

Partnership for Peace Consortium of Defense Academies and Security Studies Institutes

ANNUAL REPORT 2015



Study Group Information



Study Group Information



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Foreword

Raphael Perl



Dear Colleagues,

The Partnership for Peace Consortium (PfPC) of Defence Academies and Security Studies Institutes is proud to present its annual report for 2015.

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, our seven year Defense Education Enhancement Program (DEEP) in Armenia culminated, with Armenia opening a National Defense Research University. Moldova was the first country to formally declare capacity for its DEEP. We commenced reference curricula for Cyber Defense and Counter Insurgency (COIN) and authored a Teaching Gender to the Military book. For the first time, we conducted a Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Table Top Exercise featuring a whole of society, role playing approach to addressing CVE and formulating responses.

As the Executive Director of the PfPC I want to extend my sincere appreciation to all of you, 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.

Dr. Raphael Perl
Executive Director

Foreword

Erich Csitkovits



Dear Colleagues,

For more than 18 years, the Austrian National Defence Academy has contributed to the success of the PfP Consortium of Defence Academies and Security Studies Institutes with two Study Groups on crisis regions.

Unforeseen for 2015, these two Study Groups – one on the Regional Stability in South East Europe and the other on the South Caucasus – have regained dramatic actuality on a global scale. The peak of the refugee and migration crisis reached Europe along the Balkans' route in the summer of 2015, putting our Euro-Atlantic security-political system under enormous strain. In the South Caucasus, relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan worsened considerably, leading to an outbreak of shooting in early 2016.

Austria is also a strong supporter to the NATO and PfP Consortium DEEP programmes – something that was voiced in the 2015 Annual Report by the NATO Secretary General, which highlighted the Austrian-led DEEP for Serbia.

For the PfP Consortium, a central event was the 17th Annual Conference “21st Century Conflict: Opportunities for Cooperation”, which followed the 44th Conference of Commandants and celebrations of 20 years of Austrian membership in the PfP Programme. For one week June and July 2015, Vienna was the centre of top-level discussions on current security-political and military-educational issues.

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

Erich Csitkovits, LTG
Commandant
Austrian National Defence Academy

Working and Study Group Reports

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 Euro-Atlantic standards and values. The EDWG currently supports eleven 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), and 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 and
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 under the country-specific Defence Education Enhancement Programs (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 workshops specifically designed to support imple-

mentation 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, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan), the Working Group has established a Defence Education Enhancement Program (DEEP) composed of US and NATO defence educators. Each DEEP strives to respond to validated, demand-driven requirements from the host nation and not on supply-driven availability of subject matter experts. At the same time, the DEEP 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 2015

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.

- The EDWG DEEP component has declared "capacity" for 1 DEEP program (Moldova) – culminating with graduation of the

first Basic Course (pre-commissioning) class and awarding of a bachelor's degree in compliance with the Bologna Process.

- Owing to a very comprehensive effort in certain select fields, DEEP concluded all work for a second program (Croatia).
- A Third Reference Curriculum (NCO) is now being addressed by DEEP subject matter experts in several countries. Two new curricula (Cyber Defense and COIN) which are being supported with EDWG expertise are to be published in 2016; a third new reference curriculum (Counterterrorism) is beginning development.
- The Defense Educator faculty development effort remains the most requested component of DEEP; 17 workshops are planned in eight DEEP countries in 2016.
- Host nation defence education institutions are continuing to request DEEP support for the creation of entire new courses oriented on specific subjects. Of particular note, one new program begun in 2015 features the development of a course on civil-military relations within a democratic system and the related subordination of the uniformed military to civilian authority.
- 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.
- Planning was begun in late 2015 for the initiation of a new DEEP program in Tunisia; making it the second Mediterranean Dialogue country to be supported by the EDWG.
- The NATO Defence Education Clearing House process continues to increase the cooperation and synergy of member and partner defence education institutions throughout the region. The Fourth
- NATO Defense Education Clearing House was executed in 2015 and a long term clearing house process has been fully institutionalized.
- All DEEP country measures of effectiveness analysis and country Strategic Plans continue to be updated and published on an annual basis.

Outcomes and Achievements 2015

- Afghanistan: The DEEP program has been revitalized with a focus on the Afghan NDU – emphasis is on PME institutional capacity building, as well as curriculum and faculty development.
- Armenia: New senior officer Command and Staff Course (COSC) seriously considering the possibility of developing an entire Western Operational Art course. Expanded coordination within the DEEP program with the Armenian NDU (Research). NCO Reference Curriculum support has been requested.
- Azerbaijan: The Commandant of the Military College of the Armed Forces (MCAF) remains extremely supportive of DEEP. Introduction of the new Senior Officer (Operational Strategic) Course was specifically delayed in order to provide a greater Western orientation for it. Azerbaijan is now considering adoption of the Bologna Process standard in the long-term.
- Croatia: The DEEP program in support of the Croatian Defence Academy (CDA) was declared to be complete by the Croatian MOD – it will not be continued into 2016. The Croatia DEEP program supported reform and adjustment of new curriculum for the Officer School (pre-commissioning) and the Command and Staff College. Also, DEEP assisted in the creation of the new CDA research center (Center for Defence and Strategic Studies).
- Georgia: Current focus is on faculty development with new Educator Workshops, follow-up on an exchange of “Best Practices” among European military education institutions, a shadow faculty event in the U.S., and Institutional Research and Evaluation. NCO Reference Curriculum support is ongoing and has strong from the Chief of the Defence Staff (CHOD). There is potential interest to create a master’s degree program for staff college students resp. government civilians.

