

# Partnership for Peace Consortium of Defense Academies and Security Studies Institutes

## ANNUAL REPORT 2016



Study Group Information



Study Group Information



Raphael Pearl (Ed.)

## **Annual Report 2016**

# **PfP Consortium of Defense Academies and Security Studies Institutes**

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## Foreword

*Raphael Perl*



Dear Colleagues,

The Partnership for Peace Consortium (PfPC) of Defense Academies and Security Studies Institutes is proud to present its annual report for 2016.

This report provides a comprehensive overview of our activities throughout the year. In this report, each of our study and working groups and the editorial board of *Connections*, our quarterly journal, share information on their mission, goals, and accomplishments, as well as their plans and priorities for the future.

Most notably, we completed reference curricula for Cyber Defense and Counter Insurgency (COIN) and are in the process of authoring a Counter Terrorism Curriculum. Our Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Table Top Exercises, featuring a whole of society role playing approach to addressing CVE, are going forward full steam. In addition, a new DEEP program was initiated in March 2016 in Tunisia for their Staff and War College, making it the second Mediterranean Dialogue Country to be supported by the PfPC.

As the Executive Director of the PfPC, I want to extend my sincere appreciation to all of you, especially the many experts and supporters who contributed to the success of our Consortium. Without our volunteers and their enthusiasm and energy, the accomplishments highlighted in the following pages would not have been possible.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Raphael Perl". The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined with a single horizontal stroke.

Dr. Raphael Perl  
PfPC Executive Director



## Foreword

*Erich Csitkovits*



Dear Colleagues,

The Austrian Ministry of Defence and the Austrian National Defence Academy are proud to have been contributing actively to the success of the PFP Consortium of Defence Academies and Security Studies Institutes since 1999 – mainly through facilitating the two “Regional Stability” study groups on South East Europe and on the South Caucasus. The aim of these study groups holding workshops in Austria as well as in the wider regions concerned is to discuss solutions to highly demanding political issues and provide recommendations to national and international decision-makers and stakeholders. Constant positive feedback proves that the study groups are highly productive for the PFP stakeholder nations, NATO, the EU and for the relevant regions, which means that our personal and financial efforts are a good investment.

Austria is a strong partner of the NATO and PFP Consortium Defence Education Enhancement Programme (DEEP) and comprehensively supports Serbia in the process of developing and reforming its professional military education. The focus for the upcoming year will be on activities in improving the NCO training as well as co-operation in other DEEP programmes.

As in the past, the Austrian National Defence Academy is pleased to support the editing and printing of this PFP Consortium Annual Report which recalls interesting milestones of a successful year. We look forward to another fruitful year for the PFP Consortium and its partners with a continued strong Austrian contribution.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Erich Csitkovits', written in a cursive style.

Erich Csitkovits, LTG  
Commandant, Austrian National Defence Academy





# **The Partnership for Peace Consortium of Defense Academies and Security Studies Institutes in 2016**

*Raphael Perl*

The PfPC, a multinational voluntary association of institutes of higher learning in defense and security affairs, is a nexus of over 800 defense academies and security studies institutes in 59 countries. The non-rotating governing board of the PfPC, the Senior Advisory Council, or “SAC”, includes Austria, Canada, Germany, Switzerland, Poland, the United States, and the NATO International Staff. A 2-year rotating seat on the SAC is currently held by Sweden. By promoting the sharing of knowledge and best practices among both NATO and Partner nations in security education, conflict prevention, and conflict resolution, the PfPC is in the forefront of electronic and mobile learning products that are targeted for educational use in defense academies and security studies institutes.

In 2016, PfPC operations staff coordinated and logistically provided support to a total 76 defense education/defense institution building and policy-relevant events: 27 multinational workshops/conferences and 49 security related curriculum and faculty development events. Over 1545 people from 46 nations participated.

## **Selected Highlights of PfPC 2016 Activities include:**

- Publishing and distributing workshop-based policy recommendations oriented towards more than 800 decision makers in Europe, Eurasia, the United States, international organizations, and local governmental and non-governmental institutions. In addition, workshop proceeding are published with a print run of 1000 copies for global distribution in the PfPC Study Group Information Series, supported by the Austrian National Defence Academy.
- Continuing the development and delivery of a series of CTWG tabletop training exercises (TXXs) for defense and security institutions

and initiating planning for the development of a Counterterrorism Reference Curriculum (CTRC).

- Finalizing two new curricula (Cyber Defense and COIN), which are being supported by EDWG expertise, with expected publication in 2017; a third new reference curriculum (Counterterrorism) is in development.
- Implementing partner nation technology and communication capabilities in the area of education and training, operated by the Advanced Distributed Learning / Technical Standards Working Group.
- Focusing on state of the art learning methodologies in the 21st century in two workshops in Riga, Latvia and Tbilisi, Georgia together with 15 nations, led by the ADL WG.
- Addressing the question, “To what extent do crises and insecurities in Europe and abroad influence the processes of consolidation in South East Europe.” The 32nd workshop at the Château Rothschild in Reichenau/Rax, Austria convened in May 2016 together with 41 experts from the region and the international community.
- Holding an expert workshop on Autonomous Weapon Systems at NATO Headquarters in Brussels in April 2016.
- Participating (via members of the SSR Working Group) in the NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives Annual Conference at NATO HQ and contributing to the discussion on how education can further the integration of gender perspectives in military activities.
- Conducting the CSWG 16th annual conference in Ljubljana, Slovenia, in July 2016 on topic of “*Veterans and Society, Demobilization and Reintegration of ExCombatants through History*”. It was organized by the Slovenian Ministry of Defense and Institute of Contemporary History, and by the French Ministry of Defense-History Office and Veterans and War Victims office.

- Producing and delivering e-learning content and a freely accessible learning platform, ensuring that the ADL WG continues to sustain a network of ADL specialists with considerable output.
- Convening the 33rd RSSEE Workshop on “Montenegro’s Upcoming NATO Membership – Internal, Regional and International Implications” in September 2016 in Budva, Montenegro, in partnership with the Atlantic Council of Montenegro.
- Further refining the *Connections* journal’s digital presence, thereby creating opportunities for easier discovery of the journal for the global security and policy community.
- Planning the subsequent rollout, marketing, and extension of the Cybersecurity Reference Curriculum (CSRC) at the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario.
- Initiating a new DEEP program in March 2016 in Tunisia for their staff and war colleges, making it the second Mediterranean Dialogue country to be supported by the EDWG. Emphasis is on curriculum development for a NATO Joint Operational Planning and Decision-Making Course, as well as an updated Operational Art course at the War College, and a Peacekeeping Course for the Staff College.
- Executing the fifth NATO Defense Education Clearing House in 2016 in Varna, Bulgaria, with the result that the long-term clearing house process remains fully institutionalized.

**PfPC Governance Meetings:**

*Three PfPC Governance Meetings were held in 2016:*

1. A combined SAC/CSC governance meeting, hosted by the Bulgarian National Defense College in Sofia, March 1-2, 2016.

2. A Consortium Steering Committee (CSC) Meeting, hosted by the Austrian Defense Academy in Vienna on June 23, 2016.
3. A combined SAC/CSC governance meeting, hosted by the Geneva Center for Security Policy in Geneva from October 17-19, 2016.

More specially and notably, the activities, outcomes, priorities, and future vision of the active working/study groups and those of the PfPC Editorial Board are provided in the 2016 Annual Report that follows.

# Education Development Working Group

*Alan Stolberg*

## **Mission and Goals**

The EDWG contributes to the professionalization of the officer corps, NCO corps and civilian defence officials of Partner countries with the intent to make their defence education institutions compatible with EuroAtlantic standards and values. The EDWG currently supports twelve nations. The Working Group's efforts are framed within the context of NATO's Partnership Cooperation Plans (Individual Partnership Action Plans (IPAP), Annual National Programs (ANP), Individual Partnership Cooperation Programs (IPCP), the Education and Training for Defence Reform Initiative (Efr) and the U.S. Office of the Secretary of Defence's priorities for Building Partner Capacity.

The Working Group focuses on three core elements of partner needs in defence education:

1. Development of curricula utilized in the education and training of modern armed forces;
2. Teaching and learning methods that match best practices in use in Euro- Atlantic defence education and training institutions, as well as a third additional element in some cases;
3. The organization and administration of military education institutions and systems.

The EDWG conducts three programs within the framework of the country-specific Defence Education Enhancement Program (DEEP) for the defence education institutions in each supported country to execute these elements:

1. Defence Educator Workshops to assist faculty development.
2. The crafting of Reference Curricula that can be utilized by any of the defence education institutions.

3. NCO education support specifically designed to assist the implementation of the NCO reference curriculum and other associated NCO professional development activity.

For each participating country currently supported by the PFP Consortium (Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Serbia, Tunisia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan), the Working Group has established a Defence Education Enhancement Program (DEEP) composed of U.S. and other NATO defence educators.

Each DEEP program strives to respond to validated, demand-driven requirements from the partner nation and not on supply-driven availability of subject matter experts. At the same time, the DEEP program will endeavor through dialogue and encouragement to influence supported educators in the direction of the following DEEP objectives:

- Guide and mentor reforms in professional and military education, both in individual defence education institutions and in a defence-wide holistic approach to professional military education.
- Promote learner-centered education to support critical thinking skills and innovative use of instructional technologies.
- Encourage and enable the use of modern learning methods that promote both depth of learning and ready application through practice and experience.
- Assist in the development of curricula where these methods can be employed in support of partner objectives contained in their Partnership Cooperation Plans with NATO or bilateral arrangements with the U.S.

## **Highlights of 2016**

The following list demonstrates the success of the EDWG's efforts. The first seven items describe the positive reception by Partners of the EDWG programs, and the growing demand for them. The last two items describe the steps taken, in cooperation with NATO, to maintain coherence and strategic focus for a rapidly expanding activity.

