

Annual 2021

oiiip

Organisation of the Austrian Institute for International Affairs - oiip

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Editorial

Looking back at 2021, it is tempting to prioritize the manifold challenges that the second pandemic year has brought to us professionally, personally, and as an institute. However, in the face of war currently raging in Europe, we are humbled and see the past year in hindsight as one of relative stability and many successes for oiip.

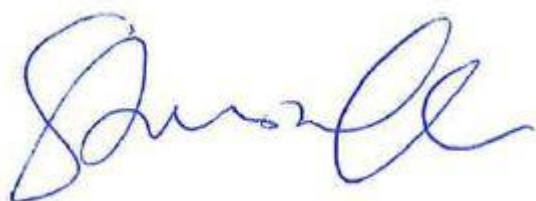
In 2021, the vibrancy of intellectual life at the institute was revived, despite continued lock-downs and serious restrictions on in-person collaboration and communication. Much of this vibrancy was owed to our visiting fellowship programs and new affiliate researchers who contributed to our international outreach and brought new topics and approaches to oiip. Complementing our existing research foci on security politics and political violence, Europe and its neighborhoods, and the global politics of innovation, our fellows yielded new expertise in fields such as military conscription, the international peace architecture, civil society in Eastern Europe, or multilateralism and the OECD. With new projects and collaborations, the oiip has also expanded its expertise on China and its role in the European neighborhood, particularly the Western Balkans. International fellows further deepened our activities in the area of the post-conflict peace building, the UN Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Agenda, including two research projects on Iraq, but also events and publications on feminist foreign policy, WPS in border security, and the establishment of a new research network with King's College London on the role of private military and security companies in WPS.

In 2021, we generally saw a widening of our networks through new partner and funding organizations. In addition to our established partnerships with the Austrian Ministry of Defense, the Danube University Krems, and the University of Vienna, the oiip hosted 19 research projects which were funded by the Austrian Marshall Fund Foundation, the Research Fund of the City of Vienna, the Austrian Science Fund FWF, the Austrian Exchange Service OeAD, the Swedish Research Council, the Gerda Henkel Foundation and the Austrian Academy of Sciences. We are particularly proud to be the lead institution in the H2020-ISF project EUTex on the reintegration of terrorist and extremist offenders, which includes the Austrian Ministry of Justice among many other partners.

We further successfully continued our public outreach activities through 25 public events and workshops as well as 67 media appearances, including our bi-annual event series with Austrian radio broadcaster Ö1. Furthermore, we established a new event series with the Institute of International Relations (IIR) Prague on the role of think tanks in different regional and international contexts. As a platform for students and early career researchers, we hosted funded PhD projects as well as interns from the University of Vienna and the International Master Program in Security, Intelligence and Strategic Studies, an Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree of several European universities. With the passing of our president Dr. Caspar Einem we also experienced a profound loss in 2021. Dr. Einem was central in building the oiip into a sustainable, modern research institution, a staunch supporter of intendent research in Austria, and a great source of motivation for all of us. We miss him dearly.

Looking ahead, we are happy to have found a new president in Dr. Wolfgang Petritsch who will steer the institute into a new phase together with the new director Dr. Cengiz Günay. As myself and managing director Christian Arthaber are stepping down from our positions at oiip in 2022 to take on new roles at the Central European University (CEU) in Vienna, I am pleased to remain affiliated with oiip and continue my work on gender and security, the military, and EU border security with colleagues and fellows who have built these research areas into an important pillar of the institute with me.

The times ahead will certainly be intense for the field of international politics. As a space for critical, reflexive, and policy-relevant knowledge production, oiip remains committed to contributing to meaningful research and dialogue as well as uncompromised advocacy for democracy, human rights, civil society, and non-violence in the face of militarism and aggression.



Saskia Stachowitsch
Director

April 2022

The Institute

Team 2021



Saskia Stachowitsch



Clemens Binder



Petra Podesser



Lena Hager



Christian Arthaber



Christian Haddad



Christina Riegler



Faruk Ajeti



Cengiz Günay



Daniela Pisoiu



Daniela Härtl



Vedran Dzihic



Carina Radler



Erik Hacker

Visiting Fellows 2021



Columba Achilleos-Sarll was a Postdoctoral Researcher at the University of Vienna and an affiliated Visiting Research Fellow at the Austrian Institute for International Affairs. Columba was previously a visiting researcher at the Centre for Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies at Yale University. She completed her PhD in 2021 at the University of Warwick. Supervisor: Saskia Stachowitsch.

Yasmin Chilmeran was an Ernst Mach Fellow from March until June 2021. She is a Post-Doctoral Research Fellow at the Swedish Institute of International Affairs' Middle East and North Africa Programme. She completed her PhD at Monash University's Centre for Gender, Peace and Security in 2020. Yasmin's research interests centre on gender and security issues in post-conflict settings generally - with a focus on the Middle East region and Iraq in particular.

Supervisor: Saskia Stachowitsch



Irene Costantini was an Ernst Mach Fellow from January until June 2021. She is a post-doctoral fellow at the University of Naples, l'Orientale and adjunct professor at the University of Bologna. She holds a PhD from the University of Trento (School of International Studies). Her research interests include the politics of international interventions in conflict affected-contexts and post-conflict transition, focusing on the Middle East and North Africa region.

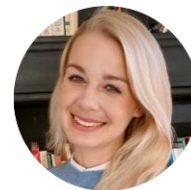
Supervisor: Cengiz Günay

Katarzyna Jezierska is Associate Professor in Political Science at the University West and researcher at the Gender and Diplomacy Program, University of Gothenburg, Sweden. During June-July 2021 she was a visiting scholar at the University of Vienna and an affiliated Visiting Research Fellow at the oiip. She works on the broader field of political sociology, exploring the involvement of various civil society actors in formal politics.



Shaimaa Magued is an Ernst Mach research fellow at the oiip from October 2021 to July 2022. She is also an Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University. She completed her PhD at SciencesPo Aix in International Relations of the Middle East in 2012. Shaimaa's research interests centre on International Relations of the Middle East, Turkish Foreign policy, Turkish-Arab Relations, and Transnational Advocacy. Supervisor: Dr. Cengiz Günay

Sanna Strand is a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the oip. She is also a post-doctoral researcher and teaching fellow at the Department of Economic History and International Relations, Stockholm University. She defended her thesis in Peace and Development Research at University of Gothenburg in 2019. Sanna's research focuses broadly on how young people are recruited to military service as well as how military service, missions and mandates are and have been legitimated to European publics.



International Master in Security, Intelligence and Strategic Studies (IMSIS) Fellows

IMSIS is a 24 month Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree (EMJMD) awarded by a consortium of European universities – University of Glasgow (UK); Dublin City University (Ireland); Charles University in Prague (Czech Republic) and the University of Trento (Italy).

Lawreen Gyan-Addo was an IMSIS (International Master in Security, Intelligence and Strategic Studies) fellow from March – August 2021. She is a graduate of the University of Glasgow, Dublin City University and Univerzita Karlova in Prague. Her research focus and expertise pertain to the strategic impact of law and policy on the European asylum and immigration system, border control, and intersection between critical security studies and technology.

Supervisor: Saskia Stachowitsch



Smera Jayadeva was an IMSIS fellow from March – May 2021. She was pursuing the Erasmus Mundus International Master in Security, Intelligence and Strategic Studies awarded by the University of Glasgow, Dublin City University and Univerzita Karlova in Prague. Her research is centred around the scope and ethics of Machine Learning/Artificial Intelligence in Indian and European healthcare. Supervisor: Christian Haddad

Fazal Wahab was an IMSIS fellow from March – August 2021. He is pursuing the Erasmus Mundus International Master in Security, Intelligence and Strategic Studies awarded by the University of Glasgow, Dublin City University and Univerzita Karlova in Prague. Before he served as visiting lecturer and research assistant in government institutes and International Organisations in Pakistan.

Supervisor: Dr. Daniela Pisoiu



Affiliated Researchers



John Bunzl was among the first generation of researchers at the Austrian Institute for International Policy (oiip). Bunzl established expertise on the Middle East at the oiip. Being of Jewish origin, Bunzl has dedicated his entire research career to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and particularly the concerns of the Palestinians. He taught at the universities of Innsbruck, Salzburg and Vienna. Bunzl, retired in 2009. Ever since he has been supporting the Institute's work as an affiliated researcher.

Thomas Eder holds a PhD (Department of International Law and International Relations) and MA (Chinese Studies) from the University of Vienna, and an LL.M. (Chinese Law) from the University of Hong Kong. His research interests include Chinese foreign and security policy, China and international law, and European China policy.