- Kazakhstan: the 45-hour Western Operational Course for the NDU is complete – and a 45-hour Western Logistics Course is nearing completion for the NDU – to be complete in 2016. Work has been initiated on a 45 hour NDU civil-military relations course. Development of a Legal Aspect of Peace Support Operations Course was completed in 2015 and a new course begun on the UN Protection of Civilians – both for the Peacekeeping Training and Education Center (KAZCENT). Of particular note, the creation of these courses along with the previously complete UN Staff Officer Course for the KAZCENT has enabled the Kazakh government to deploy UN Military Observers for the first time in the nation’s history. Kazakh NDU personnel continue to support potential development of a Western Operational Art Course in Armenia. A new component of the Kazakh DEEP program to support the Army Defense Institute (ground forces pre-commissioning) was also begun in 2015.
- Mauritania: Mauritania is now taking the lead for the planning/execution of courses developed under the DEEP program - revising the curriculum and taking the lead for instruction with DEEP in a supporting role. Taking advantage of its participation in recent operations alongside the UN/NATO countries, Mauritania is developing interdisciplinary and operational design programs, and a basic counter-terrorism program. Through these efforts, the civil emergency training program has also been recently enhanced.
- Moldova: DEEP declared capacity for the Military Academy and Staff College in 2015, culminating with graduation of first Basic Course class and awarding of a bachelor’s degree in compliance with the Bologna Process. Emphasis is now on assisting in development of a new Ph.D. program in Military Science and a new Senior Executive course in national security.
- Mongolia: DEEP focus remains on faculty development and integration of the NATO operational planning process into the Command School academic curriculum (war college/staff college-equivalent). Mongolia hopes to attain Full Operational Capability

for its Staff Officer Course and contribute it to the NATO Partnership Cooperation Menu to mark their declaration of DEEP capacity at the end of 2016.

- Serbia: The DEEP program maintains a strong emphasis on faculty development quality management. It has also been the first DEEP where support for NCO education development is playing a visible role – including support for a U.S.-type Battle Staff Course.
- Ukraine: Remains the largest of all DEEPs; to varying degrees involves 12 Ukraine PME institutions, possesses strong MOD support, and significant funding from NATO. There were almost 60 events executed in 2015, with 300 Ukrainians and 70 NATO faculty experts directly involved directly (a 100% increase over 2014). The EDWG is orchestrating six faculty development events (2 x each for 3 x PME institutions: NDU, Kiev; Ground Forces Academy, L'viv; Air Force Academy, Kharkiv); and four curriculum and faculty development events for the reopened Naval Academy, Odessa.
- Uzbekistan: DEEP program emphasis has been on the Armed Forces Academy (AFA) (war college/staff college-equivalent) for curriculum and faculty development. The program is now focusing on moving towards AFA faculty self-sufficiency on curriculum teaching for Counterinsurgency/Low Intensity Conflict and Operational Experiences from Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as faculty development.

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 eleven 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 in-

creases, 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, and 2015
- 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 15
- Ninth Annual Educators Faculty Development Program, July 15

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

1. Austrian National Defence Academy, Vienna, Austria
2. Canadian Defence Academy, Kingston, Ontario, Canada
3. Croatian Defence Academy, Zagreb, Croatia
4. Czech Republic University of Defence, Brno, Czech Republic
5. French National Staff College, Saumur, France
6. George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, Garmisch Partenkirchen, Germany
7. German General Staff Academy, Hamburg, Germany
8. Italian Military Center for Strategic Studies, Rome, Italy
9. NATO Defence College, Rome, Italy
10. NATO School, Oberammergau, Germany
11. Polish National Defence University, Warsaw, Poland
12. Romanian National Defence University, Bucharest, Romania

13. Slovakian National Academy of Defence, Bratislava, Slovakia
14. Spanish Centre for National Defence Studies, Madrid, Spain
15. U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Leavenworth, Kansas, USA
16. U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy, El Paso, Texas, USA
17. U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, USA
18. U.S. Joint Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia, USA
19. U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, USA
20. U.S. National Defence University, Washington, USA
21. U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, USA
22. U.S. Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island, USA

Key Partner Institutions

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

20. Military Institute of the National University of Ukraine, Kiev, Ukraine
21. National Defence University, Kiev, Ukraine
22. Naval Academy, Odessa, Ukraine
23. NCO Academies, Lviv – Yavoriv, and Desna, Ukraine
24. Telecommunications Military Institute, Zhytomyr, Ukraine
25. Armed Forces Academy, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Regional Stability in South East Europe Study Group

Ernst M. Felberbauer

Mission and Goals

The Study Group “Regional Stability in South East Europe” (SG RSSEE) 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 a 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, future leaders; and through providing and spreading policy advice in policy recommendations and academic publications (own Study Group publication series) distributed to decision makers in SEE and the International Community.

For the more than 280 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 2015

The overarching issue in 2015 with regards to the Western Balkans was the sudden (and to some surprising) return of the region to the centre of focus of Euro-Atlantic security-political bodies and organisations, as NATO, the EU and Europe in general. Two aspects were the cause of this return of the Western Balkans to the global agenda:

1. The refugee and migration crisis that hit Europe in the run of 2015 took its major path along the so-called “Balkans’ route”, crossing not only be borders of most Western Balkan countries, but also causing massive security-political problems among the individual countries;
2. Secondly, the question as to the influence of the Islamic State (IS) on the muslim population of the Western Balkans brought back attention on the the region in connection to the conflict in the wider Middle East.

In its 15th year of existence, the well-established tradition of workshop series in building trust and reconciliation was continued by convening the 30th RSSEE Workshop from 23 to 25 May 2015 at the traditional meeting place of the RSSEE Working Group, the chateau of Reichenau/Rax. Bringing together more than 42 experts from the region and the international community discussed and drafted policy recommendations to the topic of “*A Region in Limbo: South East Europe in the Light of Strained Western-Russian Relations*”.

Russia’s reappearance in territorial conflicts in Europe has alarmed EU, NATO and US executives as well as political leaders in Central, Eastern and South East Europe as well. Russia’s political and economic pressure has been increasing perceived as an alarming shift of Russian geopolitical interest. The Western Balkans, being on a wobbly path towards reconciliation and stabilisation, are endangered by Russia’s apparent attempt to undermine, slow down or reverse further rapprochement as well as accession to the EU or NATO. Moscow is – for the moment – momentarily focussing on Serbia and Republika Srpska, building upon Orthodox brotherhood, script and economic ties from the past.

