



Kooperationsprojekte BMLVS-BKF Arbeitsprogramm 2017

Im Rahmen der bestehenden Kooperationsvereinbarung (2015-2017) zwischen BMLVS und dem Bruno Kreisky Forum für den internationalen Dialog (BKF) wurden folgende Inhalte vereinbart:

I. 2017 Tentative Program

1. Near and Middle East

On Hegemonies and Alliances - The Gulf Region and the Levant

In Cooperation with IPI Chairman Hannes Swoboda

- Regionalism and Borders

Roundtable, Seminars and Presentation – Dr. Bashir Bashir, Curator

- Rethinking Israel/Palestine- Towards Realizing a Two-States-Solution

Roundtable, Seminars and Presentation - Dr. Bashir Bashir, Sam Bahour, Curators

- Arab Changes, Lecture series

Gudrun Harrer, Curator

2. Time Zones' Mindeset: Russia's return on the World stage

Roundtable, Seminars and Presentation - Nina Khrushcheva, Curator

3. Transatlantica

Eva Nowotny, Curator

4. Africa – Dimension of a Continent

Georg Lennkh, Curator

- On Values, (transitional) justice, democracy, rule of law.

Seminar und Vorträge

5. Women's Share in Peace and Security UNR1325

- Ending Palestinian Fragmentation

Roundtable, Seminars and Presentation - Leila Farsakh, Viola Raheb, Curators:

- Empowering Syrian Women in their Peace Building Efforts

Roundtable, Seminars and Presentation - Viola Raheb and Majdoleen Hassan, Curators

Project description:

1. Near and Middle East

- On Hegemonies and Alliances - The Gulf Region and the Levant

The political, ideological and confessional antagonism between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Iran is the most important defining factor for stability in the Middle East. True, sectarian tensions have a life of their own and some regions have a long history of confessional infighting, but it is hard to imagine their spiraling out of control as it happens in Iraq and Syria without the intervention of regional powers like Iran and Saudi Arabia. Hence, any attempt to solve regional crisis has to address the rivalry between these two countries, starting with their threat perceptions and ambitions. For this reason, Kreisky Forum convenes a group of renowned international Middle East experts. The elites in both countries, Iran and Saudi Arabia, are well aware of the mutual benefits political and economic cooperation could yield for them and for the region. However, threat perceptions at public and elite levels and prejudices are too big to overcome.

- Saudi Arabia and the GCC see Iran's role in the region as expansionist and unacceptable. The perception of US disengagement forced Saudi Arabia to conduct a more assertive foreign policy in the region as can be seen in Yemen and elsewhere.
- Countermeasures against ISIS are on the way in Iraq; however, progress is slow, as grave mistakes have been made in the last years.
- ISIS may have reached the point of geographic/ethnic saturation in the region. Not much more expansion is possible. However, stalemate or military setbacks lead will make ISIS even more aggressive, abroad and at home where it indoctrinates a new generation of juvenile jihadists.
- There is still a big expectation gap between the Syrian opposition and the West, the latter focusing on ISIS the Syrians on Assad. Groups without any foreign backers gain strength.
- The US let local powers including Russia "stew" in Syria, as they would have to return to the negotiations' table at the end of the day anyway. This is widely misunderstood as US disengagement.

- **Regionalism and Borders**

For centuries, the logic of Empires dominated the world's political, economic and cultural domains. According to this logic, the international political order was made of Empires, which served as powerful political entities that expanded territorially and economically through war, imperialism and colonialism. Indeed, one should be careful not to exhaustively impose this imperial order and trajectory on the entire world. One should also pay attention to the dynamic and changing scope, boundaries and character of these imperial forces. For centuries, the Ottoman Empire controlled huge parts of the Middle East. The First World War and the Sykes-Picot Agreement (sought to divide the Arab provinces of the Ottoman Empire among European Imperial powers) marked the decline of the imperial political order and the rise of new political order manifested partly in the formation of the League of Nations. Sykes-Picot paved the way for the Balfour Declaration and for the introduction of the Mandate System and Westphalian notion of sovereignty. It is in this context that decolonization and national movements of liberation and independence emerged in the third world. The meeting between decolonization and nationalism has considerably contributed to the rise of the national order in several parts of the world in which the nation-state became its main agent and force. The national order drew new boundaries, created identities, cut and split communities, and exercised excessive violence that resulted in oppression, displacement and sometimes ethnic cleansing. The national order that operated according to state sovereignty and borders became dominant also in the Middle East. As a result, new borders and entities were created cutting across communities and groups and shuttering longstanding webs of overlapping interactions and exchange. Under the national order and its colonial coordinates, several groups (Palestinians, Kurds, and numerous minorities) experienced oppression and fragmentation. Furthermore, alternative and possibly competing forms of political configurations to the nation-state and its political, economic, social and cultural coordinates were sidelined, silenced, underdeveloped or eradicated.