Heinz Gärtner was also among the first generation of researchers at the oiip and was between 2013 and 2016 the academic director of the Institute. His research areas are among others European, international security, arms control, and International Relations Theory. He now supports the Institute's activities as an affiliated researcher.

Julia Sachseder is also a post-doctoral fellow at the Department of International Relations at the Central European University. Julia earned her Dr.Phil from the Department of Political Science at the University of Vienna in 2020. Her research interests primarily involve the political economy and (post)coloniality of (border) security, migration, violence and gender as well as private, non-state and corporate actors in peace and conflict.



Loïc Simonet started his career at the French Defence Ministry in Paris. In 2008, he was appointed as Politico-Military Counsellor of the French Permanent Representation to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in Vienna and, in 2013, he joined the Secretariat of the OSCE as Senior External Co-operation Officer, until June 2021. In this capacity, he liaised with the European Union and NATO.

Interns 2021

Manuel Bonat is student of History and Media (MA) at the University of Vienna. In his internship he worked on research projects on transnational identities, and authoritarian political developments in Europe. Supervisor: Dr. Cengiz Günay



Lena Fruth is a student in International Development (BA) at the University of Vienna. During her Master's studies, she focused on security policies in the context of European foreign policy and the dominance of security narratives in development and migration policy. Supervisor: Dr. Cengiz Günay

Aaron Gruber is a student in International Development (BA) at the University of Vienna. His research focuses on changing political constellations in the international system and on old and new transnational class alliances. Supervisor: Dr. Vedran Dzihic



Lena Elena Nagler is a student of Political Science (MA) at the University of Vienna. Her research interests are to find in core areas of international politics and political activism. Supervisor: Dr. Vedran Dzihic

Magdalena Uebleis-Lang is a student of Political Science (MA) at the University of Vienna. As a research intern she worked on transnational political identity. Supervisor: Dr. Cengiz Günay



Caroline Ayşe Sarıçiftçi is a student of International Development and Applied Linguistics (BA) at the University of Vienna. The internship at the oiip gave her the opportunity to conduct research focusing on the MENA region. Supervisor: Dr. Cengiz Günay

Hugh Schmidt is a graduate of the University of Vienna (MA), where he received his master's degree in Science and Technology Studies. At the oiip, he was working on a project examining innovation in the context of European health security, specifically how the COVID 19 pandemic changed the way that Europe approaches biosecurity. Supervisor: Dr. Christian Haddad



Mission Statement

Institute

The Austrian Institute for International Affairs (oiip) is an independent research institute founded in 1979 and committed to fundamental research in the field of international politics. The oiip is Austria's leading institute in this field and is positioned at the juncture between academic and policy-oriented research. Besides international academic publishing the Institute's researchers are engaged in teaching, policy consultancy and public awareness raising.

Positioning

We work to enhance an informed and unbiased view of world politics. Diversity and gender equality are our core assets, which we aim to promote. The Institute is also committed to the best possible career development of its staff members. Both, internally and externally we live respect, open communication, and transparency.

Solutions

We take practical, independent, and courageous socio-political positions and develop solution approaches which we offer to national and European representatives of politics, administration, economy and society. We are a meeting point and a venue for critical thinking and international and interdisciplinary debates and exchange. As such, the Institute's work contributes to Austria's internationalisation.

Research Areas

Our research activities take place within three focal areas. The research topics within these areas are open to change. In 2021 we conducted research to the following topics.

Security politics and political violence

Our research focuses on issues of security and security politics: We address the question how and by whom security, insecurity and risks are defined, and whose security is considered to be relevant. We analyze security policies, institutions, technologies, and practices from the perspective of critical security studies, including feminist and postcolonial approaches. Additionally, we research the forms, characteristics, causes, processes, and effects of terrorism, extremism, radicalization as well as hybrid threats to Austrian, European and global security. We take different ideological orientations as well as individual, group, and state actors into account.

Research topics in this area:

- Border Politics
- Gender and Security; Women, Peace, and Security
- International Security Regimes / Institutions
- Terrorism and Anti-Terrorism Policies
- Extremism and Radicalization
- Hybrid Threats

Europe and its Neighborhood

Our research focuses on the relations between the EU and its immediate neighborhood: the Western Balkan states, Turkey, and the Middle East and Northern Africa (MENA) region. We examine the effects of the EU accession processes, the European Neighborhood Policy, and analyze the foreign policies of these countries towards the EU. We further investigate the societal and political dynamics within these countries with a focus on democratization processes, the factors which contribute to the rise of authoritarian and illiberal forces, the functioning of state and political institutions, as well as their impact on the foreign relations of the respective states.

Research topics in this area:

- The EU and its Relations with the Neighbourhood
- Politics of: Turkey, the Balkan and MENA States, China
- Democracy and Activism

- Autocratization
- The Transformation of State and Statehood
- Migration and Transnational Politics

Global Politics of Innovation

Globalization and innovation pressure make research, technology, and innovation a dynamic policy field, in which technological and societal developments are being anticipated, designed, and shaped. We investigate strategies of internationalization, sociopolitical challenges, and risks associated with new technologies and their governance in the context of broader social and political discourses and processes.

Research topics in this area:

- Relations between Innovation, Politics, and (In)Security
- Internationalization of Research, Technology, and Innovation
- Socio-technical Visions and their Effect on Innovation and Technology Policies

Regional Focus

Our research is regionally focused on the EU, the Western Balkans, Turkey, the MENA region, and China. We additionally provide expertise on the role of the USA in the world and Euro-Atlantic relations.

We are connected with partner institutions, researchers, civil society actors, political actors, and media representatives in our focal regions. We cooperate within different platforms as well as international and regional networks, and we conduct in-depth field work within these regions.

2021 in numbers



19

PROJECTS

4 International Projects
15 other funded Projects



40

PUBLICATIONS



25

EVENTS



18

**SPOKEN
LANGUAGES**



6

**VISITING
INTERNATIONAL
FELLOWS**



10

**INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY
INTERNS**



37

**PARTICIPATIONS
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67

**MEDIA
APPEARANCES**

Article

Zum Ableben von Dr. Caspar Einem: Nachruf auf einen großen Ermöglicher*

Saskia Stachowitsch und Cengiz Günay

Die Reaktionen auf den plötzlichen Tod von Caspar Einem haben deutlich gemacht, dass er vielen Menschen unterschiedlicher politischer Überzeugung in Österreich viel bedeutet hat. All jenen, die an ein weltoffenes, progressives Österreich jenseits des Kleingeistes und der Parteilichkeit glauben, war er Symbol für aufrichtige und prinzipientreue Politik, die an Dialog, Demokratie, Menschlichkeit und Gerechtigkeit orientiert ist. Besonders seine Verdienste als letzter liberaler, gar ‚linker‘ Innenminister, der sich dem wachsenden Rechtspopulismus entgensetzte, sind in Erinnerung geblieben. Weniger Beachtung findet im Gedenken, dass Caspar Einem auch Wissenschaftsminister war und in dieser Funktion einiges bewegt hat, beispielsweise in der Frauenförderung, die er in der universitären Berufungspolitik gegen große Widerstände der Männerbünde konsequent betrieben hat. Kaum bekannt ist weiters, dass er sich als Europasprecher der SPÖ und Vorsitzender des außenpolitischen Ausschusses im Nationalrat in der österreichischen Außenpolitik engagierte, insbesondere für die Schaffung einer Gesprächsbasis zwischen Konfliktparteien im Nahen Osten. Aus dem Großbürgertum stammend hatte Einem eine privilegierte soziale Stellung. Diese hat er nie negiert, sondern kompromisslos für wichtige gesellschaftliche Anliegen eingesetzt. Er verstand das Spiel der Macht, ohne sich anzupassen oder gar anzubiedern. So hat er – neben vielen anderen Verdiensten – die außeruniversitäre Wissen-



schaft und Forschung unterstützt, insbesondere für die Sozialwissenschaften und die internationale Politikforschung.

Seit 2011 war er Präsident des Österreichischen Instituts für Internationale Politik-oiip. Später wurde er auch Vize-Präsident des Europäischen Forum Alpbach und des Instituts für Höhere Studien. Diese Tätigkeiten sind keineswegs als Fußnoten zu seiner Karriere in Politik und Industrie anzusehen, sondern stehen für unbeirrbares und unermüdliches Wirken für die freie Wissenschaft, ihren Austausch mit der Gesellschaft und insbesondere für die politikrelevante, evidenzbasierte Forschung zu außen- und sicherheitspolitischen Themen. Angesichts der kaum vorhandenen Finanzierungsstrukturen und des schwach ausgeprägten Austausches zwischen Politik und Wissenschaft war dies wahrlich keine leichte Aufgabe.