More than 45 experts met in Reichenau and gave the following executive advice to stakeholders and decision makers in NATO and Western capitals. The main message was not to relent and to keep up the support to Western Balkan governments, institutions and civil society institutions alike. Keeping democratic values, Western standards as well as energy and economic questions were among the top of the recommendations. Regarding the Western Balkans, it became clear that also NATO, the EU as well as the United States need to refocus on their own political and institutional unity regarding the Russian question. The Balkan countries themselves need to intensify their cooperation regarding complex problems – among them climate change, terrorism, corruption and scarce resources management – that can only be tackled on a regional and cooperational basis.

The 31st RSSEE workshop on “*Violent Extremism in the Western Balkans*” was convened from 27 to 29 September 2015 in Belgrade in partnership with the Belgrade Center for Security Policy (BSCP).

Although the Western Balkans were considered to be a region slowly recovering from the conflicts of the 1990s and on a way of consolidating peace and stability, recent activities by radical Islamists have caused massive concern regarding the region’s future stability.

In addition to questions regarding stability and international relations, the issue of roughly 700 foreign fighters from the Western Balkans – mostly from Muslim origin – fighting for different warring factions in Syria and Iraq has become virulent. All these issues, the Study Group agreed, have a deeply concerning potentiality, as Islamic extremism might play into the hands of – and cause counter-reactions by – far-right extremists in the Western Balkans.

The workshop brought very concrete recommendations for the PfP stakeholder nations – most prominently the United States and the European Union members as well as for NATO – on how to deal with the issue at hand, before it gets out of hand. Among them were a focus on prevention, of supporting moderate voices among religious communities, carefully screening returning foreign fighters, and adopting stricter regulations regarding the transparency of foreign charities.

In addition, countering extremist messages in the social media and fostering education towards reconciliation were high on the advice given.

Outcomes and Accomplishments/Achievements 2015

- Two *expert workshops* bringing together more than 85 experts on Western Balkans issues in Austria and Serbia.
- 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 52 and 54 of the PfP Consortium “*Study Group Information Series*” with a print run of 750 copies each and global distribution.

The Way Ahead

In 2016, RSSEE will focus its policy and research orientation on “South East Europe’s Consolidation in Light of the EU Crisis, Refugee Influx and Religious Extremism” in its 32nd Austrian-based workshop from 19 to 22 May 2016, Reichenau/Rax.

At the 33rd RSSEE regional workshop from 22 to 25 September 2016 in Budva, Montenegro the Study Group will focus on “Montenegro’s Upcoming NATO Membership – Internal, Regional and International Implications”.

Appendices

List of Meetings 2015

30th RSSEE Workshop

“A Region in Limbo: South East Europe in the Light of Strained Western-Russian Relations”

23 to 25 May 2015

Reichenau/Rax, Austria

31st RSSEE Workshop
“Violent Extremism in the Western Balkans”
27 to 29 September 2015
Belgrade, Serbia

Key Institutions Partnered with in 2015

In addition to the NATO, the European Union and OSCE representations and offices in South East Europe, RSSEE has more than 285 academic and institutional partners in the region. In 2015, among the main contributors were:

- Albanian Institute for International Studies (AIIS), Tirana, Albania
- Analytica Think Tank, Skopje, Macedonia
- Bahcesehir University, Istanbul, Turkey
- Bucharest State University, Bucharest, Romania
- Centre for Security Studies, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Cranfield University, Faringdon, United Kingdom
- Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Belgrade, Serbia
- Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia
- Humanitarian Law Centre, Den Hague, Netherlands
- Institute for International Relations, Zagreb, Croatia
- Institute for Security and International Studies, Sofia, Bulgaria
- Institute for Development Policy, Pristina, Kosovo
- Institute for Political Science, Bucharest, Romania
- Kosovar Institute for Policy Research and Development, Pristina, Kosovo
- Progres – Institute for Social Democracy, Skopje, Macedonia
- School for Conflict Analysis and Resolution (S-CAR), George Mason University, Washington, USA

Regional Stability in the South Caucasus Study Group

Ernst M. Felberbauer

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 on the three core countries Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. This will be 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. We will rely on the chairmen to be our link to the region.
- 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. With oil-prices plummeting in 2015 and the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) initiated by Russia is making headway, both Armenia and Azerbaijan have put more focus on their past conflict. 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 2015

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.

The crisis in the Ukraine made a meeting in Kiev impossible in 2014. Thus, the meeting in this important country for the PFP Consortium was delayed until 2015. The 11th RSSC Workshop was convened in Kiev from 26 to 28 March 2015 to the topic of *“Aprehending Status Shifts over Time: The Quest for Strategic Patience in the South Caucasus”*.

Discussions at the Study Group meetings in 2014 gave rise to the topic of status shifts and the necessity of strategic patience for dealing with the issues of the South Caucasus. With regards to the South Caucasus, the announcement by NATO to create a joint training centre in Georgia, together with Armenia joining the EEU coupled with the plunge of the oil prices putting Azerbaijan in a bad economic situation have put enormous strain on Russian-Georgian as well as Armenian-Azerbaijani relations.

The workshop started on the assumption that both time as well as strategic patience is needed in order to resolve regional issues positively. Based on the methods employed in the South Tyrol, the dissolution of the Czech-Slovak Republic as well as separatism in Quebec helped to give a variety of methods and policy employed.

Putting the status quo or the status quo ante of the unrecognized regions in the South Caucasus and the issue of further developments in the Ukraine into focus to the Study Group. The concrete recommendations published brought the following ideas to the tables of stakeholders: open resp. soft borders or the the facilitation of trade is an integral component of regional security. Regional ownership of the peace processes needs to be strengthened through developing and implementing a joint post-conflict vision for regional integration and economic development. And finally, create mechanisms that give a say to local players in discussions on status.

In the 12th RSSC Workshop on “*The Media is the Message: Shaping Compromise in the South Caucasus*”, 24 experts from the region as well as from international organisations, Russia, the United States, the European Union and NATO convened from 12 to 14 November 2015 in Reichenau, Austria.

The media is a critical tool in helping shape public attitudes and opinion. The workshop proposed leveraging the South Caucasus media to form public opinion and to prepare for constructive change in relations among the groups locked in frozen conflict. Looking at the strategic importance the media have gained in countries surrounding the South Caucasus such as in Russia, Turkey or in the Iran, the South Caucasus lacks coherent addressing the issue. Especially the language issue – in which languages and from which channels of of media do the population gain information on questions of strategic interest – was at the centre of discussion.