A hundred year after Sykes-Picot (1916) and the Balfour declaration, almost 60 years after the Palestinian Nakba, 40 years after the colonial occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, and following the recent transformative developments in the Middle-East, North Africa and Europe, the national political order that were created and consolidated after the First World War is demonstrating explicit signs of disintegration. The Palestinian quest for freedom and end of Israeli occupation and colonization is far from being realized, major regional powers such as Iraq and Syria in the Arab Mashreq and Libya in the Maghreb collapsed into civil war. Iran and Turkey, in addition to Israel, are emerging as regional powers with great influence. Millions of refugees are being locally displaced and crossing borders to neighboring countries and to Europe creating severe human and political crisis. Following the civil wars in Iraq and Syria, the Kurdish question is re-emerging as a pressing regional challenge. These developments and many others in the Middle East and Europe call for refreshing and critical reflections on the Middle East's political realities, borders, and crosscutting and overlapping identities etc.

The proposed project “Regionalism and Borders” at the Bruno Kreisky Forum seeks to capitalize on the Forum’s extensive and rich engagements in the analyses of the politics of the Middle East and Europe in order to invite leading intellectuals and politicians to a series of workshops to discuss in a protected environment the rising new political order and the most pressing and critical questions and challenges that face the people of this region. A particular focus will be paid to the question of Israel/Palestine, which ought to be seen as a regional question rather than a local or a national one.

- **Rethinking Israel/Palestine- Actions and Policies toward Implementing the “Two-State Solution”**

The State of Israel was established by the Israeli Declaration of Independence on 14 May 1948. Out of the 192 other UN member states, 161 currently recognize Israel.

The State of Palestine was declared by the Palestinian Declaration of Independence on 15 November 1988. As of 14 September 2015, 136 (70.5%) of the 193 member states of the United Nations and two non-member states have recognized the State of Palestine. On 29 November 2012, the UN General Assembly passed a motion changing Palestine’s “entity” status to “non-member observer state” by a vote of 138 to 9, with 41 abstentions.

In his testimony before the House of Representatives’ Foreign Affairs Committee on April 17, 2013, the US Secretary of State John Kerry said, “I believe the window for a two-state solution is shutting.” He went on to state, “I think we have some period of time – a year to year-and-a-half to two years, or it’s over.” Kerry was referring to the destructive and de facto binational conditions that Israel has been creating in the West Bank. In September 2016, during a closed meeting in New York of ministers representing countries providing financial aid to the Palestinian Authority, Kerry reportedly said that if the international community is interested to put a halt to these creeping binational conditions then, “Either we mean it and we act on it, or we should shut up.”

Thus far, the attempts to achieve peace in Israel/Palestine have predominantly revolved around initiatives, plans and processes, overwhelmingly monopolized by the USA. After more than twenty years, the Oslo Peace Process has failed, for various reasons, to achieve a two-state solution. However, despite this failure, which has been accompanied by Israel’s continuous colonization of the West Bank, there is an overwhelming agreement in the leading international diplomatic circles that the parameters of the solution are largely already agreed upon. Furthermore, the Palestinian Authority (PA), despite major challenges and weaknesses, has progressed steadily in the domain of institutional state building and the UN and World Bank have confirmed its readiness to turn into a fully fleshed state apparatus.

In light of these developments and several other geopolitical changes in the Middle East and the world, Kerry’s frustration as noted in his statements signal the very pressing and timely need to shift from focusing on generic initiatives of abstract principles and never-ending processes to concrete actions and policies that enable the creation of a Palestinian state alongside the State of Israel within a short timeframe (six months to a year).

While many scholars and some politicians have argued that the colonial settlements in the West Bank have created irreversible realities and thus moved, some might say prematurely, to entertain and point out alternatives to the two-state solutions, the proposed shift from initiatives and endless processes to tangible and concrete actions and implementing policies remains a reasonable, feasible and more promising track to realize peace and the two-state solution.