Um diese Probleme wissend wollte er in diesem Bereich etwas verändern, verbessern. Frei nach Hannah Arendts Politikbegriff stellte er dabei das gemeinsame Handeln in den Vordergrund, jenseits von Ideologie und Lagerdenken. So hat er gemeinsam mit einem Team aus Wissenschaftern und Wissenschaftlerinnen das oiip unter den schwierigen Bedingungen in der österreichischen Forschungslandschaft auf stabile Beine gestellt und zu einer der wenigen Einrichtungen gemacht, die Grundlagenforschung zu Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik betreibt und auch Politikberatung anbietet. Um dies zu ermöglichen, hat er seine Zeit und Energie, seine Kontakte

und sein Wissen großzügig und selbstlos zu Verfügung gestellt.

Auch dies betrieb er – ganz ‚un-österreichisch‘ – nicht nur für ‚seine‘, sondern für alle vergleichbaren Institutionen. So war Caspar Einem. Einer, der sich für die gute Sache jenseits von Ideologie und Lagerdenken einsetzte. Sein plötzlicher Tod ist nicht nur für die betroffenen Institutionen, sondern für den gesamten Forschungsstandort Österreich ein großer Verlust.

***This obituary was published in "Die Presse" on 21.9.2021**

Research 2021

The following pages list the research activities conducted at oiip throughout 2021. These include funded research projects that were implemented and/or designed and submitted in 2021, published project reports, policy analyses, policy briefs, and working papers that are part of one of our co-operations with the Austrian Ministry of Defense, the Danube University Krems or the University of Vienna. The research activities and policy papers are organized along our major research areas and the research topics we have pursued. While the research areas highlight the continuity of the institute's foci, the topics vary from year to year according to specific projects, developments in the world, and the expertise of our researchers.

Security Politics and Political Violence

1.1 Border Politics

Project: The Politics of Research and Development in Border Security. The Meaning of Security Imaginaries for R&D as Security Practice

This project inquires the connection between the politics of border control and the politics of Research and Development (R&D) in the EU. It explores, how conceptualizations of security are translated into the process of technology development, thus explaining R&D as a practice of border security. Empirically, this project focuses on the EU's Research Framework Programs, in particular FP7 and Horizon 2020, as within these programs, a multitude of actors, reaching from border police to private security industry companies participate in technology development and thus assume a transformative role in shaping conceptualizations of border security and control.

Funded by: DOC-Stipend of the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW)
 Duration: July 2019 – June 2022
 Project Lead: Clemens Binder



1.2 Gender and Security; Women, Peace, and Security

Project: Risky Borders: Gender, Race and (In)Security in Frontex's Risk Analysis

The project examines the role of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) in the reproduction and transformation of gender and racial inequalities and insecurities. In several case studies on border security operations in the Mediterranean Sea, particular focus will be placed on risk analysis in this process. The project started in 2021.

Funded by: Austrian Science Fund (FWF)
 Duration: March 2021 – February 2025
 Project lead: Saskia Stachowitsch
 Collaborators: Julia Sachseder

Project: The return and re-imagination of military conscription in Europe

This project studies how military conscription in Europe is represented by political and military elites through a qualitative comparison between Austria, Germany, Norway and Sweden. By the turn of the 21st century, conscription was in steady decline. Practitioners and academics across Europe described draft systems modelled on a male citizen-soldier who serves his nation in exchange for political rights and freedoms as inefficient and unmodern – incompatible with the “new wars” of the post-Cold War era. Yet, by the turn of this decade, conscription appeared to be on the rise. In the 2010s, Sweden, Lithuania and Ukraine reactivated conscription, the Austrian population voted to keep it, and Norway expanded the draft to include women. Meanwhile, debates about reintroducing national service systems erupted in e.g. Germany, France, Italy and the UK. These debates and decisions raise critical questions about how conscription is motivated to European populations. What functions are conscription ascribed in society and what problems it imagined as solving? And given the longstanding role of conscription in producing and policing national, citizen and gender identities, what can we learn about these processes by studying its apparent return? This project contributes such knowledge by exploring how conscription is reimagined through elite discourses, and thereby adapted not only to new security environments, but also to emerging national(ist) and gendered projects of identity.

Funded by: The Swedish Research Council

Duration: February 2021 – February 2024

Project lead: Sanna Strand

oiip Policy Analysis 5, December 2021

Sanna Strand

The “Scandinavian model” of military conscription: A formula for democratic defence forces in 21st century Europe?

In 2018, Sweden reintroduced military conscription, only seven years after all-male conscription first was deactivated, and an all-volunteer force introduced. Sweden’s new conscription – modelled after the Norwegian version – is by politicians and defence officials described as “modernized” in two ways: it is gender-neutral and it is selective. Taking the Swedish or “Scandinavian model” as its point of departure, this analysis: 1) shows how the characteristics of the model have been discussed and implemented in Sweden, 2) discusses the military and political promise of the model and 3) considers challenges to the fulfilment of such promises. In sum, the analysis suggests that – although the “Scandinavian model” of conscription broadly is supported among both the political elite and the population – this support is dependent on continued efforts by the armed forces to become an inclusive and attractive professional and educational institution, for both men and women.

oiiip Working Paper Nr. 110, June 2021*Lawreen Gyan-Addo, Madita Standke-Erdmann, Saskia Stachowitsch***The Women, Peace and Security Agenda in the EU Border Management**

The year 2020 commemorated the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Security Council's landmark Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS). Despite the notable advances achieved at a legislative and regulatory EU level, the implementation and integration processes still fail to ensure an effective protection of women's rights. One important gap in this regard concerns borders and migration which are not fully recognised as WPS-related issues nor are they integrated into the appropriate policy frameworks. Against this background, this paper calls for a greater acknowledgement of the increased danger faced by women arriving at European borders including, but not limited to, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and for appropriate levels of protection. It argues for an expansion of the WPS Agenda to cover issues of migration and border management in the EU, and we propose a set of recommendations for policy-makers that are specifically geared at EU and Austrian actors and target Frontex as a main area of reform.

Article

#SecurityHasNoGender. Frontex, Border Security, and the Politics of Gender-Neutrality*

Saskia Stachowitsch, Columba Achilleos-Sarll, Julia Sachseder

To celebrate this year's International Women's Day (IWD), the European Border and Coast Guard Agency Frontex published a short video paying homage to women working at the EU's external borders. The video, accompanied by the hashtag #SecurityHasNoGender, is reminiscent of a trailer from an action movie. Frame after frame depicts predominantly female border guards in roles such as passport checking and fingerprinting. Each frame narrates a story about 'security', and particularly the border security practices as engaged by Frontex, as seemingly gender-neutral. In different frames, for example, Frontex states that its activities are part of "preventing terrorism" and "protecting Europe," which, it claims, "has no gender".

This recent attempt by Frontex to present itself as progressive, benevolent, impartial, and inclusive comes amidst both immense growth of the agency in terms of resources and mandate, and immense criticism of its conduct, including allegations of human rights violations such as illegal push-backs, workplace harassment, fraud, and problematic relations with security industry lobbyists. Against this backdrop, it is vital to unpack and challenge the claims to gender-neutrality made by a power-

ful security actor, and thus the de-politicisation of both gender equality and border security. Because, of course, border security is not gender-neutral, but profoundly gendered and racialised.

Practices such as border checks, detentions, returns, profiling, interceptions, surveillance, and search and rescue operations often reproduce societal power relations and increase insecurities, particularly for women, minors, and those defined as 'irregular' or 'illegal'. , draconian immigration policies and repressive border management and security practices across Europe have been shown to increase the risk of gender-based violence as well as other forms of abuse against migrants. As many scholars have shown, border management and security rely on categorising different groups of migrants according to gendered and racialised binaries, e.g. normal/deviant, wanted/unwanted, deserving/undeserving, or as a risk/at risk. These dualisms reproduce colonial constructions of Europe's 'Other' as backward, victimised and potentially violent posing a threat to Europe's security, its welfare system, and its (gender) order.

Frontex has evolved from a platform coordinating member states' border policing activities into a powerful actor and the central institution in the EU border security architecture that is anticipated to develop into a fully-fledged border police force by 2027, with over 10,000 staff members and a budget of €5.6 billion. This expansion in both resources and power raises concerns over the increasing militarisation, externalisation, and privatisation of Europe's "violent borders". While Frontex is often represented as a managerial, technocratic entity without decision- and policy-making powers, it is a complex institution that is deeply politicised and politicising.

Border management and security rely on categorising different groups of migrants according to gendered and racialised binaries, e.g. normal/deviant, wanted/unwanted, deserving/undeserving, or as a risk/at risk.