- Two new curricula (Cyber Defense and COIN) which are being supported with EDWG expertise are nearing completion, with expected publication in 2017; a third new reference curriculum (Counterterrorism) is beginning development.
- The Defense Educator faculty development effort remains the most requested component of DEEP; a Master Instructor program has been developed, designed to develop DEEP-partner school pedagogy specialists that will have the ability to train their own incoming faculty with the most modern teaching methodologies.
- Host nation defence education institutions are continuing to request DEEP support for the creation of entire new courses oriented on specific subjects. A program emphasizing development of a course on civil-military relations within a democratic system and the related subordination of the uniformed military to civilian authority is nearly complete.
- Additional host nation PME faculty personnel from partner countries (e.g., Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Serbia, and Ukraine) are continuing to serve as DEEP activity providers in greater numbers.
- A new DEEP program was initiated in March 2016 in Tunisia for their staff and war colleges, making it the second Mediterranean Dialogue country to be supported by the EDWG.
- The fifth NATO Defense Education Clearing House was executed in 2016 in Varna, Bulgaria and the long-term clearing house process remains fully institutionalized.
- All DEEP country measures of effectiveness analysis and country Strategic Plans continue to be updated and published on an annual basis.

### **Specific Outcomes and Achievements 2016**

- Afghanistan: As a result of the 2010-2016 Executive Senior Leaders Seminar efforts, the MFNDU has created a new Strategic Planning Course at its Command and Staff College, to begin execution in 2017.
- Armenia: Expanded coordination within the DEEP program with the Armenian Aviation University.



- Azerbaijan: 2016 was highlighted by a faculty development workshop to 27 instructors from the Military College of the Armed Forces (U.S. National Defense University-equivalent) that addressed all areas of active learning, including needed changes in the Azerbaijan professional military education system.
- Georgia: Significant emphasis was given to NCO Education in 2016. Specific evaluation design instruments were created for events within the various NCO courses. This also helped lead to more established and formal processes and procedures within the NCO Training Center. Progress has been made in the ability to collect, organize, and report data collected within the NCO Training Center. Finally, with the strong support of the Chief of the Defence Staff (CHOD), DEEP NCOs led, and Georgian NCO representatives executed a Regional NCO Workshop in April 2016. One of the workshop outcomes was a Georgian intent to continue the adaptation of the NCO Reference Curriculum.
- Kazakhstan: Multi-hour courses in Western Operational Art and Logistics Courses have been completed and are now being solely taught by the NDU faculty. Work was initiated on a multi hour NDU civil-military relations course, with initial components to be instructed for the first time in 2017. A new course on the UN Protection of Civilians was created and is now being taught at the Peacekeeping Training and Education Center (KAZCENT). The DEEP program in support of the Army Defense Institute (ground forces pre-commissioning) is focused on development of a new Leadership Course, planned for initial delivery in late 2017-2018. NCO Education support has emphasized potential adaptation of the NCO Reference Curriculum.
- Mauritania: 2016 Staff College-support emphasis was on detailed curriculum development for multi-hour courses on operational planning design, operational conception and planning at the tactical level, and counterterrorism. All courses are being structured to adhere to NATO standards and are planned for initial instruction to begin in 2017. In addition, 2016 faculty development support addressed the orchestration of Staff College map exercises and the faculty's ability to facilitate the training of the students in NATO-compatible operations.

- Moldova: In continued sustainment of the 2015 capacity declaration, additional support has emphasized the newly developing Leadership Postgraduate Course (war college-equivalent) at the strategic and operational levels. The objectives of the course are designed to prepare Senior Lieutenant Colonels and Colonels to conduct military operations, large unit management, and for assignment to senior level staff officer positions. This course will eventually become a requirement for promotion to the rank of Colonel.
- Mongolia: The Mongolian Staff Officer Course (MSOC), the primary instrument for DEEP-support at the Mongolian NDU (MNDU), has been completed and attained self-sustaining and autonomous capacity to teach and evaluate this course in 2016. Also, the DEEP program has supported the MNDU development of a Mongolian Active Learning Methods Handbook – intended to prepare MNDU faculty to emphasize active learning approaches in the classroom. It is highly likely that the DEEP program will be able to declare capacity for completion of both the MSOC and MNDU faculty development by mid-2017.
- Serbia: The DEEP program maintains a strong emphasis on faculty development quality management. In 2016 the DEEP program observed, evaluated, and provided recommendations on course instruction observation to the NCO Academy leadership and faculty on their training methods and strategies for the Serbian NCO Battle Staff Course for mid-level NCOs. Support for the Battle Staff Course is complete and now being solely taught to NATO-standards by Serbian NCO Training Center instructors.
- Tunisia: A DEEP program was initiated for the Tunisian War and Staff Colleges in 2016. Emphasis is on curriculum development for a NATO Joint Operational Planning and Decision-Making Course and an updated Operational Art course at the War College; and a Peacekeeping course for the Staff College. All courses are planned for 2017 implementation.
- Ukraine: Remains the largest of all DEEPs; to varying degrees involves 12 Ukraine PME institutions, possesses strong MOD support, and significant funding from NATO. Based upon the results of a four-year DEEP program review conducted in December 2016, the following was noted: At the Military Academy pre-

commissioning school-level, both NATO-standard and Russian-standard Military Decision-Making Processes (MDMP) and Tactical Sciences (Tactics) are now taught to every cadet; only the Russian-standard was taught in the past. The Russian processes will be eliminated from the curriculum once every tactical battalion in the Ukraine armed forces has been trained to NATO standards at the Ukraine Peacekeeping Center. Significant faculty development, and administrative and managerial adaptation has taken place for the NDU and three pre-commissioning schools (Kiev, L'viv, Odessa) – the result is a major transition to curriculum development and creation of Master Instructor programs. For NCO Education, a Basic NCO Course is now being taught and an Intermediate NCO Course is being developed for 2017 initial implementation.

- Uzbekistan: DEEP program emphasis has been on the Armed Forces Academy (AFA) (war college/staff college-equivalent) for curriculum and faculty development. Most significantly, after one shadow faculty event addressing curriculum development with the inclusion of exercises with counterparts at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College (CGSC) the Uzbek delegation stated, “that after deliberate consideration within the MOD, the U.S. was selected as the nation to closely partner with in the field of military education.”

## **The Way Ahead**

As with previous years, the DEEP concept is continuing to mature and expand its appeal throughout Europe and Eurasia, and now beyond into additional parts of North Africa. Modernization compatible with Euro-Atlantic defence education standards remains a goal worth working for. The management and orchestration of twelve different DEEPs must be conducted very carefully to ensure that strategic objectives combined with analysis of measures of effectiveness will continue to drive the direction of each program of cooperation as it matures. As the number of DEEPs increases, so too does the administrative burden. In this time of more austere resources, each of the more mature programs must be constantly monitored for determination when it is time to begin reduction or elimination – based on when a particular PME institution has absorbed all that it can from the DEEP process and demonstrates an ability to be self-sufficient for its own faculty and curriculum development.

## Appendices

### *Products and Publications*

- Measures of Effectiveness for the Defence Education Enhancement Program (DEEP) for 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016
- Strategic Plans for Eleven DEEP Countries (Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Serbia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan)

### *List of Meetings*

- Annual Meeting of the Education Development Working Group, July 16

### *Key U.S. and NATO Defence Education Institutions for the EDWG*

1. Austrian National Defence Academy, Vienna, Austria
2. Bulgarian Rakovski Defence and Staff College, Sofia, Bulgaria
3. Bulgarian Nikola Y. Vaptsarov Naval Academy, Varna, Bulgaria
4. Canadian Defence Academy, Kingston, Ontario, Canada
5. Croatian Defence Academy, Zagreb, Croatia
6. Czech Republic University of Defence, Brno, Czech Republic
7. French National Staff College, Saumur, France
8. George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, Garmisch Partenkirchen, Germany
9. German General Staff Academy, Hamburg, Germany
10. Italian Military Center for Strategic Studies, Rome, Italy
11. NATO Defence College, Rome, Italy
12. NATO School, Oberammergau, Germany
13. Polish National Defence University, Warsaw, Poland
14. Polish Naval Academy, Gdynia, Poland
15. Romanian Centre for Defence and Security Strategic Studies, National Defence University "Carol I," Bucharest, Romania
16. Slovakian National Academy of Defence, Bratislava, Slovakia
17. Spanish Centre for National Defence Studies, Madrid, Spain

18. U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Leavenworth, Kansas, USA
19. U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy, El Paso, Texas, USA
20. U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, USA
21. U.S. Joint Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia, USA
22. U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, USA
23. U.S. National Defence University, Washington, USA
24. U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, USA
25. U.S. Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island, USA

*Key Partner Institutions*

1. Marshal Fahim National Defence University, Kabul, Afghanistan
2. Armenak Khanperiyants Military Aviation University, Yerevan, Armenia
3. V. Sargsyan Military Institute, Yerevan, Armenia
4. National Defense (Research) University, Yerevan, Armenia
5. Military College of the Armed Forces, Baku, Azerbaijan
6. National Defence Academy, Gori, Georgia
7. NCO Training Center, Kojori, Georgia
8. Army Defence Institute, Almaty, Kazakhstan
9. National Defence University, Astana, Kazakhstan
10. NCO Academy, Schuchinsk, Kazakhstan
11. Partnership Training and Education Center, Almaty, Kazakhstan
12. National Staff College, Nouakchott, Mauritania
13. Moldovan Military Academy, Chisinau, Moldova
14. National Defence University of Mongolia, Ulaan Battar, Mongolia
15. NCO Academy, Pancevo, Serbia
16. University of Defence, Belgrade, Serbia
17. Tunisian War College, Tunis, Tunisia
18. Tunisian Staff College, Tunis, Tunisia
19. Air Forces University, Kharkiv, Ukraine
20. Army Academy, Odessa, Ukraine
21. Ground Forces Academy, Lviv, Ukraine
22. Military Institute of the National Law University, Kharkiv, Ukraine
23. Military Institute of the National University of Ukraine, Kiev, Ukraine
24. National Defence University, Kiev, Ukraine

25. Naval Academy, Odessa, Ukraine
26. NCO Academies, Lviv – Yavoriv, and Desna, Ukraine
27. Telecommunications Military Institute, Zhytomyr, Ukraine
28. Armed Forces Academy, Tashkent, Uzbekistan



# Regional Stability in South East Europe Study Group

*Benedikt Hensellek and Predrag Jureković*

## Mission and Goals

The Study Group “Regional Stability in South East Europe” (RSSEE SG) has contributed to peace and security in the Western Balkans since 1999. Its working principles, jointly established by the Austrian, Croatian and Serb co-chairs in its RSSEE vision statement, seek to

- Assess the situation in the South East European region and factors that promote regional stability through enhanced international co-operation, especially with institutions located in or close to the region of interest;
- Do strategic research on an academic level supplementary to and stimulating the practical work done in the region;
- Give support to the improvement of networks in the field of security policy and helping to create a peaceful, strategic and stable community in the SEE region compatible to the broader Partnership for Peace network and beyond.