In line with the Bruno Kreisky Forum’s longstanding commitment to achieving peace in Israel/Palestine and the realization of the two-state solution, we have decided to invite influential stakeholders, such as serving and former politicians, UN and World Bank officers, and think tanks from Israel/Palestine and the world to attend a closed two-day workshop in Vienna in March 2017 that will identify and discuss concrete actions and policies to realize the two-state solution.

- **Arab Changes, Lecture series**

Gudrun Harrer, Curator

Protest, Revolt and Regime Change in the Arab World

The 2011 protests and revolts have opened up a period of political unrest across the Arab world. A good year into what has been termed the Arab Spring, this series will spotlight different dimensions of a process of dynamisation that has spread to touch all Arab countries in some way or other. Talks on Libya, the small Gulf monarchies, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Jordan and Morocco should examine the actors behind the protests, reactions by incumbent leaders and initial changes - from cosmetic reform to regime change - along with the concrete challenges faced by the respective societies, political elites and economies. In addition, the geopolitical impact of these changes is analyzed, in particular their effect on the Arab-Israeli conflict and on Iran's regional role, and the repercussions of the armed struggle in Libya on its neighbors. Opportunities for the EU to take action are setched out for two critical policy fields: energy and migration.

2. Time Zones' Mind-set: Russia's return on the World stage

Roundtable, Seminars and Presentation - Nina Khrushcheva, Curator

In Putin's Steps: 11 Time Zones and the Russian Space-Time Continuum

Nina Khrushcheva <ninak@newschool.edu>

New School University

It was the dawn of the new century and Vladimir Putin, the 48-year-old newly minted Russian president, was ready to greet it with bold moves aimed at returning Russia to the world stage as a major power. Under his feeble and aging predecessor, Boris Yeltsin, Russia was perceived, both inside and outside, as a weak, insignificant and corrupt boogiemer reeling from Cold War defeat.

One such move was to deliver an affirmative New Year's wish to the nation to set it on a positive trajectory and counter negativity of the post-Soviet decade.

A New Year Address before the giant Chimes strike 12 on the Kremlin's Spassky Tower has been a Soviet tradition since the 1970s; as iconic as the midnight ball drop in Times Square for most households in America.

In 2001 the dynamic Putin, already keen on a presidential image steeped in history and mythology, was determined to be seen as the *Ded Moroz* (Russian Santa Claus) bearing gifts. He would travel through 11 time zones stopping in each one to record the New Year's message to show the vastness, the greatness and the diversity of Mother Russia.

The complicated "Around Russia in One Night" plans were ultimately abandoned, although Putin still managed to somewhat revolutionize the New Year's address. For the first time his presidential wishes were delivered from outside of the Kremlin office. The spirited leader appeared both charming and in charge when he spoke of Russia's great future path and heroic past, from the Ivanov Square behind the Kremlin Wall, under the starry winter skies, in front of the large Christmas tree covered with snow. After 16 years in power, first as president, then prime minister and now president again, Putin has become even more determined to present his great Russia as a formidable and feared nation. He remains firm in his conviction that size is a key to projecting power, thus expanding his time zone conquests to Georgia, Ukraine and further still, to Syria.

The key for understanding Russia, its geopolitics, its people and its leaders, is indeed its size. I have decided to make the Putin trip that never was to follow in what could have been his footsteps. I want to see what kind of a great country Russia really is, when seen outside of the comforts of Moscow or St. Petersburg. My travelogue will consist of 11 chapters, each concerning one specific time zone, to tell a tale of Russia as a creation of historical, political, local and national myths.

3. Transatlantica – Transworld - Redefining the transatlantic relationship and its role in shaping global governance

Eva Nowotny, Curator

In an era of global flux, emerging powers and interconnectedness, transatlantic relations appear to have lost their bearings. As the international relations system fragments along various policy domains (security, economy, environment, human rights etc.) with different power constellations (multipolar, interpolar, nonpolar), the US and the EU are no longer able to claim leadership in global governance as they were in the past. Traditional paradigms to understand the transatlantic relationship are therefore wanting. A new approach is needed to spot the direction transatlantic relations are taking.

New developments after the US elections will be taken into consideration.

A series of debates on the consequences of the Trump Administration in international politics is in preparation.

Possible speakers:

Ambassador Wendy R. Sherman, Senior Fellow, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs.

