GCSP faculty; and Dr. Thierry Tardy, GCSP faculty member and Director of the European Training Course, gave a series of lectures at Marne-la-Vallée in the master's programme in Arms Control and Disarmament.

4.5. Cooperation (MoUs signed)

With the expanding breadth of activities of the Centre, the GCSP has correspondingly enlarged its partnerships on a global level:

NATO Studies Center, Bucharest, Romania

Signed in February 2005, this agreement focuses on developing joint training programmes for military personnel and guest-speaker exchanges. In addition to lectures by GCSP faculty in the NATO Center's programmes, the first joint training course will be offered to future defence attachés from the entire Black Sea region in 2006 in Bucharest.

The Graduate Institute of International Studies (IUHEI), Geneva, Switzerland

The GCSP renewed its partnership with IUHEI in 2005. A joint Junior Swiss Diplomats course will be offered in June of 2006 as a direct result of this agreement. The ITC visits the Institute annually, IUHEI professors lecture at GCSP training courses, and use of the IUHEI library reinforce this cooperation. GCSP faculty, in turn, also lecture at IUHEI.

Center for Policy Studies (PIR Center), Moscow, Russia

In June 2005, the PIR Center and the GCSP signed a memorandum of understanding in Geneva. Concrete cooperative endeavours began already in the fall of 2005 with the joint organisation of a workshop in Moscow (9 September) on "Prospects for International Cooperation in Bio-safety, Bio-security and Bio-materials Control" and support from the PIR Center for a GCSP security-policy training course for 25 senior and mid-career Russian officials in Moscow in September. In

September 2006, a high-level seminar on new threats to international peace and security will be held in Switzerland (henceforth to be held annually, alternately in Russia and Switzerland).

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), Geneva, Switzerland

The GCSP's interest in fostering partnerships among other likeminded actors in international Geneva was strengthened with the signing of an agreement with UNITAR in August 2005 (this general agreement is supplementary to the specific agreement between the GCSP and UNITAR on the "Training Programme for Civilian Personnel in Peacekeeping Operations on the Special Needs of Women and Children in Conflict"). Concrete activities are still in the development stage and should be realised in the course of 2006.

Gulf Research Center, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Mr. A. Sager, Chairman of the Gulf Research Center, visited the GCSP in September 2005 and, with Amb. G. Stoudmann (Director, GCSP), signed a memorandum of understanding formalising cooperation between the Centres. Cooperation will focus on developing joint training programmes: specifically, in 2006 a Global Leadership Program to be held in Geneva in July and the training of Iraqi officials, with a joint course in Dubai.

Centre for Strategic Research (SAM), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ankara, Turkey

Ambassador Stoudmann visited Ankara in March to foster cooperation between the GCSP and the Centre for Strategic Research of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey. He signed a memorandum of understanding with the Chairman of SAM, and later in December they jointly hosted the first Turkey-Switzerland Roundtable in Geneva. This roundtable will be hosted annually; in 2006, it is planned to be held in Turkey.

In addition to the above formal cooperation, the GCSP cooperated throughout the year with many organisations, in Geneva, to foster connections in international Geneva but also in areas of relevance for the Centre's activities outside of Switzerland. With the opening of the GCSP office in Brussels, cooperation has begun with the European Commission, the first result being a project in December 2005 in Baghdad: "Election Support and Training to the EU in Iraq". The PFP network of training centres provides the GCSP with another forum for external cooperation.

4.6. Alumni Activities

On the occasion of the 2005 ITC/ETC study trip to Brussels, the alumni of the three courses ITC/ETC/NISC posted in Brussels were invited to a dinner on 7 February. Fifty-one of the GCSP alumni attended.

On the occasion of the 2005 ETC study trip to Paris, the alumni of the GCSP courses located in Paris were invited to join the group for a dinner-cruise on the Seine on 10 February. Ten former participants were able to join.

Ninth ETC Annual Security Policy/Alumni Meeting – Vienna

The ninth ETC Annual Security Policy/Alumni Meeting took place in Vienna on 17-19 March. The meeting was hosted by the Austrian Ministry of Defence and the Defence Academy. The 28 current ETC participants were joined by 52 alumni.

The alumni were greeted by MG Mag. Karl Semlitsch, Commandant of the Military District of Vienna. The same evening, the group was welcomed at an official dinner hosted by the Commandant of the Austrian National Defence Academy, Gen. Raimund Schittenhelm.