In particular, the workshop participants believed that regional elites might be more amenable to defuse tensions if their respective constituents were themselves more ready for rapprochement. Specifically, the creation of a regional medial standards organisation and material prize to monitor and reward media integrity and journalism was suggested. Reporting focussing and engaging readers on the benefits of cultural and commercial ex-change

should be rewarded; common narratives could help in strengthening bonds across borders and ethnicities.

Outcomes and Accomplishments/Achievements 2015

- Two expert workshops bringing together more than 70 experts on the South Caucasus both in Kiev 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 11th and 12th RSSC Workshop with a print run of 750 copies each and global distribution.

The Way Ahead

In 2016 RSSC will focus its policy and research orientation on two workshops:

- the 13th RSSC workshop to the title “The Geopolitics of Energy in the South Caucasus: Towards a Regional Energy Community” will take place in Chisinau, Moldova from 7 to 9 April 2016.
- the 14th RSSC Workshop from 10 to 13 November 2016 in Reichenau, Austria

Appendices

List of Meetings 2015

10th RSSC Workshop

“Apprehending Status Shifts over Time: The Quest for Strategic Patience in the South Caucasus”

Kiev, Ukraine

26 to 28 March 2015

11th RSSC Workshop
“The Media is the Message: Shaping Compromise in the South Caucasus”
Reichenau, Austria
12 to 14 November 2015

Key Institutions Partnered with in 2015

In addition to the NATO, the European Union and OSCE representations and offices in the South Caucasus, among the main contributors in 2013 were:

1. American Research Institute on the South Caucasus, New York, USA
2. Analytical Centre on Globalisation and Regional Cooperation, Yerevan, Armenia
3. Carnegie Moscow Center, Moscow, Russia
4. Caucasus Institute, Yerevan, Armenia
5. Center for International and Regional Policy, St. Petersburg, Russia
6. Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV), Ankara, Turkey
7. Georgian Institute of Public Administration, Tbilisi, Georgia
8. Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
9. Independent Center for National and International Studies, Baku, Azerbaijan
10. Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Canada
11. Spectrum, Yerevan, Armenia
12. Tasam, Istanbul, Turkey
13. Third View, Baku, Azerbaijan
14. Université de Lyon/Jean-Moulin, Lyon, France
15. Université de Montréal, Montréal, Canada

Security Sector Reform Working Group

Anja H. Ebnöther and Callum Watson

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 2015

- “Reviewers’ Workshop: Handbook on Teaching Gender in the Military”, the 21st workshop of the SSR-WG, and 6th workshop in collaboration with the EDWG, in Vienna, Austria, 29 to 30 June.
- Close and repeated collaboration with the Education Development and ADL Working Groups, centred on the “Teaching Gender to the Military” workshop series and subsequent publication project

(to be released in May, 2016), including an Editorial Board meeting in Vienna, Austria, 8-9 October.

- Special edition of PfPC Journal *Connections on Gender and Security* with contributions from three members of the SSRWG.
- Chairing a discussion on Technological Risks and Opportunities, and on Defense Education and Capacity Building at the PfPC Annual Conference in Vienna.

Outcomes and accomplishments/achievements 2015

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.¹ 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 the defence sector. In 2012, the SSR WG partnered with the Education Development Working Group (EDWG) to hold a workshop titled "Teaching Gender to 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

¹ For more information on the NATO framework, see the SSR Working Group Factsheet <http://dcaf.ch/Publications/Factsheet-on-NATO-Documents-and-Initiatives-on-Gender-and-Security>. 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>.

are divided into two sections, namely “What to Teach” and “How to Teach” in recognition of the fact that many staff mandated with gender related tasks are seeking to develop their skills in adult education, and many working in military education are seeking to expand their knowledge of gender in relation to military contexts. The authors comprise a group of 19 experts on gender and military education from 13 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.

Each of the handbook’s chapters went through a process of expert review which culminated in a Reviewers’ Workshop held in June in Vienna, Austria. At this event, the authors were joined by 17 reviewers from 11 countries. The reviewers were drawn from a variety of backgrounds including defense academies, non-governmental organizations and international institutions.

In addition to the handbook, three of the authors also contributed articles to a special edition of the PfPC Journal *Connections* on Women, Peace and Security. This proposal came through the community of practice that had formed around the four SSRWG workshops on Teaching Gender to the Military. Topics covered included gender and SSR; men, peace and security and gender mainstreaming in the security sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Way ahead

The handbook on Teaching Gender in the Military will be released in electronic and hard copy in May 2016. It will be promoted through events such as the NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives Annual Conference as well as by the editors, authors and reviewers themselves. It is also designed to be integrated in the continued work of partnering working groups, namely the Education Development and Advanced Distributed Learning Working Groups.

From mid-2016, the SSR Working Group plans to turn its focus to Defense Institution Building activities (which include gender components) with potential working areas including strategy and policy as well as human resource management.

Priorities for the coming year 2016 and beyond

- Launch and promotion of the Handbook on Teaching Gender in the Military;
- 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 Defense Institution Building.

Appendixes

Products and publications:

- DCAF, Factsheet on NATO Documents and Initiatives on Gender and Security, Edition 2015 (Geneva: DCAF 2015). Available at <http://dcaf.ch/Publications/Factsheet-on-NATO-Documents-and-Initiatives-on-Gender-and-Security>.
- PfPC SSRWG and EDWG, Handbook on Teaching Gender in the Military (Geneva: DCAF and PfPC, forthcoming 2016).
- Holvikivi, Aiko, “What Role for the Security Sector? An SSR Approach to Implementing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda”, Connections vol. XIV, no. 3 (Summer 2015), pp. 31-44.
- Tomić, Ankica, “Gender Mainstreaming of the Security Sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina: From the Policy Papers to Reality”, Connections vol. XIV, no. 3 (Summer 2015), pp. 87- 102.
- Watson, Callum, “Begging the Question; What Would a Men, Peace and Security Agenda Look Like?”, Connections vol. XIV, no. 3 (Summer 2015), pp.45-60.