Wendy R. Sherman is non-resident Senior Fellow at Harvard Kennedy School's Belfer Center.

Ambassador Sherman is also Senior Counselor at Albright Stonebridge Group, where she brings decades of experience in business, government, international affairs, and politics to help ASG clients gain understanding of geopolitical developments, navigate international markets, and constructively address policy challenges around the world.

Ambassador Wendy Sherman (Albright Group has already confirmed her interest for a talk early 2017).

Lina Khatib is head of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Programme at Chatham House.

Formerly she was the director of the Carnegie Middle East Center in Beirut and the co-founding head of the Program on Arab Reform and Democracy at Stanford University's Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law. Her research focuses on the international relations of the Middle East, Islamist groups and security, political transitions, and foreign policy, with special attention to the Syrian conflict.

Nathalie Tocci is Deputy Director of Istituto Affari Internazionali, Editor of *The International Spectator* and Special Adviser to EU HRVP Federica Mogherini, in charge of outreaching to think tanks and coordination of work on a new European Security Strategy. She is honorary professor at the University of Tübingen. Previously she held research positions at the Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels, the Transatlantic Academy, Washington and the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, Florence. Her research interests include European foreign policy, conflict resolution, the Middle East and the Mediterranean.

Ellen Laipson is a Distinguished Fellow and President Emeritus of Stimson. Laipson joined Stimson in 2002, after 25 years of government service. Her last post was Vice Chair of the National Intelligence Council (1997-2002). She also served on the State Department's policy planning staff and was a specialist in Middle East affairs for the Congressional Research Service.

Nina Khrushcheva is Professor in the Graduate Program of International Affairs and Associate Dean for Academic Affairs of Milano School of International Affairs at The New School. She is a senior fellow of the World Policy Institute and an editor of and a contributor to *Project Syndicate: Association of Newspapers Around the World*. After receiving her Ph.D. from Princeton University, she had a two-year appointment as a research fellow at the School of Historical Studies of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton and then served as Deputy Editor of *East European Constitutional Review* at the NYU School of Law. She is a member of Council on Foreign Relations and a recipient of Great Immigrants: The Pride of America Award from Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Africa – Dimension of a Continent

Georg Lennkh, Curator

Günther Barnett, BÜSiPoI

The Joint Africa EU Strategy, decided by the 2nd summit in Lisbon, December 2007, is still the backbone of Europe-Africa relations. It starts out by saying:

Africa and Europe are bound together by history, culture, geography, a common future, as well as by a community of values: the respect for human rights, freedom, equality, solidarity, justice, the rule of law and democracy as enshrined in the relevant international agreements and in the constitutive texts of our respective Unions.

It goes on:

There is now a need for a new phase in the Africa-EU relationship, a new strategic partnership and a Joint Africa-EU Strategy as a political vision and roadmap for the future cooperation between the two continents in existing and new areas and arenas.

This partnership and its further development will be guided by the fundamental principles of the unity of Africa, the interdependence between Africa and Europe, ownership and joint responsibility, and respect for human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law, as well as the right to development.

- **On Values, (transitional) justice, democracy, rule of law.**

Public debate and seminar: January/February 2017

Background, rationale: The joint EU Africa strategy is referring, among others, to a 'community of values'.

Euro-African discussions in recent years have shown divergences, fractures, contradictions in our approaches to questions of values, value systems, and traditions. In the run-up to the last summit in Brussels, April 2014, we could repeatedly hear statements of the sort: '*Common values? Well, we (Africans) have our values, you have yours*'. Also, we hear a more vocal African civil society, frequently dissenting strongly from value propositions of their own government. While European governments are under increasing pressure from their own civil rights groups (questions of gender, freedom of press, etc), the issue of 'conditionality' becomes an acute irritant in EU-Africa relations. Transitional justice seems no longer a preoccupation in Africa, with the result that recent conflicts continue to poison relations within communities. The 'third term' illness overshadows many electoral situations and epitomizes the difficulties of African democratic processes. Rule of law is too often a matter for the written law – whereas legal reality is ever farther distant.

All these issues remain controversial in our EU-AU discussion, and are therefore often simply avoided. At the same time, we have an increasingly vocal discussion inside Europe, with voices critical of a too Eurocentric approach. Our institutions do not fit African traditions and societal realities.

Duration: Two days (one and a half): start with public event on evening of first day; 3 to 4 panels on second day.