The agency shapes and interprets EU strategies by practicing border security on the ground and by producing largely hegemonic knowledge on migration through its extensive risk analysis capabilities. Risk analysis – the supposedly 'objective' and 'rational' evaluation of developments conceived as increasing the risk of illegal or irregular border crossings into the EU – forms the basis not only of Frontex's operations and practices, but for border security and migration policies at the national and EU level. Frontex hence plays an important role in defining migration as a (security) 'problem', 'risk', or 'crisis' that, in turn,

makes certain solutions, policies, and emergency measures thinkable and desirable, whilst foreclosing others.

Frontex's representation of security as gender-neutral obscures how gendered and racialised inequalities and insecurities are inscribed in and through its security practices. Moreover, its co-optation of the term gender to legitimise its version of border policing, highlights how the deployment of gender can become "subject to forces intent on removing any commitment to the political goals of feminism". The institutionalisation of such depoliticised conceptualisations of security serve to legitimate harmful and potentially violent border practices that increase insecurities for those who undertake dangerous and often deadly journeys to Europe, yet are not considered relevant in security analyses. The way Frontex conceptualises security – as technical, gender-neutral etc., – is thus consequential for how border and migration issues are handled. The strategic PR decision to release this video on IWD therefore reveals much about how the agency understands and instrumentalises gender.

Gender is represented in the video as being synonymous with 'women', as demonstrated by the female border guards that the video centres and profiles. Frontex thus deploys gender in a simplistic, reductionist, and reifying way, with white-coded female border guards used as a proxy to profile the agency as progressive, such that women are represented in security practices, lending an inclusive and supposedly 'human' face to border

policing. Yet, the women depicted wear border security/police uniforms, thus appearing ‘professional’ and ‘tough’, whilst fighting threats like crime and terrorism that the video directly associates with migration. This is accompanied by a soundtrack that smacks of action-packed, testosterone-filled, and gun-ho fervour, evoking a powerful combination of militarism, myths around protection, and coloniality.

The video therefore conjures up gendered and racialised representations of Frontex and border guards as heroic, white protectors. This reproduces the dichotomies of victim/saviour and rational/irrational, which strongly links to postcolonial constructions of the ‘Other’ as victimised and/or potentially dangerous in contrast to the enlightened, progressive, and disciplined Europe.

In the context of allegations of unlawful conduct during enormous institutional growth, it is evident from this video that security agencies like Frontex are deploying gender-neutrality – and utilising the subject of the female border guard – to portray themselves, their practices, and the concept of ‘security’ as benevolent. This extends the notion of neutrality to legitimise their practices and EU’s continuous investment in the agency as an overall objective and rational response to the alleged risks and threats posed by migrants. The politics of invoking security as gender-less thus point to the gendered-ness of border ‘protection’ and the actors engaged in it. On the basis of such self-other representations, powerful normative claims are being made by Frontex about who is to be secured from what, by whom, and through what measures.

***Published in: LSE Blog, March 2021**

1.3 International Security Regimes / Institutions

Project: The International Peace Architecture of the 21st Century: Mapping Changes in Norms, Actors and Practices

The Ernst Mach visiting fellowship project aimed at mapping how changes in the international peace architecture of the 21st century are affecting the international response to conflict crises in the Middle East and North Africa.

Funded by: OeAD - Austria's Agency for Education and Internationalisation

Duration: January 2021 – June 2021

Project Lead: Irene Costantini, University of Naples, L'Orientale, Ernst Mach Grant

Supervisor: Cengiz Günay

Project: Women, Peace and Security in Iraq

The project was conducted as part of an Ernst Mach visiting fellowship. It examined and theorised the work of Iraqi women's civil society organisations in peacebuilding in post-2003 Iraq, with specific reference to the Women, Peace and Security agenda and women's participation under its umbrella. Dr Chilmeran's project included the co-organisation of two workshops that brought together academics, practitioners and activists in Vienna/Austria. The main output of the project is a journal article, which is currently under review.

Funded by: OeAD - Austria's Agency for Education and Internationalisation

Duration: March 2021 – June 2021

Project lead: Yasmin Chilmeran, Fellow at the Swedish Institute of International Affairs

Supervisor: Saskia Stachowitsch

Project: The reconstruction of Mosul: traditional civil society, non-governmental, state and international actors

Situated in the north of Iraq, Mosul, the second largest city in the country, has been the centre of multiple developments. By June 10, 2014, Mosul was captured by the Islamic State and subjected to its brutal rule, which caused massive disruption to its infrastructural, economic and socio-political texture. Once liberated in December 2017, Mosul illustrated the challenges Iraq faces in overcoming the devastating experience of the Islamic State. The project analyses the micro-(individual), meso-(city) and macro-(national and international) levels, it maps and traces the initiatives promoted by traditional authorities, non-government organizations, state and international actors in the process of reconstruction.

Funded by: Gerda Henkel Stiftung
 Duration: July 2021 – June 2022
 Project Leader: Irene Costantini (University of Naples, L'Università Orientale and University of Bologna)

oiip Policy Analysis Nr. 4, December 2021

Loïc Simonet

The EU Strategic Compass: Challenges and Opportunities for Austria

The first draft of the EU Strategic Compass for Security and Defence has been presented to the Member States on 15 November 2021. Based on the analysis of the major geopolitical shifts which are challenging Europe's vision and interests, the SC will provide a shared assessment of the EU's strategic environment; bring greater coherence and a common sense of purpose to actions in the area of security and defence that are already underway; set out new ways and means to improve the EU's collective ability to defend its security; and specify clear targets and milestones to measure progress. The creation of an EU Rapid Deployment Capacity will be one of its most visible elements. As a member state with limited military capabilities, Austria has valuably contributed to the process, but must remain vigilant to ensure that its specific interests are taken into account.

1.4. Terrorism and Anti-Terrorism Policies

Scenor Science Blog, April 2021

Daniela Pisoiu

Loser's Jihad – The New Faces of Islamist Terrorism in Europe

The analysis looks into 71 attacks and their perpetrators in Europe since Daesh and communicates a number of insights with regard to the issues of lone actors, criminality, mental health, and depoliticizing. The article contextualizes recent attacks such as the one in Vienna (Austria) and Rambouillet (France). These developments indicate the need to look more closely at specific aspects of the radicalization process, like mental health or socialization in crime and their role therein. The psychological effects of the pandemic and the strategic orientation of specific terrorist propaganda will also need to be factored in. While basic radicalization mechanisms might be comparable across ideologies and time periods, such contextual factors can influence concrete motivations and types of actions. Mobilization to violence appears to increasingly occur in earlier stages of radicalization or as an outlet for personal problems.

Terrorismustrends Report June 2021

Daniela Pisoiu, Erik Hacker

The report contains an update of the scenarios and trends, including jihadism and right-wing terrorism.

Article: Spotlight, Radicalisation Awareness Network, October 2021

Daniela Pisoiu

The European challenge concerning children of foreign terrorist fighters

The discussion surrounding the repatriation of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) from EU countries remains heated as practical arguments often hit the wall of diffuse fear and threat assessments with insufficient analytical depth. Some exceptions have been recently made for children and this category of returnees poses its own set of challenges regarding reintegration.

oiip Policy Analysis, December 2021

Daniela Pisoiu

Rechtsextremismus und neue Akteure in Zeiten der Pandemie. Ein Blick aus Österreich und Deutschland

The pandemic has contributed to existing processes and trends that have led to the growth and increase in the dangerousness of right-wing extremism. Right-wing extremists have integrated pandemic-related aspects into their existing propaganda and even managed to include conspiracy theories and groups. But they are not the only actors showing worrying rhetoric and behavior. The analysis outlines these processes and transformations and argues that they seriously challenge democratic states, especially through affecting trust in the government.

Project: EUTEx

Preventing terror attacks depends on the successful disengagement and reintegration of terrorists and extremist offenders, including foreign fighters and their families, as recent events have shown. This can only be achieved through a multi-agency and multi-disciplinary framework with evidence-based, effective practices, cooperation among stakeholders, a solid risk assessment and continuity of care from day one. EUTEx establishes such a framework by building on European knowledge, skills and products and taking them further by summoning the best expertise in relevant fields, through innovative methods and rolling them out Europe-wide.

Funded by: EU Internal Security Fund – Police (ISFP)

Duration: January 2022 – June 2023

Project lead: Daniela Pisoiu

***oiiP Project Report, April 2021***

Erik Hacker

Communities stärken, Demokratie stärken. Präventionsarbeit für ein Leben miteinander (Project Report: Empowering communities, strengthening democracy.)

The report provides an overview of the most important results of the project, including a catalogue of possible measures recommended by participants. The project aimed at improving the prevention of radicalization through empowering local communities in Vienna, as well as improving their trust in the authorities and the municipality. Building on previous projects and insights from field research, it also developed recommendations and a catalogue of possible measures to further advance the prevention of radicalization on a communal, grassroots level.