These goals are being reached through focusing research on improvement of regional stability in a comprehensive approach; centring topics on current developments on the ground; selecting and promoting young, regionally-oriented, possible future leaders; and through providing and spreading policy advice in policy recommendations and academic publications (by an own Study Group publication series) distributed to decision makers in SEE and the International Community.

For the partner institutions involved in RSSEE, regional stability in the Western Balkans means to strive for comprehensive and cooperative political, economic, cultural, and civil/military relations in areas that have passed through wars, where the political and interethnic relations are still partly characterized by conflict, or that are afflicted with security problems due to differing geo-strategic interests of regional or global actors.



## Highlights of 2016

After the Western Balkans returned to the global agenda in context with the migration and refugee crisis starting in 2015 as well as the question of influence of the Islamic State (IS) on the muslim population of the Western Balkans, actual developments set the stage for the topics in 2016, partly following up on the 2015 events:

1. To which extent do the various crises and insecurities in Europe and abroad (refugee flows, terrorism and religious radicalization, lack of EU cohesion, authoritarian political models, separatist movements etc.) influence the various processes of consolidation in South East Europe?
2. Secondly, how will Montenegro's accession to NATO influence both its internal stability and stability and security of the region?

The Study Group tried to answer the first question by convening its 32<sup>nd</sup> workshop from 19 to 22 May 2016 at the traditional spring meeting place, the Château Rothschild in Reichenau/Rax, Austria. This workshop brought together 41 experts from the region and the international community to discuss and draft policy recommendations on the topic *“South East Europe's Consolidation in Light of the EU Crisis, Refugee Influx and Religious Extremism”*.

Global security developments as well as crisis phenomena, which are connected to the European Union, have had an increased influence on processes of regional consolidation in South East Europe. As a consequence of the ongoing violent conflicts in the Middle East, in Afghanistan and Africa, hundreds of thousands of migrants and refugees came to Europe, using among others the “Balkan route”, which till March 2016 was an important “transit zone” for migrants on their way to a noticeably overwhelmed EU. Apart from the challenges that are linked to this crisis there are rising concerns within the EU member states – in particular after the terrorist attacks in Paris and Brussels – of becoming the target for further attacks committed by radical Islamists. This circumstance has also turned the spotlight on radicalized individuals and groups from the Western Balkan countries that have shown sympathy for the terrorist organization “Islamic State”, have built up links with it, or even joined their combat forces as foreign fighters.

Enhanced by the international refugee/migrant crisis, various crisis symptoms have emerged within the EU, such as the lack of solidarity and cohesion, single member states setting the agenda of the Union or disintegrative developments. A further deterioration of EU standards and co-operative behaviour would harm not only the EU as a political union but could challenge its position as a democratic and co-operative role model as well as its integrative function for South East Europe.

The recommendations resulting from the group's two days discussions and expert's presentations focussed among others on:

- Provide access to relevant EU data bases as maintained by FRONTEX and EUROPOL to the Western Balkan countries;
- Focus more distinctly on democratic values, rights of freedom of opinion and the role of the civil society when negotiating with the Western Balkan countries on EU integration;
- Maintain the enlargement process through concrete political initiatives of influential EU countries;
- Encourage and support organizations which promulgate the traditions and practices of an autochthonous and tolerant Balkan Islam;
- Adopt strategies for the re-socialisation of former foreign fighters and for de-radicalization of Islamists in co-operation with the official Islamic communities;
- Eliminate in-transparent financing of religious communities, in particular from foreign countries.

The 33<sup>rd</sup> RSSEE Workshop on *“Montenegro's Upcoming NATO Membership – Internal, Regional and International Implications”* was convened from 22 to 25 September 2016 in Budva, Montenegro, in partnership with the Atlantic Council of Montenegro.

Soon after gaining independence on 21 May 2006, Montenegro decided to take the Euro-Atlantic integration path. Thus, integration to NATO and EU became two main foreign policy goals. In November 2006, relations between Montenegro and NATO became official, after Montenegro received the invitation for accession to the Partnership for Peace Program. From that point on Montenegro has achieved a lot; it has implemented

numerous reforms in order to come closer to values and democratic standards that are essential for the Euro-Atlantic Community. At the ministerial meeting, which was held on 19 May 2016, NATO members signed the Accession Protocol. Meanwhile, Montenegro became NATO member on 5 June 2017.

From the perspective of the Montenegrin supporters of NATO membership a lot was accomplished in only 10 years of being an independent state. However, not all the political parties in Montenegro agree with this political and security decision. The opponents of Montenegro's NATO membership would prefer the status of military neutrality as it is practiced by Serbia. Further, Montenegro's future membership in NATO will evoke different reactions of neighboring countries in the Western Balkans as well as important international powers.

Following the guiding question mentioned above, the workshop participants drafted very concrete recommendations for the PfP stakeholder nations as well as the countries in the region:

- Governments from South East Europe: enable more cooperation between the regional intelligence services in the fight against organized crime and terrorism.
- EU and NATO: use the dynamics in the NATO enlargement process to initiate a security dialogue between Belgrade and Priština/Prishtina.
- Belgrade and Priština/Prishtina: see such a security dialogue as a chance to substantially improve the security environment.
- NATO: use tools from the PfP to enhance the cooperation with Kosovo, even before its membership in the PfP.
- NATO: enhance the cooperation with Serbia in the scope of PfP.
- NATO: take a pro-active stance to overcome Macedonia's hurdles to become a member country.

## **Outcomes and Accomplishments/Achievements 2016**

- Two *expert workshops* bringing together 80 experts on Western Balkans issues in Austria and Montenegro.

- Concise yet comprehensive policy recommendations oriented towards more than 800 decision makers in the US, European governments, NATO, the EU External Action Service and OSCE as well as to national and local governmental and non-governmental institutions.
- Supported by the Austrian National Defence Academy in Vienna, RSSEE published the volumes 56 and 58 of the PfP Consortium “Study Group Information Series” with a print run of 500 copies each and global distribution.

## **The Way Ahead**

In 2017, RSSEE will focus its policy and research orientation on “*South East Europe: Facing Western Upheavals and Regional Backslide*” in its 34<sup>th</sup> Austrian-based workshop from 4 to 7 May 2017 in Reichenau/Rax.

At the 35<sup>th</sup> RSSEE regional workshop from 29 September to 2 October 2017 in Tirana, Albania, the Study Group will focus on “*Rule of Law in the Western Balkans: Lessons and Way Ahead*”, partnering with the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies and the Albanian Institute for Security Studies.

## **Appendices**

### *List of Meetings 2016*

#### 32<sup>nd</sup> RSSEE Workshop

“South East Europe’s Consolidation in Light of the EU Crisis, Refugee Influx and Religious Extremism”

19 to 22 May 2016

Reichenau/Rax, Austria

#### 33<sup>rd</sup> RSSEE Workshop

“Montenegro’s Upcoming NATO Membership – Internal, Regional and International Implications”

22 to 25 September 2016

Budva, Montenegro

### *Key Institutions Partnered with in 2016*

In addition to the NATO, EU and OSCE representations and offices in South East Europe, RSSEE has more than 285 academic and institutional partners in the region. In 2016, among the main contributors were:

1. Albanian Institute for International Studies (AIIS), Tirana, Albania
2. Analytica Think Tank, Skopje, Macedonia
3. Atlantic Council of Montenegro
4. Bahcesehir University, Istanbul, Turkey
5. Bucharest State University, Bucharest, Romania
6. Centre for Security Studies, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
7. Centre for Strategic and Defence Studies, Croatian Military Academy, Zagreb, Croatia
8. Cranfield University, Faringdon, United Kingdom
9. Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Belgrade, Serbia
10. German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Hamburg, Germany
11. Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia
12. Humanitarian Law Centre, Den Hague, Netherlands
13. Institute for Development and International Relations, Zagreb, Croatia
14. Institute for Security and International Studies, Sofia, Bulgaria
15. Institute for Development Policy, Pristina, Kosovo
16. Institute for Political Science, Bucharest, Romania
17. Kosovar Institute for Policy Research and Development, Pristina, Kosovo
18. Ministry of Justice, Podgorica, Montenegro
19. Progres – Institute for Social Democracy, Skopje, Macedonia
20. University of Defence, Belgrade, Serbia

# Regional Stability in the South Caucasus Study Group

*Benedikt Hensellek and Frederic Labarre*

## **Mission and Goals**

The South Caucasus has been a region of acute interest to the PfP Consortium since its inception. The region, however, is highly challenging because of ethnic, economic and energy considerations since the breakup of the Soviet Union more than twenty years ago. Because of these challenges, participants from the South Caucasus countries have sometimes had difficulty in contributing fully to the work of the PfP Consortium.

The PfP Consortium, through the activities of the Austrian Ministry of Defence and Sports and Austrian Ministry of European and International Affairs, has set its aim at positively influencing security decision-making in the South Caucasus by meeting these goals:

- Multinational participation in the RSSC Study Group, building on experts from all dimensions of the security-political spectrum of the three core countries Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. This is paralleled by bringing in experts on regional stability issues from the main partner countries and institutions to the region, namely the European Union (Member States), the Russian Federation, Turkey, the United States as well as NATO, the OSCE and the UN. Building ownership and trust from within is the utmost goal.
- Constructive network of academic and policy-making influence. This is a medium-term goal which the co-chairmanship can help us achieve by identifying and involving civil society, think-tanks and defence institutions in the work of the Study Group.
- Alteration of the conflicting narrative in the region to enable the examination of security challenges from a regional point of view. This is a longer-term goal dependent upon the quality of the participants.

The continuation of the crisis in Ukraine, which has led to a stalemate both politically as well as on the ground, as well as in the Crimea has in some way distracted from the region. The re-emergence of Russian geopolitics has left the distinct mark on the region: politically, militarily as well as on the economic basis, Russia has clearly regained initiative globally.