Panel 1: Democracy (elections, term limits, ethnic questions, political parties)

Panel 2: Rule of law, justice, transitional justice (genocide and reconciliation)

Panel 3: Rule of law, governance, corruption, political freedoms (press, meetings)

Panel 4: Values; Eurocentric view of superior civilizations; African traditions; gender, human rights.

4. Women's Share in Peace and Security UNR1325

- **Ending Palestinian Fragmentation**

Roundtable, Seminars and Presentation - Leila Farsakh, Viola Raheb, Curators:

Ending Palestinian Fragmentation: Women, Capacity Building and Empowerment, is a three year program hosted by the Kreisky forum. It aims to empower Palestinian women to define a feminist national political strategy for ending Palestinian fragmentation. It also seeks to enhance women's capacity to participate more fully in the Palestinian political debate and institutions at its various levels. Participants at these bi-annual meetings include Palestinian women from the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, and Palestinian refugee camps in Arab countries, the Diaspora and those living inside Israel.

Palestinian women have been key witnesses, and victims, of this process of political and territorial fragmentation. Although they have historically played an important role in the Palestinian national movement, be it within the PLO or among women organizations in Lebanon, Jordan, West Bank, Gaza and inside Israel, women's voices has been silenced over the past 15 years. Their role in parliamentary politics inside Israel as well as in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank has been marginalized. Above all, their ability to protect women's rights and advance their political struggle for liberation and equality has been curtailed. Israeli checkpoints, the siege on Gaza, the wars in Syria and the failure of the PLO to meet since 1988 have hampered any attempt to seriously empower women and engage them in the political process.

The aim of the Kreisky forum's initiative, *Ending Palestinian Fragmentation: Women, Capacity Building and Empowerment*, is precisely to provide a safe and inclusive forum for Palestinian women from their various constituencies to meet. It seeks to allow these women to discuss their concerns as much as enable them to define a political strategy for moving forward. Such a strategy would include defining the tools to empower women to effectively contribute to end the reality of fragmentation. It also involves enhancing women's capacity to participate more fully in defining an inclusive national strategy of liberation. By including women of younger generations as much as veteran women leaders, the project seeks to provide a forum for Palestinian women to learn from past experiences as much as to allow younger voices to shape the political present and the future.

- **Empowering Syrian Women in their Peace Building Efforts**

Roundtable, Seminars and Presentation - Viola Raheb and Majdoleen Hassan, Curators

Rationale:

Already at the outbreak of the peaceful protests in Syria in March 2011, women were marching in the forefront of the civil-society protests for political change in Syria. The active civil society in Syria, consisting of many women, was hoping that peaceful protests would lead to real, progressive and democratic changes in Syrian society. However, these voices have since been high jacked by male dominance, rebel groups, armed conflict, alongside the rapid spread of IS in parts of Syria.

International efforts are being initiated to end the civil war in Syria that has killed more than 250,000 and forced almost 4.6 million men, women and children to become refugees, and almost 8 million to become internally displaced. According to UNHCR data 2015, women account for approximately 50.3% of Syrian refugees. The report of Human rights watch of 2014 under the title: "We Are Still Here: Women on the Front Line of Syria's Conflict," documents that "Women in Syria have been arbitrarily arrested and detained, physically abused, harassed, and tortured during Syria's conflict by government forces, pro-government militias, and armed groups opposed to the government." These attacks on women are directly linked to their involvement in and engagement for "peaceful activism, including planning and participating in nonviolent demonstrations and providing humanitarian assistance to needy Syrians" as the report states.

Despite the fact, that women are on the frontlines of peaceful activism and humanitarian assistance, their voices are rarely heard in regional and international political talks for a peaceful ending of the Syrian civil war, let aside their presence. To put it more clear: Syrian women are absent in almost all delegations, meetings, political talks and negotiations

Goals

- Offering a forum for Syrian women activists from various backgrounds, political, ethnic and religious affiliations to meet, exchange views and network
- Promoting women's participation in prevention, mitigation and peace building efforts in Syria
- Enhancing the capacity of Syrian women activists in the areas of negotiation and peace building skills
- Empowering women through networking with relevant UN, international and local GO's and NGO's involved implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security

- Advocating for and working on adequate representation of Syrian women in political talks and future political process

II. Umsetzung des Arbeitsprogrammes

Die oben beschriebenen Inhalte des Arbeitsprogrammes werden durch das BKF abgedeckt, indem international renommierte Experten und Policy-Verantwortliche sicherheitspolitisch relevante Inhalte im Sinne des Arbeitsprogrammes erörtern. Das BMLVS wird auf die Erkenntnisse aus den Veranstaltungen und Diskussionen zu den sicherheitspolitischen Themen zurückgreifen.