Meetings in 2015

- SSR WG Review Workshop for the Handbook on “Teaching Gender in the Military” in collaboration with EDWG in June in Vienna, Austria.
- Editorial Board Meeting (including representatives from EDWG) in October in Vienna, Austria.

Key institutions partnered with in 2015

- The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)
- The Nordic Centre for Gender in Military Operations (NCGM)
- The Swedish Armed Forces
- The NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives (NCGP)
- The United Nations Development Programme South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (UNDP-SEESAC)

Combating Terrorism Working Group

Richard Prosen and Peter Forster

Contemporary terrorism, its threats to national and international security, and its evolution are the focus of the Combating Terrorism Working Group (CTWG). The CTWG's mission is to provide an open forum in which terrorism specialists share knowledge to enhance the understanding of terrorists' threats, map probable future security threats, and provide actionable policy recommendations to decision-makers. The CTWG also promotes effective counterterrorism (CT) strategies and develops enhanced tools and training modules to build capacity to combat terrorism in key partner states. In 2015, the CTWG under the leadership Mr. Richard Prosen, (Foreign Affairs Officer, United States Department of State) and Dr. Peter Forster (Associate Dean, The Pennsylvania State University) as CTWG Co-Chairs and Dr. Sajjan Gohel (Director for International Security, Asia-Pacific Foundation) as CTWG Senior Advisor took significant steps to more directly assist capacity-building efforts in allied and partner states. These efforts included the development of a tabletop exercise (TTX) that analyzes the challenges of the Foreign Terrorist Fighter (FTF) problem and the outlining of a reference curriculum on CT.

In July 2015, the CTWG successfully piloted a "Foreign Terrorist Fighters: Challenges and Responses" TTX training module that engaged government agencies and civil organizations in discussions on society's vulnerabilities to extremism and strategies and tactics to improve responses. The program brought together more than 90 specialists from approximately 40 nations to examine the FTF phenomenon through expert analysis and a first-of-its-kind interactive TTX. The event demonstrated the proof-of-concept of utilizing a TTX as a testbed in developing and implementing a comprehensive and synergistic CT strategy at the local, national, and international level.

TTX participants were assigned roles based on their expertise and asked to address three FTF challenges via three case studies (or scenarios):

- Societal vulnerabilities and extremist recruitment techniques;
- Enhancing societal resilience and countering homegrown extremist challenges and
- Understanding indicators and warnings of FTF returnees and mitigating relevant threats.

The July 2015 event, which focused on European, Eurasian, and North American challenges had high-level participation from a number allied partners and the United States, including two White House Directors. Several CTWG members and TTX participants expressed interest in future potential collaboration, particularly in utilizing TTX concepts for local, national, and regional capacity-building, educational, and training initiatives. Two such initiatives will take place in 2016. With continued development, the TTX methodology will make significant contributions to the establishment of an international counter-FTF “community of practice”.

The TTX was preceded by a one-day conference which established the parameters for understanding FTF challenges. Presentations on *Daesh's* contagious jihadi ideology were juxtaposed with whole-of-society counter-strategies and policies. The latter included counter-narratives in physical venues as well as online, support services for youths and mothers confronting the vulnerabilities that contribute to extremism, and the positive roles that religious leaders can play as a trusted partners in understanding and patiently communicating fundamental principles and precepts of various faiths while promoting responsible and resilient communities. A strong contingent of youth representatives and religious leaders participated in the event in a pioneering effort to bridge generational and inter-disciplinary gaps and infuse fresh perspectives on counter-radicalization and CT issues. The CTWG is committed to gender equity and ensured that there was significant, substantive female participation at the TTX event.¹

The CTWG is also committed to coordinating the development of CT Reference Curriculum. This curriculum is designed to provide a compre-

¹ The event’s Final Report can be found at: <http://www.pfp-consortium.org/index.php/pfpc-products/policy-papers/item/222-policy-recommendations-from-foreign-terrorist-fighters-challenges-and-responses-tabletop-exercise>.

hensive overview of terrorism and CT concepts, as well as offering examples and suggestions on enhancing national capabilities for establishing CT policies and practices, both by building capacity and developing international cooperation. In addition to developing foundational knowledge on terrorism and CT approaches that will both inform constituencies, it also provides tools for building institutional capacity at national levels.

New TTX scenarios focusing more directly on preventing and countering the threat to military personnel and defense institutions and initial discussions on the content of the CT Reference Curriculum were topics at a September 2015 meeting of the CTWG leadership hosted by the Asia Pacific Foundation in London. This coordination meeting, which included representation from NATO's International Staff, was an important step in setting goals for future CTWG contributions.

The path forward for the CTWG is clear. It is well-positioned to contribute to a meaningful dialogue on CT strategy, but more importantly has demonstrated its competency for successfully developing and delivering capacity-building curricula and exercises to better build out our partners' abilities to address multi-vectored terrorist related challenges and threats. Over the next year, the CTWG plans on multiple TTXs encompassing improved military-to-military cooperation in confronting the migrant – extremism nexus and addressing the unique challenges in Central Asia and NATO's Southern Periphery. Furthermore, the CTWG will apply its expertise to developing a strong CT reference curriculum that will enhance institutional capacities while creating an environment for improved synergies in CT responses among partner states.

Advanced Distributed Learning Working Group

Greta Keremidchieva

Mission and Goals

The Advanced Distributed Learning (ADL) Working Group's mission is to strengthen e-learning-based defense and security policy education through international and institutional collaboration. Its core activities focus on the development and exchange of interoperable and standardized online learning material within the PfP Consortium. The activities include the creation and sharing of interactive e-learning courseware; providing access to interoperable, open-source e-learning technologies; and the exchange and dissemination of ADL-based best practices. All courses are based on SCORM, the widely established standard developed by the U.S. Advanced Distributed Learning Initiative.

In terms of goals, the ADL Working Group seeks to ensure that all interested PfP C 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 a range of 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 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 2015

The PfPC Advanced Distributed Learning (ADL) Working Group conducted two workshops in 2015 to facilitate networking, technology development, idea exchange, and engagement on agreed community projects. Each workshop attracted 40-45 participants representing organizations from around 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 electronic learning technologies as part of an ongoing effort to assist partner nations in the implementation of such technologies. 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 Workshop in Yerevan, Armenia, 10-13 November 2015, was the latest in a series of multinational engagements aimed at helping partner nations implement eLearning technologies into the defense education programs. With advances in such technologies, immersive environments, virtual reality, and learning management systems are revolutionizing how defense education institutions operate.