Factsheet, August 2021

Erik Hacker

The Socio-Psychological Dynamics of Conspiracy Theories: Is “Q” a Warning Sign for the Future?

Conspiracy theories have been surging worldwide since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Not only can they have considerable negative impact on a societal level, they are also capable of disrupting individual lives. Along commonly asked questions, this extended factsheet provides an overview of socio-psychological theories that explain belief in conspiracy theories in general. This framework is then applied to empirical data on the QAnon conspiracy movement to illustrate theoretical assumptions. The factsheet is concluded with a variety of options for prevention and mitigation, and a discussion on the implications for the future of society in the context of deep fakes and the post-truth world.

Scenor Science Blog, December 2021 (forthcoming)

Erik Hacker

Social Media Intelligence and extremism research: how not to get lost. Insights of a practitioner

A crucial trend of the last decade, driven by the still ongoing digitalization of most facets of life, is the transformation of entire industries into sharing economies, with the best-known examples being Uber and Airbnb. A related development is the major shift in the (news) media landscape from classic media outlets towards user-generated content on social media. With the increasing role of social media, extremists have also adapted a sharing economy approach, which not only revamped the underlying structures, but also affected related research to a large extent. This presents new opportunities, challenges, and even risks to experts that decide to make use of social media intelligence (SOCMINT). This blog post provides an overview of this topic.

Project: Communities united. Gemeinsam gegen Extremismus

The project will develop the scientific concept and the evidence-based knowledge on dealing with discrimination, polarization and radicalization by communities in Vienna. Following this, a series of workshops will be organized with community leaders and authorities in order to formulate bottom-up approaches to these issues.

Funded by:	City of Vienna
Duration:	January 2022-February 2022
Project lead:	Daniela Pisoiu
Collaborator:	Erik Hacker



Europe and its Neighborhood

2.1. The EU and its Relations with the Neighborhood

oiiip Policy Analysis 6, December 2021

Vedran Dzihic

Der Westen am Westbalkan – Die EU und die USA zwischen neuen geopolitischen Herausforderungen und der Frage nach der Zukunftsvision für die Region

Am Westbalkan setzte der Westen – die EU und die USA – nach dem Ende des Krieges im Kosovo auf die EU-Integrationsperspektive und die Demokratisierung der Region. Die Region sollte langfristig in der politischen, wirtschaftlichen und auch geopolitischen Einflussosphäre des Westens abgesichert werden. Längst werden aber dem Traum von einer demokratischen Wiedervereinigung Europas und der westlichen Dominanz in Regionen wie dem Westbalkan Grenzen aufgezeigt. Vor allem die beiden großen geo-politischen Player Russland und China positionieren sich immer deutlicher in der Region und suchen offene Konkurrenz zum Westen. Die Kurzanalyse versucht folgende Fragen zu beantworten: Wie sieht es heute angesichts der regionalen Herausforderungen und europäischer bzw. westlicher Grabenkämpfe um die Westbalkanpolitik des Westens aus? Wo liegen die strukturellen Schwächen, wo die großen Herausforderungen für die kommenden Jahre? Und vor allem, gibt es allen Krisen und Unkenrufen zum Trotz doch einen Silberstreifen am Horizont?

Stiftung Genshagen Policy Analysis, April 2021

Vedran Dzihic (together with Marta Szpala)

Bringing citizens into the fold – Making EU enlargement work in the (post) Covid-19 world

Die Corona-Krise hat nicht nur die Länder der Europäischen Union hart getroffen. Auch auf die EU-Beitrittskandidaten im Südosten Europas hat sie verheerende Auswirkungen und erschwert deren EU-Integration. Welche Risiken – und womöglich auch Chancen – aus der Corona-Krise für die EU-Annäherung der Region erwachsen, untersuchte die Weimar Plus Working Group on the Western Balkans. Die Publikation hält die Diskussionen einer Workshop Reihe fest.

2.2 Politics of: Turkey, the Balkan and MENA States, and China

Project: Western Balkans between the struggle for and the crises of democracy and new geopolitical power politics - Der Westbalkan - zwischen Demokratiestrebungen und -Krisen und neuer geopolitischer Machtpolitik

The research project examines the politics of transatlantic partners in regard to the Western Balkans since the 1990s. A particular focus is put on their positions regarding unresolved issues and problems in the region such as the dialogue between Kosovo and Serbia or the political situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the growing influence of non-Western players (Russia, China, and Turkey).



Funded by: Austrian Marshall Plan
Foundation
Duration: January 2021 – December 2021
Project lead: Vedran Džihic, Faruk Ajeti, Thomas Eder

Project: Turkish Foreign Policy's Alternative Paradigm and the EU Membership Negotiations (2003-2016)

This project examines how Ahmet Davutoglu's critiques of the current world order's ontologia / and normative foundations in his vision of 'alternative paradigms' have shaped Turkish foreign policy and impacted its EU membership negotiations from 2003 to 2016. It does so by focusing on Turkey's reactions toward critical events in the region, the war on Iraq, the autonomy of Iraqi Kurdistan, the Israeli-Palestinian peace talks, and the Arab uprisings.

Funded by: OeAD - Austria's Agency for Education and Internationalisation
Duration: October 2021 – July 2022
Project lead: Shaimaa Magued, Cairo University
Supervisor: Cengiz Günay

oiiip Policy Analysis 1, June 2021*Cengiz Günay und Manuel Bonat***Ägyptens neue außen- und regionalpolitische Rolle**

Over the last 10 years, Egypt and the region have undergone comprehensive changes. Since 2013, the country on the river Nile has transformed into a repressive military-state. Oppositional forces and civil society hardly have chances to make themselves heard. The policy analysis studies the impact of domestic power shifts on Egypt's role in the region and the world.

Working Paper Nr. 111, September 2021*Faruk Ajeti***Chinas Menschenrechtspolitik und seine eigene Art der Interpretation der Menschenrechte**

Keine andere internationale Beziehung ist für die globale Entwicklung der Menschenrechte so wichtig wie die zwischen den westlichen Staaten und der Volksrepublik China. Unter Staats- und Parteichef Xi Jinping agiert China wirtschafts- und außenpolitisch zunehmend offensiv. Die kommunistische Führung will Debatten über die Menschenrechtslage in China weitgehend zum Schweigen bringen. Die Kommunistische Partei Chinas hat ihre eigene Vorstellung zu den Menschenrechten, die nicht im Einklang mit der demokratischen Interpretation von Menschenrechten ist. Auf internationaler Ebene präsentiert sich China insbesondere für Entwicklungsländer als eine Alternative zu westlichen Normen und Konditionalitäten. Dies stellt eine der größten Herausforderungen für die Politik des „Westens“ dar.

oiiip Policy Analysis 2, August 2021*Thomas Eder***Chinas außenpolitische Prioritäten post-COVID und sicherheitspolitische Auswirkungen auf Europa**

Das durch die wirtschaftlichen Reformen seit 1978 erstarkte China geht im letzten Jahrzehnt auch außenpolitisch zunehmend in die Offensive. Aus Sicht Beijings hat China sowohl die Finanzkrise 2008 als auch die COVID-Krise 2020 besser gemeistert als der Westen und hat ein historisches Fenster der Möglichkeiten, seine Macht global auszudehnen. Die Kurzanalyse untersucht, wie sich Chinas aktuelle außenpolitische Prioritäten auf Europas Sicherheit auswirken und gibt Handlungsempfehlungen.

oiiip Policy Analysis 3, September 2021*Vedran Dzihic***Bosnien und Herzegowina 30 Jahre nach dem Beginn des Krieges.**

Von akuten politischen Krisen und Möglichkeiten zur Überwindung des Status quo

Beinahe dreißig Jahre nach Beginn des Krieges befindet sich Bosnien und Herzegowina erneut in einer tiefen politischen Krise, die mit Sezessionsdrohungen, Blockaden der Institutionen ja sogar Kriegsdrohungen begleitet wird. Das Abkommen von Dayton ist dabei wieder zum Gegenstand der Debatten und Auseinandersetzungen geworden. Die Kurzanalyse untersucht die durch Dayton geschaffenen Rahmenbedingungen für das staatliche und politische Leben von Bosnien-Herzegowina und geht der Frage nach welche Rolle die Nachbarstaaten Serbien und Kroatien spielen.

IWMpost 127: History and Memory

Thomas Eder

China's Distinct Path to Engaging International Courts

China differs starkly from other large emerging economies in how it approaches international courts. A review of almost two decades of case law and academic debates shows that one key reason is its level of ambition. China is cautious; it takes more time than others to engage. But it steadily moves forward, aiming to become a "leader country" in international law to consolidate its power.