III. Ausfertigung

Dieses Arbeitsprogramm wird in zwei Ausfertigungen erstellt, wobei jeder der Vertragspartner eine Ausfertigung erhält. Die Vereinbarung tritt mit Gegenzeichnung in Kraft und endet mit seiner ordnungsgemäßen Erfüllung.

WIEN, 10.November 2016

Für das Bruno Kreisky Forum für den internationalen Dialog



.....
(Dr. Gertraud Auer Borea d'Olmo)

Für die Direktion für Sicherheitspolitik des Bundesministeriums für Landesverteidigung und Sport



.....
(Gen.Mjr Dr. Johann Frank)

Kooperationsprogramm BKF-BMLVS/Direktion für Sicherheitspolitik

Zusammenarbeitsprogramm 2018

Im Rahmen der Kooperation mit dem BMLVS werden mit dem BKF (Bruno Kreisky Forum für den internationalen Dialog) auf der Grundlage des Vertrages gem. **GZ E90053/242/O-KA/2017** aus dem Jahr 2017 für das Jahr 2018 folgende untenstehende Leistungen (siehe Kooperationslinien) vereinbart.

Die unten angeführten und vereinbarten Kooperationslinien berücksichtigen 2018 die Aspekte **„Terrorismus“** und **„Migration“**, sowie allfällige relevante sicherheitspolitische Aspekte für die **österreichische EU-Ratspräsidentschaft (2Hj18)** mit regionalem Bezug (z.B. EU-Politik gegenüber dem Nahen/Mittleren Osten).

Unter Rückgriff auf das internationale Netzwerk des BKF werden die unten aufgelisteten Kooperationslinien behandelt und Policy-Inhalte für das BMLVS hervorgehoben. Das BKF wird in Abstimmung mit der Direktion für Sicherheitspolitik (DionSihPol) **Expertengespräche/Hintergrundgespräche** (EG/HG, ähnlich dem Zusammenarbeitsprogramm 2016) im geschlossenen Rahmen bereitstellen. Die Koordinierung der Expertengespräche/Hintergrundgespräche erfolgt in einem gesonderten Schritt. Diese stellen einen direkten Zugang zu ausgewählten Expertisen für die DionSihPol dar.

Das BKF legt zwei Mal jährlich - und zwar am 1. JUNI und 1. DEZEMBER – einen **Halbjahresbericht** im Umfang von zehn Seiten zu den vereinbarten Kooperationslinien vor. Die Halbjahresberichte sind Teil der internen Berichtslegung, dienen der Evaluierung der Kooperation und soll die Abklärung von Policy-relevanten Inhalten sicherstellen. Zudem fließen die sicherheitspolitischen Erkenntnisse in das Trendszenario 2018 (Forsight Cockpit) ein.

I. Generelle Leistungen

- Wissenschaftlich und politisch fundierte Interpretationen aktueller sicherheitspolitischer Entwicklungen (Regionen, Konflikte und Themen);
- Aufzeigen alternativer Lösungen;
- Erstellen oder Mitwirkung bei der Erstellung von Policy-Papieren;
- Abklärung der österreichischen Policy durch hochrangige Entscheidungsträger;
- Abklärung von policy-relevanten Inhalten zu regionalen Themenstellungen, wie bspw. zu Fragen der EU-Russland-Politik oder zur Nahost-Politik;
- Zugang und Erweiterung des wissenschaftlichen policy-relevanten Netzwerkes für das BMLVS;
- Wissenschaftliche Veranstaltungen und Expertengespräche/Hintergrundgespräche in direkter Abstimmung mit dem BMLVS;
- Bereitstellung von Informationen und sicherheitspolitischen Erkenntnissen aus anderen BKF-Veranstaltungen;
- Ausnützung des Potentials der „stillen Diplomatie“ und internationaler Verständigung.