Armenia's First Deputy Minister of Defense attended the workshop and expressed his appreciation for the ADL Working Group's support, highlighting eLearning technology's enabling effect, whereby high quality training courses can be delivered at low costs for the Armenian Ministry of Defense.

The ADL WG forums were attended by participants representing defense education institutions in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine. They were all selected with regard to their involvement in establishing and enhancing ADL capabilities in their organizations as part of the DEEP Program.

The PfPC ADL Working Group supports a 10-day Advanced Distributed Learning Design, Develop, Deploy course hosted at the NATO School, Oberammergau, Germany. This course offered twice a year, hosts 24 students per iteration and is instructed by delegates from the ADL Working

Group, NATO and academic leaders in the ADL arena. 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.

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 2015

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 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 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 user base of the PfP Consortium learning platform has grown both in terms of users and number of courses. A total of over 100 courses are available at no cost to all that represent more than 800 hours of instruction.

The Way Ahead

The PfPC ADL Working Group was established in 1999 and will continue to promote development and execution of successful ADL strategies, to combine efforts in the development of ADL course content, and to foster

training transformation, interoperability and education for defense reform through e-learning, m-learning and blended learning methodologies. A strategic goal for 2016 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 PfP C ADL 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 2016 and Beyond

1. Continued ADL security and defense product output in collaboration with NATO and Partner countries
2. Support two CDT-Training courses and organize two ADL Working Group meetings per year
3. Strategic value of NATO DEEP Program – future collaboration in DEEP Projects and support to the DEEP Program with the production of ADL courses and national development.
4. Multinational project work (course content)
5. Discussion on language training issues and possible ELTEC enhancement as an effective tool for training of officers going to work in multinational setting
6. Support mobile learning research
7. Continue ADL capability building efforts in more countries and organizations
8. Collaborate with ED Working Group and other PfPC Working Groups

Appendix

Key institutions partnered with in 2015

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. George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies
7. Moldova Military Academy of the Armed Forces
8. Poland National Defense University
9. Romania “Carol I” National Defense University
10. Sweden Military Academy
11. Ukraine National Defense University
12. Allied Command Transformation
13. NATO School Oberammergau

Emerging Security Challenges Working Group

Gustav Lindstrom and Detlef Puhl

Mission and Goals

As in previous years, the Emerging Security Challenges Working Group's (ESC WG) mission is to provide a collective professional framework to assess the changing 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. Enhancing awareness and understanding of the character of “emerging security challenges” among NATO nations and partner countries so that commonly perceived dangers can be jointly addressed.
2. 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. Developing products such as policy papers and modules for curricula of education of military and civilian leadership.

Highlights of 2015

The ESC Working Group engaged in the following activities in 2015:

1. Holding its Sixth Workshop at the Alexandru Cel Brun Military Academy of the Republic of Moldova in Chisinau (April 28-30). Participants analysed the most recent developments in 3D printing and biotechnology. While both will contribute to economic growth and result in numerous societal benefits, the group specifically focused on possible security implications and unintended consequences. The group noted that an overlapping factor of 3D Print-

ing and biotechnology is that both developments shift control from central administrations to individuals or small groups of non-state actors and thereby reduce barriers to make use of such technologies for malicious purposes (e.g. production of weapons components or new types of pathogens).

2. Convening the ESCWG CD Project Team in Chisinau (April 27/28) for its 2nd writing workshop to continue work on a cyber reference curriculum.
3. Presenting progress on the cyber curriculum project to DEEP experts at their 4th Clearing House meeting in Vienna (June 28-30).
4. Moderating 2 panels (“Responding to Ideological Challenges of 21st Century Conflict” and “Responding to Technological Risks and Opportunities in 21st Century Conflict”) at the 17th Annual PFP-C Conference in Vienna (July 1-3).
5. Convening the ESCWG CD Project Team for a final meeting in Garmisch (1/2 September) to start process of copy editing and peer reviewing.

Outcomes and Accomplishments of 2015

During its third year of existence, the working group changed focus from primarily identifying emerging security challenges to analysing advances in technology and their impact on security policy making. Participants in 2015 came from Armenia, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the UK, and the US.

The group also issued a PFP-C Background Paper on “3D Printing and Biotechnology: Possible Security Implications for NATO, Its Partners, and Beyond” (May 27, 2015).

The Way Ahead

The ESCWG will convene its next workshop on April 18/19, 2016 at NATO Headquarters in Brussels. It will address the issue of “Autonomous Weapons Systems”. The workshop will also present an opportunity to present a first collection of research papers on Emerging Security Challenges

taken up so far by ESCWG, to be published in a Special Edition of the Pfp-C quarterly journal *Connections*.

Lastly, the ESC WG will continue to identify issues for forthcoming workshops. Examples of such topics include developments in energy and cyber security.

Appendices

Key institutions partnered with in 2015

1. NATO, Brussels, Belgium
2. Geneva Centre for Security Policy, Geneva, Switzerland
3. US Department of Defense, Washington, D.C., United States
4. German MoD, Bonn, Germany
5. Austrian MoD, Vienna, Austria
6. Bulgarian MoD, Sofia, Bulgaria
7. Polish National Defence University, Warsaw, Poland
8. George C. Marshall Center, Garmisch-Partenkirchen
9. Führungsakademie der Bundeswehr, Hamburg, Germany
10. Kings College, London, United Kingdom
11. Intelligence, Zurich, Switzerland
12. Black Market Watch, Geneva, Switzerland
13. The Trench, Ferney Voltaire, France
14. Pfp-C EDWG
15. Pfp-C CTWG
16. Small Arms Survey, Geneva, Switzerland
17. Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, Canada
18. Several other academic institutions in the US, UK, Canada

Conflict Studies Working Group

André Rakoto and Christian Ortner

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.