Two panels were organised in order to facilitate dialogue among current and former ETC participants. The first panel was on Austria's security policy, chaired by BG Gustav E. Gustenau, Deputy Director, Directorate General for Security Policy at the Austrian Ministry of Defence. Various policy-making branches were represented on the panel by Maj. Dr. Johann Frank, Head, Security Policy Division, Bureau for Security Policy at the Austrian Ministry of Defence; Prof. Dr. Heinz Gärtner, Austrian Institute for International Affairs; and Dr. Martin David, Department for International Affairs, Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior.

The second panel addressed the responses of Vienna-based organisations to new security threats. Dr. Fred Tanner, Deputy Director of the GCSP, was joined by Mr. Dimitar Jalnev, Programme Co-ordinator, Action against Terrorism Unit of the OSCE; Mrs. Laura Rockwood, Section Head, Non-proliferation and Policy Making Section of the IAEA; and Mr. Ugi Zvekic, Chief, Strategic Planning Unit of the UNODC.

Following the panel discussions, the group visited the Maria Theresa Military Academy in Wiener Neustadt, where MG Norbert Sinn welcomed the participants. The academy is the oldest training academy in the world.

Fourteenth ITC Annual Security Policy/Alumni Meeting, Rome

Held on 19-21 May, 161 attended the 2005 ITC Alumni Conference in Rome. The group comprised some 74 alumni and the 30 current ITC participants.

The Centre for Strategic Studies of the Italian Armed Forces hosted the Thursday afternoon meeting of the alumni and a reception that followed. Moreover, they hosted the main conference and the lunch that took place at Giulio Penni's Palazzo Salviati, the seat of the Centre for High Defence Studies (CASD) and CeMISS.

Dr. Julian Lindley-French, ITC Course Director, opened the official part of the meeting on 20 May together with Mr. François Heisbourg, Chairman of the GCSP Foundation Council, and Lt. Gen. Vincenzo Camporini, President of the CASD. Maj. Gen. Carlo Finizio, Director of CeMISS, chaired Session 1, "What does Europe want from America?", in which Mr. Heisbourg, Dr. Roberto Menotti from the Aspen Institute Italia, and Dr. Giovanni Gasparini of the Istituto Affari Internazionali intervened.

The afternoon session, "What does America want from Europe?", was chaired by Col. Dr. Karl-Heinz Rambke, ITC Co-Director. Mr. Leo Michel, Senior Research Fellow at the Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University, Washington, enlivened proceedings together with Prof. Marta Dassù, Director of International Programmes, Aspen Institute Italia, and Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew, Chairman of Merrill Lynch Italy. They laid the groundwork for the final panel discussion, "New America, New Europe, New Era", which was chaired by Lt. Gen. Camporini. Prof. Stefano Silvestri, President of the Istituto Affari Internazionali; Hon. Dario Rivolta, Vice President of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Italian Parliament; and Dr. Lindley-French ended the day, and there was an unexpected appearance by Admiral di Paola, the Chief of the Italian Defence Staff.

Fifth NISC Annual Security Policy/Alumni Meeting, Belgrade

The fifth NISC Annual Security Policy Seminar in Belgrade gathered 60 people. It was co-organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence of Serbia and Montenegro.

The meeting was opened by Col. (ret.) Michael Pope, NISC Co-Director since 2001. Dr. Fred Tanner, GCSP Deputy Director, provided an update on the latest developments at the Centre, and Dr. Rama Mani welcomed the participants as the new NISC Director. Alumni from past years made brief presentations on how the NISC had influenced and shaped their careers and lives. “Building Peace: Challenges and Responses” was the theme of the seminar, which took place on 1 July. The seminar sought both to reflect on the unfolding post-conflict experience of the former Yugoslavia and to draw on the experience of other countries in or emerging from conflict, notably the Middle East and Afghanistan.