II. Konkrete Arbeitsvorhaben 2018

1 NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

On Hegemonies and Alliances - The Gulf Region and the Levant

*In Cooperation with IPI, Institute for Global Studies, Sharq Forum
Fall-Winter 2018*

Regionalism and Borders

*Roundtable, Seminars and Presentation – Dr. Bashir Bashir, Curator
February and November 2018*

Rethinking Israel/Palestine- Towards Realizing a Two-States-Solution

*Roundtable, Seminars and Presentation - Dr. Bashir Bashir, Sam Bahour, Curators
Late spring 2018*

Arab Changes, Lecture series

*Gudrun Harrer, Curator
Continuously throughout the year*

Regionale Konflikte in Nordafrika und im Nahen/Mittleren Osten und ihre sicherheitspolitische Bedeutung für Österreich

*Presentation, expert talks
Continuously throughout the year*

2 RUSSIA'S RETURN ON THE WORLD STAGE

*Roundtable, Seminars and Presentation - Nina Khrushcheva, Curator
Continuously throughout the year*

3 TRANSATLANTICA

*Lectures, Eva Nowotny, Curator
Continuously throughout the year*

4 AFRICA – DIMENSION OF A CONTINENT

*Seminars and lectures, Georg Lennkh, Curator
Continuously throughout the year*

Bruno Kreisky Forum für den internationalen Dialog | Abt Verteidigungspolitik, Direktion für Sicherheitspolitik
GS Mag. Gertraud Auer d'Olmo | OR Dr. Wolfgang Braumandl-Dujardin

21. Dezember 2017

5 WOMEN'S SHARE IN PEACE AND SECURITY UNSCR 1325

Ending Palestinian Fragmentation

Roundtable, Seminars and Presentation - Leila Farsakh, Viola Raheb, Curators
Fall 2018

Empowering Syrian Women in their Peace Building Efforts

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Wien, am 13.3......2018

Für das Bruno Kreisky Forum für den internationalen Dialog



(Mag. Gertraud Auer Borea d'Olmo, Generalsekretärin des BKF)

Wien, am 13.3......2018

Für die Direktion für Sicherheitspolitik des BMLVS



(GenMjr Dr. Johann Frank, Leiter Direktion für Sicherheitspolitik im BMLVS)

Kooperationsprogramm BKF-BMLV/Direktion für Sicherheitspolitik

Zusammenarbeitsprogramm 2019

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- Wissenschaftliche Veranstaltungen und Expertengespräche/Hintergrundgespräche in direkter Abstimmung mit dem BMLV;
- Bereitstellung von Informationen und sicherheitspolitischen Erkenntnissen aus anderen BKF-Veranstaltungen;
- Ausnützung des Potentials der „stillen Diplomatie“ und internationaler Verständigung.

II. Konkrete Arbeitsvorhaben 2019

1. NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

On Hegemonies and Alliances –Regional Powers’ External Engagements (Gulf Region and the Levant)

*In Cooperation with IPI, Institute for Global Studies, Sharq Forum
Fall-Winter 2019*

Regionalism and Borders

*Roundtable, Seminars and Presentation – Dr. Bashir Bashir, Curator
April and November 2019*

Iran – 40th anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Roundtable, Seminars and Presentation – Dr. Walter Posch, NDA and Nicola Pedde, GSI, Curators

Rethinking Israel/Palestine

*Roundtable, Seminars and Presentation – Dr. Refqa Abu Remaileh, Curator
In Cooperation with Oxford Research Group
Autumn 2019 and throughout 2020*

Arab Changes, Lecture series

*Guhrun Harrer, Curator
Continuously throughout the year*

Regionale Konflikte in Nordafrika und im Nahen/Mittleren Osten und ihre sicherheitspolitische Bedeutung für Österreich

*Presentation, expert talks
Continuously throughout the year*

2. RUSSIA ON THE WORLD STAGE

*Roundtable, Seminars and Presentation - Nina Khrushcheva, Curator
Continuously throughout the year*

3. FOCUS CHINA

*Irene Giner-Reichl, Curator
Presentations and Roundtables
In cooperation with the Institute for Peace and Conflict Management*

China’s Belt and Road Initiative – Ambitions and Scepticism

*Roundtable, expert talks
In cooperation with the Institute for Peace and Conflict Management*



China's Global Strategy – China and questions of Global Governance

Roundtable, expert talks

In cooperation with the Institute for Peace and Conflict Management

4. TRANSATLANTICA

Lectures, Eva Nowotny, Curator

Continuously throughout the year

5. AFRICA – DIMENSION OF A CONTINENT

Seminars and lectures, Georg Lennkh, Curator

Continuously throughout the year

6. WOMEN'S SHARE IN PEACE AND SECURITY UNSCR1325

Ending Palestinian Fragmentation

Roundtable, Seminars and Presentation - Leila Farsakh, Curator

Summer2019

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Wien, am 9.1...... 2019


Für das Bruno Kreisky Forum für den internationalen Dialog

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'G. Borea d'Olmo', written over a dotted line.