Military historians 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 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 multi-lateral 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 2015

The 15th CSWG annual conference

The CSWG successfully held its 15th annual conference in Athens, Greece, April 7 – 11, 2014. This conference, organized by the Hellenic Army General Staff/Army History and the Austrian Museum of Military History, focussed on “The Warrior’s Ethos, the National Psyche and Soldierly”.

The conference theme was announced as follows.

“Nations can be defined in many ways, but their military models tell a lot about their true nature. During the American Revolution, Baron Von Steuben, who trained the Continental Army, discovered that unlike their Prussians counterparts, American soldiers only obeyed orders if they understood why they were given.

“How does a nation turn a civilian into a warrior? What are the parts of culture, heritage, history and collective memory in the building of the warrior’s ethos? How do they impact military leadership and morale? Is there a constructed military psyche? And, from another angle, how does the warrior’s ethos influence society and civilian leadership in times of war and peace?”

Thus, this 15th conference of the Euro-Atlantic Conflict Studies Working Group examined closely the relations between the building of the warrior’s ethos, the national psyche and soldiery throughout history.

The participants explored the following key thematic areas:

- The consequence of recent conflicts on military perception
- Relying on memory : interpreting the past in military training and education
- The transmission, exchange and use of tactics, techniques and procedures among nations
- The impact of military culture on society
- Post-war transformation of leadership
- Mass armies doctrine – the origins, developments, and termination
- Occupying powers and their influence on the military of post-occupied nations
- Between myth and reality; creating heroes and traitors
- Emblematic battles across time, where national psyche is revealed
- The impact of the national morale on politics and diplomacy in preventing war

Twenty-three papers in total were presented:

- Ass. Prof. Evanthis Hatzivassiliou
National and Kapodistrian University of Athens
The Expanding Agenda of Military History

- Col. Dr. M. Christian Ortner
Museum of Military History, Vienna | Director
Introductory Speech: Soldiers at War
- Col. Prof. Dariusz S. Kozerawski
National Defence University, Poland
Polish Thermopile in 1939 – the Battle of Wizna’s impact for Warrior’s Ethos and the National Psyche
- Dr. Ina Wiesner
Bundeswehr Centre for Military History and Social Sciences, Germany
Armed forces as resource-dependent actors
- Cdr. Ph.D. MA MS MPA Kleanthis Kyriakidis H.N.
Hellenic Commission of Military History, Greece
Janus-faced: How can a hero turn to a traitor? Alcibiades, Benedict Arnold and Philippe Pétain as case studies
- Prof. Tetsuya Sahara
Meiji University, Japan
Does warrior’s ethos accord with democracy? U.S. - Japan alliance and the Yasukuni cult
- Mgr. Ph.D. Matej Medvecký
Institute of Military History, Slovakia
At the Doorstep of Peace: Czechoslovak Military Attaché in Stockholm in 1945/46
- Dr. Éva Szelke-Tulipán
Military History Institute and Museum, Hungary
Victims or heroes? “Counter-revolutionary” martyrs after 1956

- Ph.D. Prokop Tomek
Military History Institute Prague, Czech Republic
Education and militaristic propaganda in conditions of communist totalitarianism
- Ltc Dr. László Veszprémy
Military History Institute and Museum, Hungary
Belgrade, 1456 – The remembrance of an eternal victory
- Dr. Dimitrios Christodoulou
Hellenic Commission of Military History, Greece
The Battle of Marathon (490 BCE) and its contribution to the deliverance of the Young Athenian Democracy
- Ltc (Log) MBA MSc Theodoros Zikos
Hellenic Army General Staff, Greece
Logisticians defending the country: another view in creating unsung heroes
- Major Dr. Ivan Cadeau
MoD History Office, France
Broken ties between the army and the nation: The Indochinese war
- Dr. Vladimir Prebilib – Dr. Damijan Guštin
University of Ljubljana – Institute of Contemporary History, Slovenia
“From a Nation of Lackeys to a Nation of Warriors”: Transformation of the Slovenian National Attitude to Combat 1941-1945 and 1990-1991
- Dr. Niels Bo Poulsen
Royal Danish Defence College, Denmark
The many uses of history and their consequences for armed forces

- Ass. Prof. Fredrik Eriksson
National Defence University, Sweden
“A Warrior Should Fear God and Always be Unswervingly Loyal to the King” –
The Use of History in Swedish Military Manuals 1919-1939
- Dr. Grzegorz Jasiński
Military Centre for Civic Education, Poland
The Role and importance of the military history of civic education and formation of the Polish Armed Forces personnel
- Dr. Nadine Akhund-Lange
Sorbonne – IHRICE, USA
The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Great War: Civilians and Leadership
- Dr. Tamara Scheer
University of Vienna, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Social Science History, Austria
Habsburg Empire meets Small War. Occupation Policy in South-east Europe during World War One
- Mr. Pawel Przeździecki
Military Centre for Civic Education, Poland
The Tower of Babel – the rebirth of the Polish Army 1918-1921
- Col (ret.) Prof. Janusz Zuziak
National Defence University, Poland
Westerplatte, Narvik, Tobruk, Monte Cassino, Warsaw Uprising – Battles and Symbols of the Polish Soldier’s Heroism during World War II
- Mrs. Carmen Rijnoveanu – Mrs. Daniela Siscanu
Institute for Political Studies of Defense and Military History, Romania
The Evolution of Romanian military psyche during the wars of XXth and XXIst centuries

- Dr. Kristian Frisk
University of Southern Denmark | Royal Danish Defence College
The use of history and the warrior ethos of the Royal Danish Army
after the end of the Cold War

The edited version of the proceedings will be available in 2016.

The COIN curriculum project

In 2015, CSWG gathered a group of Counterinsurgency (COIN) experts and coordinated two meetings of a specific COIN Working Group (COIN WG), tasked with drafting a Counterinsurgency curriculum. The curriculum will be mainly used by PfPC in the Defense Education Enhancement Program (DEEP).

The first meeting was held in Tallinn, Estonia, January 12-14 with the support of both PfPC and the Baltic Defense College.

The second meeting was held in Budapest, Hungary, June 26, with the support of both PfPC and the Hungarian Ministry of Defense.

A curriculum structure in seven blocks was designed as a result:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 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) |

Writing of the blocks is in process. Two more meetings were planned in 2016.