The seminar was opened with a keynote address by Mr. Pavle Jankovic, Assistant Minister of Defence of Serbia and Montenegro for Defence Policy, on “Building and Sustaining Peace in the Former Yugoslavia: A Balance Sheet”. The discussions addressed the challenges in implementing the Dayton and Oslo peace agreements, highlighting their differences and similarities; and firsthand experience in reforming the security sector in the former Yugoslavia and Afghanistan. Dr. Rama Mani drew the main lessons and conclusions of the day. Finally, Ambassador Ljubisa Perovic, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of Serbia and Montenegro, made the closing address on “Building Bridges across Divided Societies: Lessons Identified and Progress Towards Euro Atlantic Integration”. The seminar was followed by an official reception hosted by Ambassador Perovic at the Council of Ministers Palace.

4.7. Interns

During the year, the GCSP welcomed 15 interns for a duration of up to three months: 3 from the United States, 3 from France and one each from India, Holland, Switzerland, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, China, Greece, Italy and Kirghizistan.

5. Organisation

5.1. Personnel

During the summer, Dr. Eric Windmar, faculty member and ETC Co-Director, seconded by the Swedish government, completed his assignment at the GCSP. With this departure, the GCSP lost three seconded faculty members during the preceding two years. Dr. Julian Lindley-French, faculty member and ITC Director during the year, also left the Centre. To offset these losses, the GCSP engaged three new faculty members during 2005: Dr. Pal W. Sidhu, Dr. Mark Sheetz and Dr. Graeme Herd.

Ambassador Patrick Villemur joined the Centre in November as “Chargé de Mission”, replacing Ambassador Richard Narich, both seconded by the French government.

The Special Programmes team was reinforced by a new recruitment, Mr. Yann Folley.

Mr Nicolas Kaczarowski, Director of the Special Programmes department, left the Centre in December and Ms Evelien Voigt-Verweij, Special Assistant to the Director, left during the summer. Finally, Ms Audrey Boillod, Administrative Assistant, also left.

During the year, six faculty members and staff left, and eight new staff joined the CGSP.

At the end of 2005, the GCSP personnel stood at 50 members in management, faculty, administrative and support positions.

Faculty and Staff

Management

Ambassador Gérard Stoudmann, Director
Dr. Fred Tanner, Deputy Director , Training & Academic Affairs
Mr. Hrair Balian, Deputy Director, Management & Special Programmes

Faculty

Dr. Shahram Chubin, Director of Studies
Dr. Anne Deighton, Faculty Member (non resident)
Dr. Pal Dunay, Director, ITC
Mr. Marc Finaud, Faculty Member
Col. G.S. William Gargiullo, Chargé de Mission
Dr. Graeme Herd, Faculty Member (from Nov)
Dr. Julian Lindley-French, Faculty Member (left Dec)
Dr. Rama Mani, Director, NISC
Ambassador Richard Narich (left Nov.)
Dr. Vladimir Orlov, Co-Director, ETC
Col. (Retd.) Mike Pope, Co-Director, NISC, and Head of Exercises & Skill Development
Training Col. Dr. Karl-Heinz Rambke, Co-Director, ITC
Dr. Mark Sheetz, Faculty Member (from Oct)
Dr. Pal Sidhu, Faculty Member (from Sept)
Dr. Fred Tanner, Deputy Director , Training & Academic Affairs
Dr. Thierry Tardy, Director, ETC
Amb. Patrick Villemur, Chargé de Mission (from Nov)

Associate Faculty

Mr. Michael Friend, Geneva
Dr. John Gault, President, John Gault SA
Dr. Jovan Kurbalija, Director, Diplofoundation, Geneva
Dr. Heinz Vetschera, Senior Lecturer, Institute for Strategy and Security Policy, National Defense Academy, Vienna
Prof. Neil MacFarlane, Lester B. Pearson Professor, department of International Relations, Centre for International Studies, Oxford University
Prof. Victor-Yves Ghebali, Professor, Political Science, GIIIS, Geneva

Prof. Philippe T. Regnier, Professor, Graduate Institute of Development Studies, and Director,
Modern Asia Research Centre
Dr. Heiner Hänggi, Assistant Director, DCAF, Geneva
Prof. Keith Krause, Professor, GIIS, Geneva

Visiting Scholar

Prof. Catherine Kelleher, US Naval War College, Rhode Island
Peter Van Ham, Director, Global Governance Programme Netherlands Institute of International
relations (“Clingendael”)