This has also had severe consequences on the South Caucasus. While Georgian-Russian relations remain bad, the Nagorny-Karabakh issue has resurfaced dramatically and led to resumption of hostilities between Azerbaijan and Armenia during the weekend of 1-2 April 2016. On the other hand, the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) should become more attractive, and its policies more transparent not only to the domestic actors, but also to the international stakeholders. As the international community devoted more attention on the Ukraine crisis, it failed to put much attention on the South Caucasus. The West remains as distanced to a clearer understanding of the tensions in the South Caucasus as the sources of those tensions recede ever further into the past, making resolution more difficult.

### **Highlights of 2016**

Based on the model successfully employed with the Regional Stability in South East Europe Study Group (RSSEE) and to maintain the pace of work, RSSC operates on a two-meeting schedule per year.

Having in mind that going into the region is of utmost importance, whilst at the same time in certain countries impossible, the 13<sup>th</sup> RSSC Workshop was convened in Chisinau, Moldova, from 7 to 10 April 2016 to the topic of *“The Geopolitics of Energy in the South Caucasus: Towards a Regional Energy Community”*.

The South Caucasus is a region of strategic importance for European energy supply. Therefore energy security is so high on the agenda of both EU’s bilateral relations with regional states, and of the Eastern Partnership. The EU Energy Security Strategy provides for diversifying external supplies and related infrastructure as a key pillar to promoting the energy interests of the Union. The establishment of the Southern Corridor, crossing the South Caucasus along an East-West axis, prepares the ground for increasing energy supplies to Europe from the Caspian region and beyond. Moreover, the

Southern Corridor is vital in providing future opportunities for EU's energy connection with the Middle East. The Review of the European Neighborhood Policy has advocated for establishing gas reverse flow capacities to Ukraine, and completing the Southern Gas Corridor as important steps towards achieving pan-European energy security. It also stipulates that the EU will enhance full energy market integration with Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, and Ukraine through the Energy Community, and pursue regulatory approximation with other South Caucasus partners in related areas of mutual interest.

On the other hand, exerting influence in the South Caucasus is a crucial element in Russia's geopolitical strategy, given the region's importance as an energy producer, and its vitality as a primary corridor for the transit of oil and gas to European markets. Seeking to control the region's energy supply routes and opening its domestic markets to commercial opportunities for major Russian corporations are Moscow's overarching regional objectives. According to Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) sources, the strategic objectives on energy of the EEU (in which Armenia is a member since January 2015) are the creation of a unified energy space across the Union, and the coordination of member states' energy policies. That would involve gradually creating an integrated energy market, ensuring non-discriminatory access to energy transportation systems, and establishing energy policy coordination mechanisms.

Azerbaijan, a major energy producer from the South Caucasus, has strived so far to maintain a balanced relationship with both the EU and Russia/the EEU, while remaining hesitant against acquiring membership of either of these organizations.

The current geopolitical fragmentation of the South Caucasus risks fragmenting regional energy security, while the protracted conflicts of the region will continue to reinforce this process. The workshop attempted to provide a framework for a regional energy resources regime, and divorce energy from politics. The recommendations produced by the participants included:



- Leverage existing legal and functional frameworks, like the Energy Charter or the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) to establish and develop a South Caucasus Energy Security Management Organization.
- Task the putative South Caucasus Energy Security Management Organization with promoting the unimpeded transit of energy, while at the same time stimulating energy diversification, including alternative and renewable sources.
- Establish and cooperatively manage a regional financial arrangement (i.e. a trust fund) to promote regional energy cooperation, and mitigate energy price fluctuations affecting South Caucasus countries.
- Prevent, mitigate, respond to and recover from energy-related accidents by the creation and application of common capabilities and policies, such as an Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism (IPRM).

Building upon these findings, the 14<sup>th</sup> RSSC Workshop focussed on “*Building an Energy Policy Management Institution for the South Caucasus*”, convening 26 experts from 10 to 13 November 2016 in Chateau Rothschild in Reichenau/Rax, Austria.

This workshop was designed to bring greater detail to this organization, aiming at developing a comprehensive structure to which the whole South Caucasus can agree, a system of institutional and administrative governance that is fair and balanced, terms of references for senior officers, and mission statements for particular functions. Two functions stand out as corresponding to Euro-Atlantic interests; 1) the necessity to set up a regional capability to handle energy-transfer emergencies affecting the availability of energy, and the environment, and 2) the establishment of a regionally-administered trust fund designed to address energy price fluctuations which can have a negative impact on the countries of the South Caucasus, particularly at the socio-economic level.

The purpose was to expose participants to best practices in public administration, institution-building, legal provisioning, emergency management policy-making, finance and budgeting, and governance of regional organizations. The participants developed plans, procedures and governance

methods for a regional organization aimed at managing energy security issues in the South Caucasus. The discussions provided significant detail as to the shape and size of this agency, and provided it with a financial function to alleviate for energy market shocks, and to respond to the consequences of shortages in member states thereby purchasing stability. The institution would also have a significant incident response role in the realm of energy. Representatives of important multinational organizations manifested deep interest in the project, which could follow on from track two diplomacy, which the RSSC SG format provides, to track one diplomacy at the multinational and multilateral official format.

### **Outcomes and Accomplishments/Achievements 2016**

- Two expert workshops bringing together 55 experts on the South Caucasus both in Moldova and in Austria.
- Concise yet comprehensive policy recommendations oriented towards more than 800 decision makers in the US, European governments, NATO, the EU External Action Service and OSCE as well as to national and local governmental and non-governmental institutions.
- Supported by the Austrian National Defence Academy in Vienna, RSSC published two of the PfP Consortium “Study Group Information Series” to the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> RSSC Workshop with a print run of 450 copies each and global distribution.

### **The Way Ahead**

In 2017 RSSC will focus its policy and research orientation on two workshops:

- The 15<sup>th</sup> RSSC workshop to the title “*Harnessing Regional Stability in the South Caucasus: The Role and Prospects of Defence Institution Building in the Current Strategic Context*” will take place in Varna, Bulgaria, from 6 to 9 April 2017.
- The 16<sup>th</sup> RSSC Workshop from 9 to 12 November 2017 in Reichenau/Rax, Austria, will focus on “*Between Fact and Fakery: Information and Instability in the South Caucasus and beyond*”.

## Appendices

### *List of Meetings 2016*

#### 13<sup>th</sup> RSSC Workshop

“The Geopolitics of Energy in the South Caucasus: Towards a Regional Energy Community”

Chisinau, Moldova

7 to 10 April 2016

#### 14<sup>th</sup> RSSC Workshop

“Building an Energy Policy Management Institution for the South Caucasus”

Reichenau, Austria

10 to 13 November 2016

### *Key Institutions Partnered with in 2016*

In addition to the NATO, the European Union and OSCE representations and offices in the South Caucasus and Austria, among the main contributors in 2016 were:

1. Analytical Centre on Globalisation and Regional Cooperation, Yerevan, Armenia
2. Carnegie Moscow Center, Moscow, Russia
3. Caucasus Institute, Yerevan, Armenia
4. Center for International and Regional Policy, St. Petersburg, Russia
5. Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey
6. Energy Charter Secretariat, Brussels, Belgium
7. European Geopolitical Forum, Brussels, Belgium
8. Georgian Institute of Public Administration, Tbilisi, Georgia
9. Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
10. Independent Center for National and International Studies, Baku, Azerbaijan
11. Institute for National Strategic Studies, Armenian Ministry of Defense, Yerevan, Armenia
12. Regional Studies Center (RSC), Yerevan, Armenia
13. Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC), Moscow, Russia
14. Third View, Baku, Azerbaijan

## Security Sector Reform Working Group

*Eden Cole, Callum Watson and Richard Steyne*

In 2001 the Civil-Military Relations Working Group changed its name to the Security Sector Reform Working Group (SSR WG) to better reflect its wider objectives, as the efficient management of SSR processes gained greater importance. In approaching this topic, the working group concentrates on security sector reform and governance both as a whole and taking into account regional differences. The activities of the Working Group have spanned such diverse issues as combating terrorism, defence institution building, public security management in post-conflict societies, but also SSR in the Southern Caucasus, in Central Asia, and in the Western Balkans. The SSR WG began expanding its perspective by including human security and gender perspectives in 2010 with a workshop on gender and security sector reform, as a direct follow-up to the speech of the Slovenian Defence Minister at the PfPC annual conference in Munich in 2009.

The objectives of the SSR WG are to enhance the process of security sector reform and good governance through cooperation in joint research, outreach and expert training initiatives; to encourage cooperation between international information networks to forward these objectives; and to enhance the exchange of ideas, insights, expertise, knowledge and best practices of security sector reform processes between consolidating and consolidated democracies in the Euro-Atlantic area. The working group and its objectives are widely acknowledged. It is supported by the Swiss Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport.

### **Highlights of 2016**

- Publishing of Handbook Teaching Gender in the Military: The handbook aims to (a) strengthen the ability of faculty to integrate gender in professional military education and (b) improve the capacity of gender experts to deliver educational content. The handbook's 19 authors comprise both military and civilian subject matter experts in gender and military education from 13 NATO and

PfP Member Nations, ranging from Canada and the USA in the west to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, and Ukraine in the east.

- Members of the SSR Working Group participated in the NATO Committee on Gender Perspective's Annual Conference at NATO HQ and contributed to discussions on how education can further the integration of gender perspective in military activities. At a side event of the NATO Committee on Gender Perspective's (NCGP) Annual Conference at NATO HQ the handbook was launched. The event was hosted by the Swiss Government and organized by the Swiss Mission to NATO.
- Members of the SSR Working Group facilitated a Workshop on Military Justice Systems in Transition in Kyiv, Ukraine, in cooperation with the Center for Army, Conversion and Disarmament Studies (CACDS) and hosted by the Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University. The Workshop is to be followed by a similar event in 2017, signalling a new thematic focus of the Working Group. Content from these events will serve as a platform for the development of two knowledge products on Military Justice, a short guidance paper on Military Justice in Ukraine, and a more expansive practice note on Military Justice.