Commentary in International, Die Zeitschrift für internationale Politik: 25 Jahre nach Dayton – Ist Dayton (un)tot?

Vedran Dzihic

Sind die europäischen Träume vorbei? Über Niederungen der EU-Politik und die Notwendigkeit neuer Allianzen am Westbalkan.

Article

Bosnia and Herzegovina. Diving into the subtext of the EU Commissions report*

Vedran Dzihic



In the middle of yet another deep political crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina and renewed narratives on the dissolution of the country and even possible war, the EU Commission presented its EU Enlargement 2021 report. While a decade ago the presentation was the major landmark in the political calendar for both politicians and media, this year – somewhat symbolically – the most negative report for Bosnia so far flew under the radar. Yes, there were few comments, media reports, and few politicians reacted by the usual references to the importance of EU integration, but they quickly returned back to their current business of “being engaged with the crisis.” Since the embarkation of Bosnia on the path

to EU integration in 2000, the gap between the EU’s assessment of Bosnia’s (non)progress in terms of EU integration and political realities has never been as big as it is currently.

The report of the EU Commission includes the most negative assessment by far of the EU integration related reforms and the state of play in the whole region of the Western Balkans.

Or to put it in even more dramatic terms– the report reads like a doctors’ assessment of a coma patient with almost no chance to ever wake up. Vital signs are barely detectable, says the EU.

Following the resignation of Austrian chancellor Sebastian Kurz the ensemble of the Burgtheater, one of the most important theater houses in Europe, organized a theater performance solely dedicated to reading out the Whatsapp-chats of Kurz's inner-circle. The embarrassing and seemingly criminal conversations finding their way from politics to the arts in a form of a tragicomedy. If the artists of the renowned Sarajevo theater house "Narodno pozoriste" were to make an artistic take on the content of the EU's report on EU integration, it would be rather a monotonic tragedy with a following script and the title of the performance "No progress was made in this area over the reporting period":

/ no progress regarding the political criteria / a five-year stalemate / political polarization and the disruption caused by pandemic / Bosnia and Herzegovina's Constitution remains in breach of the European Convention on Human Rights / no progress in improving the electoral framework / limited progress was made in ensuring an enabling environment for civil society / Bosnia is at an early stage of preparation with public administration reform / No progress on judiciary / Persistent and evident signs of deterioration / negative effects of widespread corruption and signs of political capture continued to manifest strongly during the pandemic, directly affecting the wellbeing of citizens/ No progress was made on guaranteeing freedom of expression and of the media, on protecting journalists against threats and violence / activists have been subjected to intimidation and judicial prosecution / etc.

In a nutshell: Bosnia and Herzegovina has been standing still in terms of political and EU related reforms for years while pretending to move. In 2021 the situation is liketrying to climb up a descending escalator, not being able to make progress due to the stairs' movement pushing you back to the starting point. As its starting point the foundations of the Bosnian state, the war of the 1990s and the Dayton peace agreement and the Dayton constitution act as fundamental obstacles to correcting the issues outlined in the EU integration report.

Sometimes the appendix of a report tells more than the report itself. Looking at the timeline of EU integration steps for Bosnia provided at the end of the reports one is reminded of the fact that the failed EU integration so far has been a matter of a whole generation spent starring at the EU while the EU was staring back. Given the state of enlargement in general and the specific political situation in Bosnia nowadays, it is very hard to believe that there will be a real EU integration progress for generations to come. If we contrast the "EU generations lost" with figures about the size of Bosnian population that officially went down from 3.833.000 in 2008 to 3.492.000 in 2019, we get a sense of where the country is heading to. What is most concerning is that the report not only provides a sober assessment of Bosnian non-progress in terms of EU integration reforms but basically disguises the cluelessness of the EU and the international community about Bosnia and whether and how to free it from the mud. The juxtaposition of the EU report and its language, which

is one possible reading of Bosnia today, and the reality of real time developments in Bosnia today around the question of renewed armed conflict and old traumas is surreal. If the EU and the US don't find a common stance in this very moment going beyond rhetoric of "big concerns" and fail to take action against those violating the basic principles of the Dayton Accords, I fear that there

will be a totally different report in 2022, a report of further destruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina. If Bosnia slips into any type of conflict today it would be the ultimate defeat for all Bosnian citizens, the region, the EU and the whole international community.

***Published in BiPAG Blog Post, October 2021**

Paper: Is Serbia Still a Troublemaker in the Balkans?

Faruk Ajeti

In: The Foreign Policy Institute www.fpi.sais-jhu.edu/papers,

As one of the largest countries of the Balkans, Serbia's troubled past also poses big dilemmas for the future. Its latest political and military cooperation with Russia and China appears to be an effort to build a strategic neutrality with "Serbian characteristics." But at what cost?

Article in International, Die Zeitschrift für internationale Politik, 11/2021: Neuer Anlauf für einen Dialog? Der (unbeendete) Normalisierungsprozess zwischen dem Kosovo und Serbien

Faruk Ajeti

The efforts to normalise relations between Kosovo and Serbia, which have failed for a decade, are one of the central problems in the Western Balkans. The EU is disunited and recent efforts by the US have increased rather than decreased the problems. New European initiatives and a change in US policy towards the Balkans could bring progress here.

2.3 Democracy and Activism

Project: Europeanisation meets democracy from below: The Western Balkans on the search for a new European and democratic momentum

This project aims to establish a network of renowned think-tanks, do-tanks, universities, higher education institutes, policy centres and civic initiatives in the Western Balkans, neighbouring countries and EU member states. The “WB2EU network” aims to become a reference point in the area of EU Enlargement and democratisation efforts in the Western Balkan countries. Besides the research and policy focus of the network, the outreach element will be of crucial importance. The network shall thereby be a catalyst, discussion and exchange platform, and knowledge disseminator. The network will furthermore actively include various civic bottom-up initiatives able to enrich and foster democracy and Europeanisation in the region.

Funded by: European Commission
 Duration: October 2020-September 2023
 Project Leader: Paul Schmidt, ÖGfE and Vedran Dzihic, oiip



Project: Coordination of the Austrian Anna Lindh (ALF) Network

ALF is a network for the promotion of dialogue between North and South and for diversity, democracy and development. The Austrian network includes more than 50 civil society organizations. The oiip's aim is to strengthen the capacity of the network, to promote exchange and to make the network more visible to the outside world. In the context of network coordination, events are also held every year that are jointly organised by the network members.

Funded by: Anna Lindh Foundation
 Duration: July 2019 – June 2021
 Coordination: Carina Radler, Christine Riegler



2.5 Migration and Transnational Politics

***Project: Migration Ties: The impact of migrant milieus on their transnational connections -
Einfluss der Milieu-Zugehörigkeit von MigrantInnen auf ihre transnationalen Verbindungen***

Although migration has been a central topic in Austria and beyond there is a gap of data in this regard which the project 'Migration Ties' intends to fill. To do so, the Sinus-Milieu method will be used to identify and explore migrant-milieus in Austria. Building on these insights, the project will analyse the impact of belonging to these milieus on their transnational connections and activities. Based this, policy recommendations will be prepared for practitioners as well as decision-makers.

Project Leader: SYNYO GmbH

Funded by: FFG – Österreichische Forschungsförderungsgesellschaft mbH, Kiras

Duration: November 2020 – June 2022

Project lead oip: Cengiz Günay, Vedran Dzihic

Collaborator: Erik Hacker



Project: Diasporapolitik und die Auswirkungen auf die türkische, serbische und ungarische Community in Wien (Diaspora Politics and their implications for the Turkish, Serbian and Hungarian Communities in Vienna)

In a globalized world the role of the diaspora has gained importance for the foreign and regional policies of states. The diaspora is often considered as a bridge between the “home country” and the country of immigration. Serbia, Turkey and Hungary are countries with relatively large diaspora communities in Vienna. The three states have undergone significant (albeit in different stages) autocratization which can be defined as the gradual dismantling of democratic values and institutions. How is autocratization reflected into policies towards the diaspora? The Project also aims at assessing the impact on political participation in Vienna.

Funded by: Wissenschaftsfonds Stadt Wien

Time frame: February 2022- September 2022

Project lead: Cengiz Günay, Vedran Dzihic

Collaborators: Erik Hacker, Carina Radler



Project: The transnational political engagement of the Serbian and Turkish diaspora and the impact on “political integration” in Vienna



After Germans, the Serbian and Turkish Diasporas are the largest migrant communities in Vienna. Both communities are highly fragmented and polarized. Many members are politically active in movements that are connected with their countries of origin. The project aims at detecting the motivations for transnational political activism among these two communities and focus on the question whether

this hinders or supports “political integration” (understood as the active participation in political processes in Vienna).