The Way Ahead

The 16th CSWG annual conference

The CSWG will hold its 16th annual conference, July 4-7, 2016, in Ljubjana; Slovenia. 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, will focus on “Veterans and Society, Demobilization and Reintegration of Ex-Combatants through History.”

In 2015, international experts from CSWG gathered in Athens, Greece and studied how soldiers contribute to the building of a national psyche. It seemed obvious that a logical follow-up in 2016 would consist of studying how; in return, society deals with these soldiers once they have become ex-combatants and, as they are commonly referred to, veterans.

While the term exists in various forms in many languages, we will only refer here to the definition of “veteran” as found in the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, “someone who has been a soldier, sailor etc. in a war.” This 16th Conference of the Euro-Atlantic Conflict Studies Working Group will examine closely the relationships between society and veterans both as individuals and as a community in times of war and peace throughout history. 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?

Sub-themes will include the following and other connected 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 COIN curriculum project

In 2016, the COIN WG has already gathered once in Potsdam, Germany, 21-22 January, with the support of both PfPC and ZmsBw. The COIN WG gather again on 23-24 June in Paris, France, with the support of PfPC and the French Ministry of Defense history office. It may be the last meeting before the editing phase of the curriculum. However, if more scripting work should be needed, another COIN GT meeting would be organized in 2017.

Partnership for Peace Consortium Editorial Board

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 are the most widely circulated physical product of the Consortium. Additionally, *Connections* is also available on the PfPC website in digital form. Usage of the new website is going up. Returning site visitors hail from 169 countries. Online *Connections* readers spend nearly 2 minutes on average each site visit, strongly suggestive of reading and research. 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. 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, Insitute 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 2015

- Four issues of *Connections* were published in 2015, with special emphasis on conflicts in Eastern Europe and hybrid warfare.
- The Editorial Board further refined the journal's digital presence: 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 2015

The PfPC Editorial Board met in August 2015 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

For 2016, we are publishing articles 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

Priorities for 2016 include:

- Gaining wider acceptance in the academic and policy community for our articles and publications
- 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 and Proquest
- Seeing increased use of the journal for teaching purposes
- Making the website a competitive platform for international security policy research

Table 1: Top Cities by Session Usage, 2015

- Sofia
- Beijing
- Chongqing
- London
- Moscow

- Saint Petersburg
- Rome
- Melbourne
- Sarajevo
- New Delhi
- Kiev
- New York
- Warsaw
- Washington
- Kuala Lumpur
- Bengaluru
- Prague
- Berlin
- Canberra
- Hong Kong
- Sydney
- Garmisch
- Paris
- Ankara

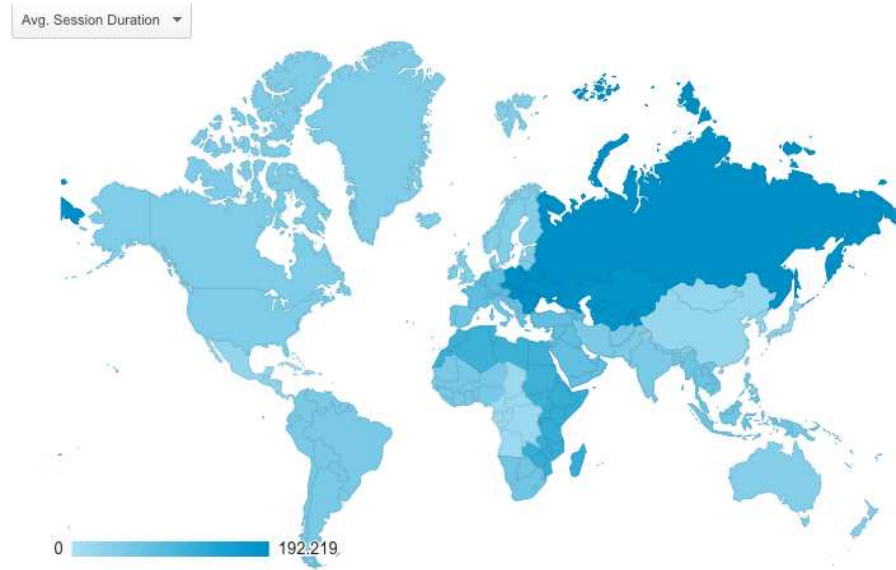


Figure 1: Use by Session Duration as viewed by Subcontinents, 2015

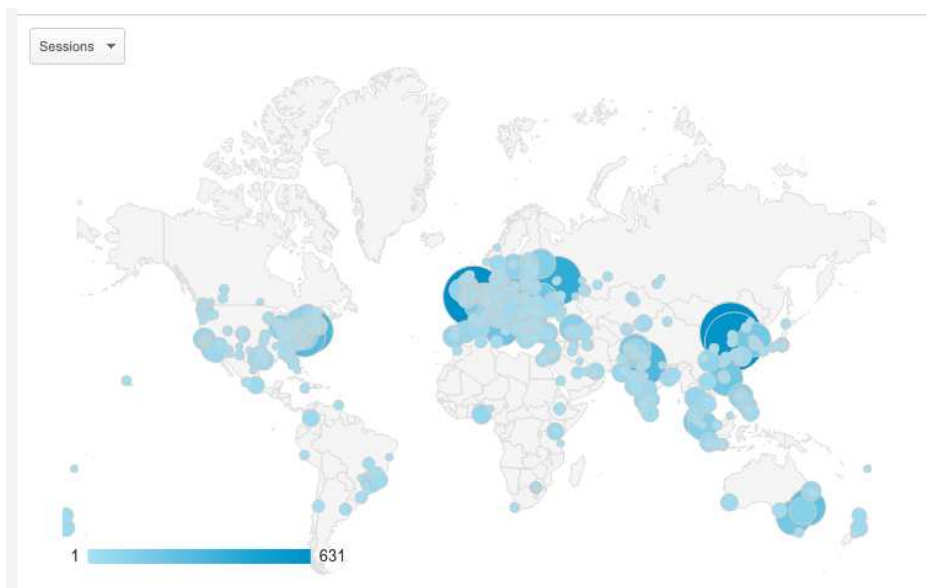


Figure 2: Sessions by Cities, 2015



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