## **Outcomes and accomplishments/achievements 2016**

Since 2010, the SSR WG has focused efforts on addressing integration of a gender perspective in the defence sector, pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and related resolutions on women, peace and security, as well as NATO's policy and operational framework on integrating gender perspectives in military institutions and operations.<sup>1</sup> Workshops in 2010 and 2011 on, respectively, gender and SSR, and gender and defence transformation, highlighted military training and education as a key area in addressing existing challenges in the integration of a gender perspective in

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<sup>1</sup> For more information on the NATO framework, see the SSR Working Group Factsheet, available from: [https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/179054/NATO\\_gender\\_factsheet\\_Feb\\_14.pdf](https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/179054/NATO_gender_factsheet_Feb_14.pdf). For more details on the Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security, see the PeaceWomen Security Council Monitor site: <http://www.peacewomen.org/security-council>.

the defence sector. In 2012, the SSR WG partnered with the Education Development Working Group (EDWG) to hold a workshop titled “Teaching Gender in the Military: In the Classroom and Through ADL.” Building on their fruitful collaboration and the demand for capacity building on the topic, the two working groups developed a series of workshops on the topic, addressing varied topics related to teaching gender, including lesson planning, principles of transformative learning, and integration of gender in the curriculum.

Activities in the year 2015 centred upon the drafting, review, editing and production of a Handbook on Teaching Gender in the Military in order to document and share the knowledge outcomes and resources developed over the course of the four workshops held on the topic between 2012-4 in partnership with the EDWG and ADLWG. The handbook’s ten chapters are divided into two sections, namely “What to Teach” and “How to Teach”. The authors comprise a group of nineteen experts on gender and military education from thirteen NATO or PfP Member Nations. The three working groups are all represented on the Editorial Board and its members are drawn from the Swedish Armed Forces, the Nordic Centre for Gender in Military Operations, NATO School Oberammergau, and UNDP-SEESAC.

In March 2016 the Annual Meeting of the Senior Advisory Council and Consortium Steering Committee was organised in Sofia, Bulgaria.

In June 2016 the Handbook Teaching Gender in the Military was published (in hard copy and electronically) and launched at a side event of the NATO Committee on Gender Perspective’s (NCGP) Annual Conference at NATO HQ. The event was hosted by the Swiss Government and organized by the Swiss Mission to NATO. Remarks were given by Nicolas Plattner (Deputy Head, Swiss Mission to NATO), Col. Dennis Hedström (Deputy Military Representative, Swedish Mission to NATO), Col. Fernando Izquierdo Sans (Spanish Navy), Aiko Holvikivi (formerly of DCAF, now a PhD candidate at the London School of Economics), Dr Iryna Lyschkina (National Academy of the National Guard, Ukraine, on behalf of the PfPC Education Development Working Group) and Callum Watson (DCAF, on behalf of the PfPC SSR Working Group).

The launch event was a great medium through which to promote the publication. The Handbook was also distributed to all reviewers, editors and other relevant contacts. Of the 1000 copies printed, 880 have been distributed (as of November 2016). On DCAF's website, the publication has been viewed some 648 times and downloaded 142 times from 1st June – 31st July 2016 alone. Possible translations of the Handbook into Romanian and further languages are under discussion.

Additionally, in September 2016, the first of two Workshops on Military Justice was held in Kyiv, Ukraine. The Workshop brought together some forty participants from a variety of national and international stakeholders, including parliamentarians, practitioners; represents from the judiciary, civil society, OSCE, and military educational establishments. The Workshop served to orientate the SSRWG with respect to the current reform priorities and challenges to Military Justice in the region, as well as to lay the foundation for a more focused follow-up Workshop, to be held in late 2017.

### **Way ahead**

From 2017 onwards, the focus of the SSRWG will shift towards Defence Institution Building (which includes gender components), with the establishment of a permanent sub-working group on this thematic.

The SSRWG will also seek to expand activities and partnerships in the area of Military Justice, with a focus on military justice systems in transition; in particular in Ukraine.

### **Priorities for the year 2016 and beyond**

- Maintain close collaboration with the EDWG and the ADL Working Group to support exchange on and document best practices in integrating gender in military education curricula.
- Establishment of new activities and partnerships in the area of Military Justice, Intelligence Reform and Integrity in International Missions.
- Creation of a permanent sub-working group within the SSRWG on Defence Institution Building (DIB).

## Appendices

### *Products and publications*

- PfPC SSRWG and EDWG, Handbook on Teaching Gender in the Military (Geneva: DCAF and PfPC, 2016).  
Available at <http://www.dcaf.ch/teaching-gender-military-handbook>
- DCAF, Factsheet on NATO Documents and Initiatives on Gender and Security, Edition 2014 (Geneva: DCAF 2014).  
Available at  
[https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/179054/NATO\\_gender\\_factsheet\\_Feb\\_14.pdf](https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/179054/NATO_gender_factsheet_Feb_14.pdf)

### *Meetings in 2016*

- PfPC SSRWG Workshop on Military Justice Systems in Transition in September in Kyiv, Ukraine.

### *Key institutions partnered with in 2016*

- Center for Army, Conversion and Disarmament Studies (CACDS)
- The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)
- The NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives (NCGP)
- The Nordic Centre for Gender in Military Operations (NCGM)
- The Swedish Armed Forces
- Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University





## Combating Terrorism Working Group (CTWG)

*Richard Prosen and Peter K. Forster, co-chair*

European leaders and policymakers have struggled to manage the largest mass migration since World War II. The crisis has challenged countries across Europe to arrive at a coordinated solution and has been a source of political upheaval, economic challenges, and societal apprehension. It also raises pressing and vexing questions about the European and NATO security environment. While the vast majority of migrants and asylum seekers are fleeing strife, violence, political instability, and poverty, the absence of a robust security screening apparatus is a vulnerability, which malicious actors have exploited – as underscored by terrorist attacks in Paris, Brussels, and several incidents in Germany.

The Combating Terrorism Working Group (CTWG) focuses on developing policies and programs to build capacity in partner countries and offer suggested directions for countering the terrorist threat. As terrorism is dynamic, the CTWG demonstrates agility in addressing contemporary trends through a combination of targeted exercises and specific policy papers. In 2016, the CTWG continued to emphasize the foreign terrorist fighter (FTF) threat particularly the blowback effects on Europe. Additionally, the CTWG examined the impact of collapsing *Daesh* caliphate would have on NATO, its partners, and adjacent regions.

During 2016, the CTWG continued the development and delivery of a series of tabletop training exercises (or TTXs) for use in curricula offered by defense and security institutions and initiated planning for the development of counterterrorism reference curriculum (CTRC). The TTXs feature moderated discussions and role-plays to help participants devise effective strategies, formulate recommendations, and develop relevant responses to the terrorist threat. The scenarios, based on ground truth and tailored for local context, examine emerging terrorism trends and the most pressing international security issues. The goal is to build national capacity in combating terrorism. The TTX model and methodology have been tested and evaluated, and are envisaged as part of the CTWG Counterterrorism Refer-

ence Curriculum that has gained additional insight and contributing authors as a result. Upon request and with available resources, existing CTWG TTX training modules are available to partners.

In 2016, the CTWG conducted three TTX events in Germany, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina, respectively. Final reports from these events are available on the PfPC-CTWG's website. For 2017, the CTWG is planning to conduct TTXs in Macedonia and offering one concentrating on Central Asia at the Marshall Center.

From March 1-3, 2016, the CTWG held a countering violent extremism (CVE) TTX, co-organized by the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and the OSCE Mission to BiH, with the support of the U.S. Government. The event brought together almost 70 participants including representatives from religious communities, academia, government institutions and agencies including police, intelligence services, judicial authorities, health and medical workers, the media, and civil society. It promoted a constructive exchange of perspectives – particularly between the security sector and civil society on radicalization to violence processes – and provided concrete and practical recommendations in preventing, intervening against, and mitigating radicalization that leads to violent extremism. Emphasis was placed on the role of communities and individuals at the local level where the OSCE Mission to BiH and religious and civic leaders are especially engaged and most effective. This TTX drew upon the positive results of a similar exercise, co-sponsored by the Partnership for Peace Consortium, and held in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, in July 2015.

From June 1-3, 2016, more than forty practitioners and researchers from twenty countries gathered in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany to participate in the “Migration Crisis: Security Challenges and Policy Recommendations” TTX. The highly successful event explored issues related to the ongoing migration crisis, including NATO's initial response and potential future counterterrorism and security-related efforts in support of European countries and EU efforts. The CTWG utilized a whole-of-society approach in a multinational TTX to explore collective security concepts, including broadened partnership efforts, emboldened national and local strategies, enhanced information-sharing, and strengthened border security management and controls. The outcomes included the elaboration of a compre-

hensive set of policy recommendations in advance of the NATO Warsaw Summit. The detailed, multifaceted scenario illuminated diverse terrorism-related challenges associated with the irregular migration crisis, stimulated the development of actionable policy responses, identified key areas for future collaboration, and promoted international, national, and local best practice.

From September 13-15, 2016, 85 practitioners and researchers from over 30 countries gathered in Durrës, Albania for the "Foreign Terrorist Fighters and Irregular Migration Routes: Prevention and Resilience" TTX. The very effective whole-of society TTX incorporated two emerging security challenges scenarios and facilitated discussions to engage participants in developing actionable policy and programmatic recommendations related to terrorist recruitment, radicalization, travel, and return. Albania Deputy Prime Minister Niko Peleshi provided a keynote opening intervention that highlighted a new initiative intended to counter the threat of violent ex-



Figure 1: U.S. Ambassador to Albania Donald Lu & Albania's Deputy Prime Minister Niko Peleshi (left to right) at the PfPC-CTWG "Foreign Terrorist Fighters and Irregular Migration Routes: Prevention and Resilience" event

tremism and by promoting religious tolerance and education reform. U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Albania Donald Lu emphasized that, “Albania and the Western Balkans are worried about a new threat – the possible threat of foreign fighters transiting as refugees fleeing from Iraq, Syria, and Afghanistan. The United States is proud to support this tabletop exercise to focus on preventing this emerging threat.” The event incorporated multiple stakeholders (e.g., government, defense and military, academia, religious, women, civil society, and NGO community leadership as well as students from Albania and the London School of Economics & Political Science) approach to addressing terrorism challenges. It was co-sponsored by the PfPC-CTWG, Office of the Prime Minister of Albania, Albania’s State Intelligence Service (SHISH), and the OSCE.