Administration and Support

Ms. Myriam Arni, Assistant, Training Programmes
Ms. Inna Baranova, Website and Publications Assistant (from May)
Ms. Sophie Bessard, Assistant, External Relations and Conferences
Ms. Audrey Boillod, Administrative Assistant (left Dec)
Ms. Evelyne Bryden, Administrator, Training Programmes
Ms. Sigrid Chatton, Project Officer, Short Courses
Mr. Jean-Louis Douchant, Head, Human Resources
Ms. Françoise Fleury-Racine, IT Manager
Ms. Katja Flückiger, Academic Assistant, NISC
Mr. Yann Folly, Conference Officer, Special Programmes Department (from Aug)
Ms. Miriam Fugfugosh, Academic Assistant, ETC Director (from April)
Ms. Asa Maria Granados, Special Assistant to the Director
Mr. Alexandra Humberst, Receptionist
Mr. Nicolas Kaczorowski, Director Special Programmes (left Dec)
Mr. Andrew Landow, IT Security Officer
Mr. Patrick Lehmann, Director of Services and Relations
Dr. Derek Lutterbeck, Project Officer
Mr. Alexandre Martchenko, IT Help Desk Officer (from Nov)
Ms. Birgit Mathys, External Relations and Conference Manager
Ms. Emily Munro, Project Officer
Mr. Christian Palazzolo, IT Help Desk Officer
Ms. Anne-Caroline Pissis-Gauer, Project Officer, Special Programmes
Mr. Laurent Rigottaz, IT Help Desk Officer
Ms. Delphine Rochat, Assistant, External Relations & Conferences (from Apr)
Ms. Arlette Roulin, Alumni Affairs
Ms. Viviane Savia, Project Officer, Special Programmes
Dr. Christina Schori-Liang, Head, Library and Documentation
Mr. Gottlieb Schürch, Logistics Manager
Ms. Katya Shadrina, Assistant to the Director of Studies & Project Officer
Mr. Allan Sheldon, Senior Accountant
Ms. Joanna Slatkine, Publications and Website Officer
Mr. Roland Spyr, Logistics Employee
Ms. Isabelle Villemin, Assistant to the Deputy Director, Training & Academic Affairs.
Ms Jennifer Wallace, Academic Assistant, ITC Director

5.2. Services

In early 2005, the Service Centre, a joint endeavour founded by the three Geneva Centres and the Swiss Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sports, was dissolved as a separate entity and its personnel (providing mainly information technology and logistics services) were reintegrated into the GCSP. As of 1 April, the eight employees and the assets of the former Service Centre were transferred to the GCSP.

The GCSP provides a range of services to the other centres. The GCSP maintains the shared infrastructure, whereas each centre is responsible for its own IT equipment. The GCSP operates the IT and logistics activities on a separate budget.

6. GCSP Governing Bodies

6.1. Foundation Council

The Foundation Council held two meetings during 2005, on 9 June and 6 December.

At the June session, the Council approved Ambassador Theodore Winkler, Director of the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces and founder of the GCSP, as a new Council member. Ambassador Stoudmann, GCSP Director, presented a comprehensive report on the implementation of the strategy for the Centre that had been presented to the Council in December 2002, underlining achievements and areas where progress are still required. In addition, the 2004 annual financial report was approved.

On 6 December, the Foundation Council approved the application of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a new member of the GCSP, thus bringing the number of the GCSP Foundation member states to 33 plus the Canton of Geneva. Ambassador Stoudmann presented the new GCSP strategy, *Horizon 2010*, outlining the challenges the Centre faces in the next few years. He also presented the objectives for 2006. He received unanimous support from member states for the new strategic orientation. The 2006 budget was also approved.

6.2. Advisory Board

The GCSP Advisory Board consists of 19 eminent personalities of the policy-making and academic community. It was established in 2003 to advise the GCSP management on its strategic direction and programme content.

The Advisory Board met, for the fourth time since its inception, on 2 November in Geneva. The discussion centred on the then-draft GCSP strategy document, *Horizon 2010*, and how the Centre will adapt to a new security environment and an evolving demand on training, research, and networking. Members of the Advisory Board shared their perspectives on this document and stressed the importance for the GCSP to capitalise on its strength in delivering high-quality training products. Developing a practical policy-oriented research profile, focusing on operationalised training courses and diversification of funding sources were some of the issues discussed. Views were also solicited on how the GCSP can cooperate with the European Security and Defence College. The meeting was also attended by GCSP faculty members.