Funded by: Wissenschaftsfonds Stadt Wien

Duration: November 2020 – March 2021

Project Lead: Cengiz Günay, Vedran Dzihic



Report: Politische Teilhabe im transnationalen Kontext: Türkische und serbische MigrantInnen in Wien, November 2021

Vedran Dzihic, Cengiz Günay, Manuel Bonat, Lena Elena Nagler, Magdalena Übleis-Lang

Die Studie untersucht anhand von MigrantInnen aus Serbien und der Türkei nicht nur die unterschiedlichen Formen politischen Engagements, sondern auch die Motivationen dahinter. Die Studie ist in ihrem Umfang als eine Pilotstudie angelegt und erhebt daher keinerlei Anspruch auf Vollständigkeit. Vielmehr erarbeitet sie grundlegende Strukturen und Motivationen und entwirft auf Basis dieser Untersuchung eine grobe Gliederung politischen Engagements in zwei unterschiedliche Ausrichtungen ab. Die Studie leitet daraus Handlungsempfehlungen ab und zeigt auf, welche Maßnahmen und Rahmenbedingungen für eine stärkere politische Teilhabe von MigrantInnen notwendig wären.

The Covid- 19 Pandemic

Find here project proposals and publications which deal with the pandemic and its impact on politics and society.

Project: Solidarity in times of a pandemic: What do people do, and why? (SOLPAN)

The COVID-19 pandemic poses unprecedented challenges for policymakers, public health officials, and societies. This situation calls for an examination of how people react to policy measures that have been introduced, and what actions they take on their own initiative over and above the official advice by governments. The project examines these important questions in different European countries, including Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. We use a multi-sited qualitative research design involving in-depth open-ended interviews.

Duration: March 2020 – April 2021

Project lead: Univ. Prof. Dr. Barbara Prainsack, Center for Contemporary Studies on Solidarity, University of Vienna

Collaborators: Christian Haddad

BiEPAG Policy Brief, December 2021

Vedran Džihic together with Tena Prelec, Jelena Vasiljević, Marko Kmezić

Outta Trust? (Post)-Pandemic Trust and Democratic Resilience in the Western Balkans

In the Western Balkans, issues linking trust and democracy acquire particular importance and urgency in the wake of the Covid crisis. Based on a large-scale public opinion poll carried out in the six countries of the Western Balkans, this brief shows that the pandemic has exacerbated the region's issues with trust in public institutions even further. The study finds that the reticence of publics to undergo vaccination is directly linked with mistrust in governments, corroborating earlier research by BiEPAG that warned about the wide diffusion of coronavirus-related conspiracy theories in the region and their relation with vaccine scepticism. The brief also points to the profiling of a trend termed 'authoritarian production of trust' in the largest country of the region, Serbia. Yet, it also identifies a 'constituency of change' with similar characteristics across the region: a picture that opens space to invest trust in new actors able to advance genuine progressive causes in South East Europe, beyond and instead of captured institutions and the respective party establishments.

Academic Publications

Contributions to edited Volumes

Vedran Dzihic

Russia vs. the West, Global Competition in the Local Setting of Bosnia and Herzegovina, In: Michael Keating, Paul Schmidt, Johannes Polak (ed.) *European Solidarity in Action and the Future of Europe*, Routledge, 2021.

Wider den autoritären Zeitgeist. Für ein demokratisches und freies »Morgen« muss die EU kämpfen, In: ÖGfE (ed.): *30 Ideen für Europa*, Czernin Verlag, Wien 2021, S.

Carina Radler

Jenseits der GfK - Arabische Staaten und Flucht. In: „70 Jahre Genfer Flüchtlingskonvention - Altbewährt?“, *Jan Sramek Verlag*, 2021.

Loïc Simonet

Halbzeitbilanz Herausforderungen und Chancen für Österreich. In: „Der Strategische Kompass der Europäischen Union Ziele, Perspektiven und Chancen für Österreich“, *Bundesministerium für Landesverteidigung, Direktion Verteidigungspolitik und internationale Beziehungen* (pp. 130-139). 2021.

Sanna Strand

Löften om manlighet – feministiska perspektiv på militär rekrytering. [The Promise of Masculinity – Feminist Perspectives on Military Recruitment.] In *Feministiska perspektiv på global politik*. [Feminist Perspectives on Global Politics.] (pp. 223-235). Studentlitteratur, 2021.

Peer reviewed articles

Yasmin Chilmeran

Women, Peace and Security across scales: exclusions and opportunities in Iraq's WPS engagements, *International Affairs*, iiab211, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ia/iiab211>.

Christian Haddad & Maximilian Benner

Situating innovation policy in Mediterranean Arab countries: a research agenda for context sensitivity. *Research Policy*, 50(7), 104273. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2021.104273>, 2021.

Christian Haddad, Cengiz Günay, Sherin Gharib & Nadejda Komendantova

Imagined inclusions into a 'green modernisation': local politics and global visions in Morocco's energy transition. *Third World Quarterly*, (accepted for publication, December 2021).

Cengiz Günay & Tobias Schumacher

Territorial Conflict, Domestic Crisis, and the Covid-19 Pandemic in the South Caucasus. Explaining Variegated EU Responses. *Journal of Common Market Studies*, <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcms.13255>, 2021.

Vedran Dzihic

2020: Das schwierige Covid-19-Jahr auf dem Westbalkan, *Südosteuropa Mitteilungen*, 6, 7-24, 2021.

Vedran Dzihic

Djetonski okvir Bosne i Hercegovine 25 godina kasnije: Konsocijativna demokratija vs. Etnički atavizam (Dayton peace framework 25 years later: Consociational Democracy vs. Ethnic Atavism), *Kritika*, 2(1), 119-145, 2021.

Sanna Strand & Maria Stern

Periods, Pregnancy, and Peeing: Leaky Feminine Bodies in Swedish Military Marketing. *International Political Sociology*. Published online ahead of print, 2021.

Sanna Strand

The Birth of the Enterprising Soldier: Governing Military Recruitment and retention in post-Cold War Sweden. Accepted for publication in *Scandinavian Journal of History*.

Monographs and Editorship

Vedran Dzihic

Education and reconciliation in Southeast Europe

Problems and Challenges (Editor at al), *Friedrich Ebert Stiftung*, 2021.

Vedran Dzihic

(Unheard) calls for Democracy from below. Social Protest Movements and Potentials for

Democratic Renewal, Study by Vedran Dzihic, Gazela Pudar Drasko and Marko Kmezic, *Friedrich Ebert Stiftung*, 2021.

Thomas Eder

China and International Adjudication. Caution, Identity Shifts, and the Ambition to Lead. *Nomos*, 2021.

Events

The oiip regularly organizes panel discussions, workshops, and public lectures addressing current, but also long-term developments in international politics. These events are important platforms that bring national and international scholars, experts and practitioners together with an interested audience. Over the last years, our events have attracted an ever-growing number of university students, diplomats, and representatives of international organizations, the bureaucracy, NGOs, journalists and interested citizens from Vienna and beyond. Many of our events are in cooperation with different partners, such as national radio Ö1 or the US Embassy in Vienna. Due to the pandemic, most of the events listed below were moved to the virtual space.

A brand new world?

Shifting powers in international politics - online series



18.1.2021

Episode # 3 Online Discussion

What about China? Differences between US and European policies on China

Conversation with:

Carla FREEMAN, Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS)

Chair:

Cengiz GÜNAY, oiip

China's economic growth, its strong role in technological advancement and its seemingly decreasing support for international multilateral organisations are perceived as challenges to the international system. While President Trump's foreign policy towards China was mainly based on economic measures, constraining China's rise and "inducing" China to change her approach to shape the global environment, policies are expected to take a more normative and value-based turn under President Biden.

OIIP-IIR SERIES: Thinking Europe's Future



17.6.2021

Episode # 1 Online OIIP-IIR SERIES Discussion

The role of think tanks between policy expertise and normative vision

Participants:

Vera AXYONOVA, Freie Universität Berlin, University of Vienna

Ondrej DITRYCH, Institute of International Relations (IIR), Prague

Katarzyna JEZIERSKA, oiip, University West, Sweden

Chair:

Saskia STACHOWITSCH

This first event of the series explored the role of think tanks in international politics. The concept of “think tanks” was unpacked, their impact in different parts of Central and Eastern Europe, as well as their relations with elites, governments, and civil society. With scholars working on and for think tanks, there was explored how these institutions matter in processes of Europeanization and democratization, but also in anti-EU movements and authoritarian politics.