The CTWG also initiated the planning for the Combating Terror Reference Curriculum (CTRC) and plan to hold the first group meeting in Brussels in early 2017. The CTRC, to be created via a collaborative development process involving NATO, the OSCE, and subject matter experts from allies and partner countries, will be a modularized curriculum that may either be used in its totality or deconstructed by theme and block to meet the specific needs of defense academies, security studies institutes, and other government agencies. The anticipate completion of this project is fall 2019.

**PfPC-CTWG Points of Contact:**

- Mr. Richard Prosen, Co-Chair, U.S. Department of State, +1-202-647-0282, ProsenRL@state.gov
- Dr. Peter Forster, Co-Chair, The Pennsylvania State University, +1-814-863-8304, pforster@ist.psu.edu
- Dr. Sajjan Gohel, Senior Advisor, Asia-Pacific Foundation, +44-20-7520-9365, sm@apfoundation.org
- Mr. John Kane, PfPC Operations Staff, +49-8821-750-2460, john.j.kane3@marshallcenter.org

# Advanced Distributed Learning Working Group

*Greta Keremidchieva*

## **Mission and Goals**

The Advanced Distributed Learning (ADL)/ Technical Standards Working Group's mission defined in the Strategic Vision for Further Development of the PfP Consortium is to leverage education technologies as a tool to support and promote a collaborative network of defense academies and to facilitate defense education interoperability. The Group has been working to accomplish its specific tasks: Implement partner nation use of technology and communication capabilities in the area of education and training; Support and develop national Advanced Distributed Learning capabilities and skills; Investigate and support use of modern classroom training including virtual classrooms and blended solutions.

In terms of goals, the ADL/ Technical Standards Working Group seeks to ensure that all interested PfPC countries and institutions know and understand the benefits of using ADL as an alternative/ supplementary approach to education and training; that they have access to free content that focuses on defense and security policy education; that they have access to free open source tools to support content production and distribution; and that they have the opportunity to collaborate in the fields of content production and tool development primarily with a view to lower the individual investments they have to make.

Finally, the efforts of the ADL/ Technical Standards Working Group are specifically focused on "ADL capability building" in countries and organizations that are new to this area. Providing the required infrastructure and expertise is a prerequisite to spreading e-learning and mobile learning content that specifically supports the PfP Consortium's interests.

## Highlights of 2016

The PfPC Advanced Distributed Learning (ADL)/ Technical Standards Working Group conducted two workshops in 2016 to facilitate networking, exchange of best practices, and engagement on agreed community projects. Each workshop attracted about 40 participants representing organizations from 15 countries. Experts in ADL from various security and defense institutions across Europe, Eurasia and North America teamed up to review state-of-the-art learning technologies as part of an ongoing effort to assist partner nations in their implementation. E-learning has transformed the traditional learning environment and enhanced the increasingly blended learning teaching methodologies of the 21st century.

Organized under the framework of the PfPC ADL Working Group, the workshops were conducted in the periods 25-27 April 2016 in Riga, Latvia, hosted by the Latvian National Defense Academy, and 15-17 November 2016 hosted by the Defense Institution Building School in Tbilisi, Georgia. Senior leaders attended the workshops and expressed their appreciation for the ADL Working Group's support, highlighting E-learning technology's enabling effect.

The PfPC ADL/ Technical Standards Working Group supports a 10-day Advanced Distributed Learning Design, Develop, deploy course hosted at the NATO School, Oberammergau, Germany. This course was offered twice in 2016, hosted 24 students per iteration and was instructed by members of the ADL Working Group. The course will continue with constant review and improvements based on student and SME feedback. The course covers all aspects of ADL generation from initial review meetings to loading onto a server for deployment. The course is offered to all NATO and partner nations as well as to special programmes like the NATO DEEP.

The ADL WG collaborated with SSR WG on the Teaching Gender in the Military Handbook, and with ESC WG on Political Violence Online Course Curriculum.

Besides the above key events, members of the ADL Working Group participated in the e-learning Forum in Norfolk, Virginia to discuss the way ahead with introducing/ improving the use of state-of-the-art training technologies.

## **Outcomes and Accomplishments/ Achievements 2016**

Online learning technologies are becoming cost effective to the point where defense education institutes can readily adapt technologies into their classrooms and transform their entire approach to defense education. Some of the participating nations have developed robust ADL capabilities, established their own ADL centers and are now assisting new ADL nations. The mission of the ADL/ Technical Standards Working Group is to assist partner nations to incorporate modern technologies and ways of delivering education, and so it is very encouraging to see the progress that Armenia, Georgia, Ukraine and other partners are making on implementing such technologies.

With the support of the open source solutions for the production and delivery of e-learning content and a freely accessible learning platform, the ADL WG has grown into a network of ADL specialists with considerable output.

### **The Way Ahead**

The PfPC ADL Working Group was established in 1999 and will continue to work with NATO and PfP nations to discuss best practices, pedagogical standards and current thinking; to integrate Learning Management Systems, new education and training technology; to discuss international standards for delivery of ADL. A strategic goal for 2017 will be to deepen collaboration with other PfP Consortium Working Groups; to get more involved into the DEEP Program and develop outreach programs with new nations; to integrate interested member and Partner nations into the ADL community of practice and help them develop and expand their own national e-learning capabilities.

The PfPC ADL/ Technical Standards Working Group makes nations interoperable with NATO and US ADL efforts and provides strategic outreach to newer developing nations in Europe and Asia.

The ADL WG will continue to coordinate and standardize training and promote innovation.

The ADL WG is chaired by Ms. Greta Keremidchieva (Rakovski National Defense College, Bulgaria) and Mr. Paul Thurkettle (NATO ACT).



## Priorities for 2017 and Beyond

- Continued ADL security and defense product output in collaboration with NATO and Partner countries
- Support two CDT-Training courses and organize two ADL/ Technical Standards Working Group meetings per year.
- Support to the DEEP Program with the production of ADL courses and national development.
- Multinational project work (course content, incl. a language enhancement course)
- Continue ADL capability building efforts in more countries and organizations.
- Collaboration with other PfPC Working Groups.

## Appendix

### *Key institutions partnered with in 2016*

1. Armenia Ministry of Defense
2. Bulgaria Rakovski National Defense College
3. Estonian Defense Forces
4. Estonia National Defense College
5. Georgia National Defense Academy
6. DIB School, Tbilisi, Georgia
7. George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies
8. Latvian National Defense Academy
9. Moldova Military Academy of the Armed Forces
10. Romania “Carol I” National Defense University
11. Sweden Military Academy
12. Ukraine National Defense University
13. Allied Command Transformation
14. NATO School Oberammergau

# Emerging Security Challenges Working Group

*Gustav Lindstrom, Michael Gaul and Sean Costigan*

## Mission and Goals

The mission of the Emerging Security Challenges Working Group (ESC WG) is to provide a collective professional framework to assess new and complex developments that may impact the security environment. A key objective is to enhance the capacity of decision-makers and policy shapers to identify and respond to emerging security challenges. In terms of goals, the ESC Working Group pursues:

1. **Awareness raising:** Enhancing the awareness and understanding of the character of “emerging security challenges” among NATO nations and partner countries so that commonly perceived threats can be jointly addressed.
2. **Networking:** Fostering engagement between NATO nations and partner countries to arrive at common analyses of the challenges and collaborative policies to address them, thereby enabling the exchange of ideas leading to an academic-political ESC network.
3. **Outreach:** Developing products such as policy papers and modules for curricula of education of military and civilian leadership.

## 2016 ESC WG Outputs

The ESC Working Group engaged in the following activities in 2016:

1. Expert Workshop on Autonomous Weapons Systems (AWS)  
The workshop was held at NATO Headquarters in Brussels on 18-19 April 2016. Invited experts and policymakers considered several dimensions associated with AWS, ranging from their technical capabilities / vulnerabilities to legal aspects. The discussion on AWS was timely, as levels of platform autonomy are rapidly improving, given advances in artificial intelligence, robotics, and nanotechnology. Robots, based on human controlled systems (human-in-the-loop), are increas-

ingly giving way to human-supervised systems (human-on-the-loop), with autonomous systems (human-out-of-the-loop) looming in the horizon. Some systems are already reminiscent of autonomous weapons, such as the stationary sentry robot SGR-1 used by South Korea along the border with North Korea. Examples of key questions examined in the workshop included:

- What is the current state of play vis-a-vis autonomous weapons systems?
- What are possible security implications of concern with the introduction of autonomous weapons systems?
- Where do autonomous systems pose challenges in terms of compliance with International Humanitarian Law?

The group also produced a PfP-C Background Paper on the Autonomous Weapons Systems, summarizing the key findings of the workshop.

2. Expert workshop on “Evolving Approaches to Cyber Defence.”

The workshop was held in Kiev, Ukraine on 14-16 September 2016, bringing together approximately 30 participants, addressing developments in malicious cyber capabilities and their implications for national cyber defence.

The workshop considered several dimensions associated with new cyber threats, ranging from their technical characteristics to legal implications. The discussion on evolving cyber capabilities was timely, as several countries are more openly exploring the balance between defence and anticipatory self-defence cyber capabilities. Additionally, non-state actors are gaining knowledge and skills that may, in the not-too-distant future, level the playing field with states. Vulnerabilities in the private sector, such as the Internet of Things (IoT), could transform into national security threats, and the cyber space can be easily exploited by hybrid warfare tactics implemented by state and non-state actors. As a result of these developments, a number of policy questions arise. These include:

- What are the most recent cyber risks and threats that can impact national security?
- What measures are states taking to encourage or develop cyber defensive capabilities and policies?

- Are the thresholds for using cyber capabilities changing?
- What are the legal implications of more advanced malicious cyber tools?
- Should certain infrastructures be off limits to cyber-attacks?
- How might non-state actors leverage developments in cyber capabilities?

In order to address these threats, states have to adapt their policies. The issues for policy consideration include efforts to strengthen national cyber defence capabilities, building trust among the relevant stakeholders, fostering cooperation with the private sector, clarify legal frameworks, and to establish measures to keep pace with new cyber challenges.