(Mag. Gertraud Auer Borea d'Olmo, Generalsekretärin des BKF)

Wien, am 20.12...... 2019

Für die Direktion für Sicherheitspolitik des BMLV

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'J. Frank', written over a dotted line.

(GenMjr Dr. Johann Frank, Leiter Direktion für Sicherheitspolitik im BMLV)

Kooperationsprogramm BKF-BMLV/Direktion für Sicherheitspolitik

Zusammenarbeitsprogramm 2020

Im Rahmen der Kooperation mit dem BMLV werden mit dem BKF (Bruno Kreisky Forum für den internationalen Dialog) auf der Grundlage des Vertrages gem. GZ E90053/242/O-KA/2017 aus dem Jahr 2017 für das Jahr 2020 folgende untenstehende Leistungen (siehe Kooperationslinien) vereinbart.

Die unten angeführten und vereinbarten Kooperationslinien berücksichtigen 2020 die Aspekte „Terrorismus“ und „Migration“ im Kontext aktueller sicherheitspolitischer Entwicklungen im Nahen/Mittleren Osten.

Unter Rückgriff auf das internationale Netzwerk des BKF werden die unten aufgelisteten Kooperationslinien behandelt und Policy-Inhalte für das BMLV hervorgehoben. Das BKF wird in Abstimmung mit der Direktion für Sicherheitspolitik (DionSihPol) Expertengespräche/Hintergrundgespräche (EG/HG, ähnlich dem Zusammenarbeitsprogramm 2016) im geschlossenen Rahmen bereitstellen. Die Koordinierung der Expertengespräche/Hintergrundgespräche erfolgt in einem gesonderten Schritt. Diese stellen einen direkten Zugang zu ausgewählten Expertisen für die DionSihPol dar.

Das BKF legt zwei Mal jährlich – und zwar am 1. JUNI und 1. DEZEMBER – einen Halbjahresbericht im Umfang von bis zu zehn Seiten zu den vereinbarten Kooperationslinien vor. Die Halbjahresberichte sind Teil der internen Berichtslegung, dienen der Evaluierung der Kooperation und soll die Abklärung von Policy-relevanten Inhalten sicherstellen. Zudem fließen die sicherheitspolitischen Erkenntnisse in das Trendszenario 2020 (Forsight Cockpit) ein.

I. Generelle Leistungen

- Wissenschaftlich und politisch fundierte Interpretationen aktueller sicherheitspolitischer Entwicklungen (Regionen, Konflikte und Themen);
- Aufzeigen alternativer Lösungen;
- Erstellen oder Mitwirkung bei der Erstellung von Policy-Papieren;
- Abklärung der österreichischen Policy durch hochrangige Entscheidungsträger;
- Abklärung von policy-relevanten Inhalten zu regionalen Themenstellungen, wie bspw. zu Fragen der EU-Russland-Politik oder zur Nahost-Politik;
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WOMEN’S SHARE IN PEACE AND SECURITY UNSCR1325

- Ending Palestinian Fragmentation

Roundtable, Seminars and Presentation - Leila Farsakh, Curator


- UNR 1325 – TWENTY YEARS DOWN THE ROAD

*The Importance of Women In Conflict And Conflict Resolution
Workshop in Amman Spring 2020, Viola Raheb, Curator*

- The Role of Women in the Arab Uprising

Talks and public debates throughout the year, Gudrun Harrer, Curator



 **Bundesministerium
Landesverteidigung**

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Wien, am 2020

Für das Bruno Kreisky Forum für den internationalen Dialog

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.....
(Mag. Gertraud Auer Borea d'Olmo, Generalsekretärin des BKF)

Wien, am 2020

Für die Direktion für Sicherheitspolitik des BMLV

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.....
(GenMjr Dr. Johann Frank, Leiter Direktion für Sicherheitspolitik im BMLV)