### 3. Generic Cyber curriculum development

The members of the ESCWG Cybersecurity Curriculum Development Team were convened at the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario. The team made plans for the subsequent rollout, and marketing and extension of the Cybersecurity Reference Curriculum.

### 4. Planning Meeting on resilience trends

The meeting was held in New York from 31 October to 1 November 2016. The participation in this NATO Resilience Academy workshop, coordinated with the Rockefeller Foundation and HR&A Advisors in New York, examined NATO's vulnerabilities, risks, and opportunities. Additionally, the workshop created an opportunity to further a plan for a larger conference on the theme of "resilience."

Lastly, during 2016, Detlef Puhl, co-chair of the ESC WG since its creation, retired from NATO. In his place, NATO designated Michael Gaul, Senior Advisor in NATO's Emerging Security Challenges Division as the new co-chair.

## **Outcomes and Accomplishments of 2016**

During its fourth year of existence, the working group changed focus from primarily identifying emerging security challenges to analyzing advances in technology and their impact on security policymaking. Participants in 2016

came from Armenia, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Ukraine, the UK, and the US. Among key milestones were:

- The ESC WG produced an issue of the PfPC journal, *Connections*, on the topic of emerging security challenges. The Spring 2016 issue of *Connections* presented the Emerging Security Challenges Working Group's reflections, and those of some of its members, on the security and policy implications of technological developments. Topics examined include advances in sensors, communications, computing, nano and biotechnologies, along with new strategies and operational concepts that challenge policy-making capacity. The second group of papers complements these reflections, focusing on what is now called "hybrid warfare," non-state actors and cyber operations, particular in the context of the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian conflict.
- The group saw the publication of the Cybersecurity Reference Curriculum, published by NATO in October 2016. The team was led by Sean Costigan (Senior Advisor to the ESC WG) and his co-lead, Michael Hennessy (Royal Military College, ON). As of mid-2017, the curriculum had been downloaded over 15,000 times. In addition, at least 6 countries are integrating a module or more into their respective cyber training. "Train the trainers" sessions were undertaken with partner nations to facilitate such integration. As of the fall of 2017 the curriculum is available in four languages – English, French, Russian, and Arabic.

## **The Way Ahead**

The ESC WG will continue to identify issues for forthcoming workshops. Examples of such topics include developments in areas such as resilience, hybrid threats, energy, disruptive technologies, and space.

## Appendices

### *Key institutions engaged with in 2016*

- Austrian MoD, Vienna, Austria
- Black Market Watch, Geneva, Switzerland
- Bulgarian MoD, Sofia, Bulgaria
- Dartmouth Strategic Studies Group, UK
- Führungsakademie der Bundeswehr, Hamburg, Germany
- Geneva Centre for Security Policy, Geneva, Switzerland
- George C. Marshall Center, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany
- German Federal Ministry of Defence, Bonn, Germany
- Glasgow University, Glasgow, UK
- I-Intelligence, Zurich, Switzerland
- Intellium Group, Italy
- Kings College, London, United Kingdom
- National Security Council, Kiev, Ukraine
- National Defence Academy, Vienna, Austria
- National Defense University, Washington D.C., United States
- NATO, Brussels, Belgium
- NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence, Tallinn, Estonia
- PfP-C Education Development Working Group
- PfP-C Combating Terrorism Working Group
- Polish National Defence University, Warsaw, Poland
- Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, Canada
- Small Arms Survey, Geneva, Switzerland
- The George Washington University, Washington D.C., United States
- The Trench, Ferney Voltaire, France
- University of Cardiff, Cardiff, UK
- University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland
- University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland
- US Department of Defence, Washington, DC, United States

The ESCWG also engaged with other institutions in the US, UK, and Canada.



## **Euro-Atlantic Conflict Studies Working Group**

*Carmen Rijnoveanu and Jakob Brink Rasmussen*

### **Mission and Goals**

The CSWG was initially created in 1999 to establish, maintain and enhance a regular, multilateral, and open exchange of information, viewpoints and ideas between official military history institutions through annual thematic conferences that examine historical determinants of national military strategy, policy and objectives, as well as the historical context of current international and regional affairs.

Secondly, the CSWG improves and strengthens defense and military education and research, by enhancing cooperation between institutions and nations.

Thirdly, the CSWG helps create a community and network of experts in the fields of military history, defense and security studies and strengthen the regional dialogue by providing historical background to common issues and practices from an official history perspective.

Military historians as well as experts on foreign affairs from participating nations come together to share ideas concerning important events, and to gain an appreciation of differences in national perspectives with respect to them. This open sharing of opinion and historical research assists the different nations in building trust and moving away from confrontation and toward a lasting peace and stability.

As a Central Europe representative wrote in 2003, this working group has played “a pioneering role of driving the Central Europeans back to a multilateral forum, facing their own controversial military and political history. I think that if this working group does not do it, nobody will do it.”



## Highlights, Outcomes and Accomplishments/Achievements in 2016

### *I. CSWG Annual Conference*

The CSWG successfully held its 16<sup>th</sup> annual conference in Ljubljana, Slovenia, July 4 – 7, 2016. This conference, organized jointly by the Slovenian Ministry of Defense and Institute of Contemporary History, and by the French Ministry of Defense- History Office and Veterans and War Victims Office, focused on “**Veterans and Society, Demobilization and Reintegration of ExCombatants through History.**”

This 16th Conference of the Euro-Atlantic Conflict Studies Working Group examined the relationships between society and veterans both as individuals and as a community in times of war and peace throughout history.

The agenda of the conference was shaped around several key questions:

- From demobilization to re-integration, what process turns an ex-combatant into a civilian known as a veteran? How do veterans fit back into society?
- How does society reintegrate them, or not? How do governments deal with them?
- Do veterans represent a political force and why?
- What of the veterans’ culture, heritage, history and collective memory contribute to the sustaining of the warrior’s ethos?
- From being war maker to being peace maker; how do these returning citizens, who have known war, influence leadership and the moral underpinnings of a nation?

The participants explored the following thematic areas and other related topics:

- Ex-combatants in nation-building;
- Recent conflicts and the perception of veterans;
- Veterans culture in society;
- Veterans art as a tool for self-expression;
- Stolen valors;

- Post-conflict influence of veterans on leadership;
- Demobilizing mass armies versus demobilizing professional forces;
- Social movements involving veterans or directed by them;
- The acknowledgement of post-traumatic stress disorder;
- Evolution, failures and successes of government agencies in charge of veterans.

The conference was opened by Mrs. Andreja Katič, Minister of Defense of the Republic of Slovenia

The Conference was attended by 32 participants from 18 countries (Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, United States of America)

Twenty-three papers in total were presented:

- **Dr Tamara SCHEER (Austria,** Hertha Firnberg-Stipendiatin (FWF) am Ludwig Boltzmann-Institut für Historische Sozialwissenschaft), *The Making and Unmaking of Germans: Interwar Austria and the Effort to Create an Ethnically Homogenous Army*
- **Col Eduard STEHLIK (Czech Republic,** War Veterans Department, Ministry of Defense), *The Care of War Veterans in the Czech Republic then and now*
- **Niels BO POULSEN-Jakob Brink RASMUSSEN (Denmark,** Institute for Military History and War Studies, Royal Defence College), *The invention of the Danish “veteran” and contemporary group mobilizations in Danish veteran politics*
- **Maj Ivan CADEAU (France,** Ministry of Defense History Office), *French Veterans of the 1940 Campaign: Disregard, Oblivion and Redemption*
- **Prof Jorg ECHTERNKAMP (Germany,** Wissenschaftlicher Direktor Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg), *From Foe to Friend? Veterans as a driving force of international reconciliation after World War II*

- **Lt Dennis WERBERG (Germany,** Zentrum für Militärgeschichte und Sozialwissenschaften der Bundeswehr), *The Stahlhelm – Bund der Frontsoldaten. Ideology and Culture in Weimar Germany 1918 – 1933*
- **Dr Zisis FOTAKIS (Greece,** Hellenic Naval Academy), *Post-conflict influence of veterans on leadership War leaders and Post-war Politics, the Case of Greece*
- **Dr Ciro PAOLETTI (Italy,** Italian Association of Military History), *World War I veterans in Italy*
- **Ltc Laszlo VEZPREMY (Hungary,** Military History Institute and Museum), *The Black Army's Retirement (1490-1494)*
- **Dr Enrico CERNIGOI (Italy,** Italian Association of Military History), *"The war is almost over" The veterans of the GAP Battalion (II Brigade VDV) 1945-1948*
- **Martin ELANDs (Netherlands,** Centre for Research and Expertise, Veterans Institute), *The re-integration of Dutch veterans: policy, public image, public opinion and private initiatives (1990-2015)*
- **Ltc Piotr LOTARSKI (Poland,** National Defence University), *Activeness of the Veterans in the society on the basis of the activities of the Polish Association of veterans of UN peacekeeping missions*
- **Col Prof Dariusz KOZERAWSKI (Poland,** Land Forces Military Academy), *The situation of Polish Veterans of peace and stabilization operations in the context of the new national laws*
- **Har You SUNG, (Republic of Korea,** Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs), *Benefits for Veterans in the Republic of Korea*
- **Col Christina SANMARGHITAN (Romania,** Ministry of National Defense), *World wars Veterans and modern conflicts veterans in Romania*
- **Carmen RIJNOVEANU (Romania** Institute for Political Studies of Defense and Military History, Ministry of Defense), *The reappraisal of veterans' status in post-Communist societies. Romania's case*
- **Ltc Dalibor DENDA (Serbia,** Ministry of Defense), *War Veterans and peace-time Military Service – Yugoslav experience after WWI*
- **Dr Valerija BERNIK (Slovakia,** Military Museum of Slovenian Armed Forces), *Women Veterans of the Second World War*

- **Matej MEDVECKY (Slovakia,** Military History Institute), *Ex-combatants and Development in Post-1945 Slovakia*
- **Dr Damijan GUSTIN (Slovenia,** Institute of Contemporary History), *Four generation of Veterans' Organizations in Slovenia*
- **Col Rezzan UNALP (Turkey,** ATASE Division-Turkish General Staff), *Trauma, Emotional Troubles within the Family and Stress Management*
- **Maria FORTE (USA,** U.S. Army Center of Military History), *Art and War*
- **Dr Nadine HAKHUND-LANGE (USA,** Sorbonne-IRICE), *Veterans and Philanthropy after the Great War*

Conference volume:

The edited version of the proceedings will be available in 2017.

## *II. The COIN Curriculum Project*

Having begun the COIN Curriculum development in January 2015, the PfPC's Conflict Studies Working Group, in collaboration with a multinational group of professional historians, has produced a draft defense education curriculum which is going to be subjected to the final review in 2017.

The COIN Curriculum aims to serve as a reference for individuals or organisations in NATO member states and partner countries looking to develop and/or supplement their professional military education (PME) in the area of Counterinsurgency (COIN). As a reference document the curriculum developed by the CSWG is intended to increase greater intellectual and professional interoperability within and between partner countries and NATO alliance members.

An important goal of the COIN Curriculum is to act as a catalyst to start dialogue within defence academies/schools about the kind of education they aspire to have in order to prepare their forces for operations in counterinsurgency environments.

COIN Curriculum development review:

**January 21-22, 2016- Postdam, Germany:** The working meeting was sponsored by the German Center for Military History and Social Sciences of the Armed Forces. The collaborative review included experts from the French Ministry of Defense (MoD), Hungarian MoD, the Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESAS), the Baltic Defense College, and the US National Archives&Records Administration (NARA).

The scope of the meeting was to finalize the conceptual framework of the curriculum and provide a final assessment and in-depth analysis of the constituent chapters/blocks.

**June 22-24, 2016- Paris, France:** The working meeting was sponsored by the Service historique de la défense and was held at Château de Vincennes. The collaborative review team included experts from the French Ministry of Defense (MoD), Hungarian MoD, the Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESAS), and the US National Archives&Records Administration (NARA). The scope of the meeting was to produce a final draft COIN Curriculum.

As regards the structure concept, the curriculum is shaped in seven blocks, each under the coordination of COIN experts/specialists:

Block 1	The Operational Environment Dr DesRoches, National Defense University (USA)
Block 2	The insurgency Dr Babb & Dr Willbanks, Command and General Staff College (USA)
Block 3	Principles and Paradoxes of COIN Dr Peter KISS, General Staff research group (Hungary)
Block 4	Intelligence Preparation of the Environment Dr Conrad Crane, Army War College (USA)
Block 5	Operational Planning for COIN Dr Augustine Meaher, Dean, Baltic Defense College

Block 6	Comprehensive Implementation Col Jean Perez, Ministry of Defense History Office (France)
Block 7	Assessment of COIN Dr Wigham, US Army CMH (USA) & Maj Brenner, ZmsBw (Germany)

### The Way Ahead: Activities planned for 2017

1. **The 17<sup>th</sup> CSWG annual conference** will be held between May 29 and June 2, 2017, in Bucharest, Romania.
  - **Conference topic:** *“The Use of Military Forces in Domestic Affairs: Lessons from the Past, Current Issues, and Future Developments”*.
  - **Organizers:** Institute for Political Studies of Defense and Military History/Romanian Ministry of National Defense and Institute of Military History and War Studies/ Danish Defence War College
  - **Conference agenda:** The 17th conference of the Euro-Atlantic Conflict Studies Working Group will seek to examine patterns of military engagements in domestic affairs by mixing historically relevant-related topics with current security developments as to show in what extend and under which conditions the use of the armed forces can be considered an instrument of managing internal challenges to homeland security.
  - **Scientific concept: key research questions:**
    - What are the main features which define the use of the armed forces as a tool of homeland security?
    - How do the armed forces change their role and adapt their mission to tackle domestic challenges?
    - What factors are important in shaping a military response to a domestic security crisis?
    - And by this logic, which are the “enemies” and what are the military tasks to be performed?

- In what extent the domestic military intervention is an efficient option to answer to domestic disturbances/crises or related-challenges?
- How the changing typology of action of the armed forces is reflected in the military doctrine, legislation and policies that govern the military's role when supporting law enforcement in a domestic crisis?

## 2. The COIN curriculum project

In 2017, the CSWG is expected to finalize the work on elaborating the COIN Curriculum. The Curriculum will be mainly used by PfPC in the Defense Education Enhancement Program (DEEP).

Also, starting by 2017, the PfPC, in concert with NATO Allied Command Transformation, expects to begin distributing the curriculum to national defense universities and other defense education institutions.

### Appendices

#### *Products and publications:*

The proceedings of the 15th annual conference of the CSWG: Efpraxia Paschalidou and Christian Ortner (eds.), "The Evolution of Romanian Military Psyche during the Wars of 20th and 21st Centuries", Hellenic Army General Staff, Athens, Greece, 2016

Draft version of COIN Curriculum – work in progress

#### *Key Institutions Partnered with in 2016:*

- War Veterans Department, Ministry of Defense, Czech Republic
- Institute of Military History and War Studies, Royal Defence College, Denmark
- History Office and Veterans and War Victims Office, Ministry of Defense, France
- Ministry of Defense, Republic of Slovenia

- University of Ljubljana, Slovenia
- Institute of Contemporary History, Slovenia
- Military Museum, Slovenia
- Zentrum für Militärgeschichte und Sozialwissenschaften der Bundeswehr, Germany
- Hellenic Naval Academy, Greece
- Military History Institute and Museum, Hungary
- Italian Association of Military History, Italy
- Centre for Research and Expertise, Veterans Institute, Netherlands
- National Defence University, Poland
- Land Forces Military Academy, Poland
- Ministry of National Defense, Romania
- Institute for Political Studies of Defense and Military History, MoD, Romania
- Strategic Research Institute, Ministry of Defense, Serbia
- Military History Institute, Slovakia
- ATASE Division- General Staff, Turkey
- Army Center of Military History, USA





## Partnership for Peace Consortium Editorial Board (EB)

*Sean S. Costigan*

### **Mission and Goals**

The mission of the PfPC Editorial Board (EB) is to produce high quality scholarly, policy-relevant publications that represent and inform members of the PfPC and its partner nations. To meet that end, the EB's goal is to publish the best research from and for the Consortium through our quarterly journal, *Connections*.

*Connections* is the most widely circulated physical product of the Consortium. Additionally, *Connections* is also available in digital form via <https://Connections-qj.org> and other online presences. Usage of the journal's website is going up. Returning site visitors hail from over 130 countries. The Russian edition of the journal is downloaded at roughly half the rate of the English version, which is an excellent indication of how well we are reaching key target audiences. Online readership is up in China, which now has the second largest national readership of *Connections*. India has also seen a marked increase in its readership.

Each print run of *Connections* produces 1,600 copies of the journal (1,200 in English, 400 in Russian), which in turn are sent to over 800 institutions in 58 countries.

The PfP Consortium *Editorial Board* is a working board comprised of the following members:

- Sean S. Costigan, Executive Editor, United States
- Jean Callaghan, Managing Editor, George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies
- Denis Alexeev, Saratov State University, Russian Federation
- Aida Alymbaeva, Institute for Analysis and Initiatives Development
- Ernst M. Felberbauer, Austrian National Defence Academy, Austria

- Peter Foot, United Kingdom
- Piotr Gawliczek, National Defence University, Poland
- Hans-Joachim Giessmann, Berghof Conflict Research Centre, Germany
- Graeme Herd, George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, Germany
- Dinos Kerigan-Kyrou, United Kingdom
- Elena Kovalova, National Defense University, United States
- David Mussington, Institute for Defense Analyses, United States
- Chris Pallaris, Director and Principal Consultant of i-intelligence, Zurich
- Tamara Pataraiia, Caucasian Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development
- John Reppert, United States
- Philippe Sommaire, France
- Todor Tagarev, IT for Security Department, with Center for Security and Defense Management, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia

### **Highlights of 2016**

- Four issues of Connections were published in 2016, with special emphasis on conflicts in Eastern Europe and hybrid warfare, technological change, organized crime and NATO's challenges.
- The Editorial Board further refined the journal's digital presence at [www.connections-qj.org](http://www.connections-qj.org). The website creates opportunities for easier discovery of Connections for the global security and policy community. Navigating the website has now been made easier through an enhanced feature set. More rapid full HTML publishing for our mobile readership is set usage.
- The journal has proceeded with peer-review development, which will allow for wider inclusion in databases that track impacts.

## Outcomes and Accomplishments/Achievements 2016

The PfPC Editorial Board met in September 2016 in Garmisch Partenkirchen for its annual planning and coordination workshop. We published four issues of Connections and have seen increased numbers of returning authors coming to us to publish their work.

### Way Ahead

In 2016, we published on the following highly topical themes:

- Radicalization and Foreign Fighters
- Countering Transnational Organized Crime
- Migration and Security Challenges
- The Energy Revolution and Global Security
- Hybrid Warfare
- Propaganda and Social Media
- Arctic Ambitions and Maritime Futures
- Engagement with Russia
- Conflicts in Cyberspace
- Corruption and Good Governance
- Separatism, Sovereignty and Frozen Conflicts

### *Overview 2016 by country*

United States	Belgium	Austria
China	Turkey	Singapore
United Kingdom	Ukraine	Denmark
Germany	Japan	Iran
Bulgaria	Indonesia	Nigeria
Russian Federation	Kenya	Hong Kong
India	Georgia	Taiwan
Canada	Brazil	Bosnia & Herzegovina
Australia	Malaysia	Greece
Italy	Switzerland	Israel
Poland	South Korea	Kyrgyzstan
Netherlands	Sweden	Kazakhstan

Philippines	Romania	Hungary
Pakistan	Spain	Estonia
France	Czech Republic	Portugal

*Audience over 2016 by city*

Beijing	Rome	Canberra
Sofia	Saint Petersburg	Paris
London	Halle (Saale)	Nairobi
Zibo, China	Sydney	Bucharest
Moscow	Melbourne	Istanbul
Washington	Toronto	Hong Kong
New York	Kyiv	Kuala Lumpur
Warsaw	Berlin	Seoul
Tbilisi	Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Singapore
New Delhi	Brussels	Stockholm

**Priorities for 2017 include:**

- Seeing greater citation of Connections in other academic journals and products
- Increasing knowledge about our customers through improved site metrics and the tracking of scholarly citations
- Entering into more syndication relationships for PfPC Publications through DOAJ, Scopus, ProQuest, and JSTOR
- Seeing increased use of the journal for teach



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