Ö1 Europagespräche

3.5.2021

Ö1 Europagespräch #1

Europa im Zangengriff der Extremisten

Participants:

Daniela PISOIU, oiip

Andreas PEHAM, Dokumentationsarchiv des Österreichischen Widerstandes DÖW

Mainat KURBANOWA, Journalist and Author

Chair:

Markus MÜLLER-SCHINWALD, Ö1



The terrorist attack in Vienna's city centre on 2 November 2020 has once again shown how big the danger posed by Islamist extremists is. But they are not the only violent group challenging democracy and the European way of life. In the wake of the Corona pandemic, for example, right-wing extremists are showing that they are capable of infiltrating large protest movements and networking internationally. It is clear that there must be greater cooperation between European states in the fight against these violent groups.

6.12.2020

Ö1 Europagespräch #2

China – Herausforderer oder Partner für die EU?

Participants:

Susanne WEIGELIN-SCHWIEDRZIK, University of Vienna

Hans Dietmar SCHWEISGUT, former EU Ambassador in China and Japan

Thomas EDER, oiip

Chair:

Markus MÜLLER-SCHINWALD, Ö1



The year 2021 was an economic world first: for the first time, the USA was no longer the EU's most important trading partner, but China. At the same time, political relations between Brussels and Beijing are becoming increasingly difficult.

Anna Lindh Foundation Austrian Network Events

Within the framework of the Austrian Anna Lindh Network which is coordinated by the oiip, the institute organized in collaboration with other network members two public events; one live and another one online.



16.6.2021

Online Presentation and Discussion

What do intercultural trends and social changes in the Euro-Med region mean for Austria?

Participants:

Eithne KNAPPITSCH, SIETAR Austria

Johannes MAERK, Institute for intercultural and comparative research (IDEAZ)

Klara KOSTAL, Austrian UNESCO-Commission

Veronika BERNARD, Cultural Scientist and Language Trainer

Chair:

Carina RADLER & Christina RIEGLER, oiip

The Intercultural Trends Report is a scientific report by the Anna Lindh Foundation that shows the common ideas, attitudes, fears and hopes of young people from the Euro-Med region.

In the online event, the Intercultural Trends Report 2020 was presented and discussed with the members of the Austrian network and put into practice. The report specifically addresses the opportunities, challenges and future cooperation that arise from the dialogue between Europe and the Mediterranean region. The aim was to identify best practice examples that youth and civil society in the Euro-Med region can continue to follow in the future.

Further Events

Find here events organized by the oiip or in cooperation with partner institutions.

10.2.2021

Kosovo before the elections

Discussants:

Viola von CRAMON, EU-Parliament

Lukas MANDL, Member of the EP

Bekim BALIQI, Prishtina University

Adelheid WÖLFL, Der Standard

Faruk AJETI, oiip

Vedran DHIHIC, oiip



In 2021, Kosovo faced important and difficult decisions. In addition to the major political and socio-economic challenges, the question arose as to how and under what conditions the dialogue with Serbia would continue and how the change of power in the USA might affect it. Shortly before the parliamentary elections, renowned experts discussed which course the future government of the young republic would take and what effects this could have for the future.

8.3.2021

Feminist Foreign Policy: More than Gender Equality?

Diskussants:

Saskia STACHOWITSCH, oiip & University of Vienna

Kelly ANDERSON, Embassy of Canada to Austria

Hanna MUEHLENHOFF, University of Amsterdam

Jonas NAKONZ, foraus -The Swiss Think Tank on Foreign Policy

Chair:

Marylia HUSHCHA, IIP

The year 2020 marked many anniversaries related to women's roles in international relations, most notably the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in 2000. However, beyond celebrating anniversaries, how do the international community, including states, international organizations and civil society continue working towards a gender perspective in international politics and greater inclusion of women in decision-making processes?

16.3.2021

New game in the (post)covid Balkans? Navigating between vaccine politics, transatlantic hopes & European aspirations

Discussants:

Engjellushe MORINA, European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR)

Florian BIEBER, Center for South East European Studies of the University of Graz

Vuk VUKSANOVIC, Belgrade Centre for Security Policy, Associate of LSE IDEAS

Jovana MAROVIĆ, Politikon Network in Podgorica

Faruk AJETI, oiip

Chair:

Vedran DZIHIC, oiip

The global pandemic is changing the world. The Western Balkans were hit severely and are struggling with the rapid increase in numbers of Covid-19 infections. The debate sought to explore this new game in the (post)covid Balkans. Are non-Western players using the pandemic with their 'vaccine politics' to fill Western's gap or to challenge Western's influence in the Balkans? What is the role of the EU and what the future prospects for enlargement? Will China's increased influence in the Western Balkans hinder its transatlantic aspirations? How will the Biden administration meet the new challenges in the region?

18.3.2021

Online Discussion

Returnees and their children - psychotherapeutic perspectives on the rehabilitation of women and children from former Daesh areas

Participants:

Daniela PISOIU, oiip

Vera DITTMAR, Consulting Network Grenzgänger, Bochum

Kerstin SISCHKA, Violence Prevention Network GmbH, Berlin

Findings from research and practice show that addressing the specific mental health needs of returnees and their children is a crucial prerequisite for effective reintegration and rehabilitation into society. The aim of this webinar was to highlight key challenges, findings and experiences related to the rehabilitation of returnees and their children from a psychotherapeutic perspective.

15.6.2021

Online Discussion

International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR) Webinar Series on Terrorism and Extremism in Europe

Juggling Threats From All Sides: Germany's Complex Terrorist Picture

Discussants:

Daniela PISOIU, oiip

Guido STEINBERG, German Institute for International and Security Affairs

2020 marked the conclusion of another difficult decade for Europe in terms of terrorism and radicalisation. Attacks in France, Germany and Austria in particular showed the dynamic nature of the threat faced from numerous different ideologies, as well as ingrained societal tensions which appear to be feeding different parts of the threat. In order to understand how this threat is going to set the picture for the foreseeable future, ICPVTR is holding a series of events during the year to explore different aspects of the evolving threat picture in Europe. From the extreme right, single-issue extremists, to more traditional violent Islamists or the ever-present residual extreme-left, this series will explore what the European threat picture looks like, how it might evolve in the future and its salience for regional dynamics elsewhere.

18.6.2021

Online Discussion

30 years after the collapse of the Yugoslav state - What must and can we learn for the solution of the current political crises in the Balkans??

Discussants:

Erhard BUSEK, Vice-Chancellor off duty and Minister for Science and Education off duty

Eva NOWOTNY, former Foreign Policy Advisor in the Office of the Federal Chancellor, Austrian Ambassador in Paris, London and Washington D.C

Wolfgang PETRITSCH, former EU Special Envoy for Kosovo and High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, President of the Marshall Plan Jubilee Foundation

Kristina SPOHR, London School of Economics

Faruk AJETI, oiip

Chair:

Vedran DZIHIC, oiip

30 years ago, in June 1991, Slovenia and Croatia declared independence from Yugoslavia. The disintegration of the common state was accompanied by bloody wars in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo. The consequences of the wars can still be felt today: the process of coming to terms with the past is not far advanced, new nationalisms and revisionism are palpable, the democratic and socio-economic record also leaves much to be desired. The panel discussed the

following questions: Could the wars in Yugoslavia have been prevented and what lessons are to be learned from the collapse of the state? What role has the international community played in the Balkans over the last three decades? And what must and can we learn from the last three decades of inter-national engagement for the solution of the current political crises in the Balkans.

23.9.2021

Online Discussion

Black Box Saudi-Arabia

Discussants:

Gudrun HARRER, Der Standard

Guido STEINBERG, German Institute for International and Security Affairs – SWP

Alexander WEISSENBURGER, Austrian Academy of Science – ÖAW

Chair:

Cengiz GÜNAY, oiip



Saudi Arabia has emerged as an important regional player in the Middle East in recent years. The Kingdom is an important pillar of the Pax Americana in the region, plays a central role in the Gulf Cooperation Council and is at the forefront of the coalition against Iran. In addition, Saudi Arabia has been involved in the war in Yemen for years and, together with the United Arab Emirates, is considered a financier of the Al-Sisi regime in Egypt. Under Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, there was a breaking of taboos and a rapprochement with Israel. While Saudi Arabia is pursuing an increasingly proactive foreign policy, little is known about the kingdom's internal dynamics. The Round Table started here and discussed the question of dynastic succession, social, ethnic and sectarian challenges in the Kingdom and their impact on Saudi foreign policy.

14.10.2021

Ideas go public Lab of the WB2EU-network

Is the EU losing the Western Balkans and/or vice versa?

Discussants:

Peter GRK, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia

Marko MAKOVEC, External Action Service

Donika EMINI, CiviKos Platform, Kosovo

Dimitar NIKOLOVSKI, Centre for European Strategies, North Macedonia

Senada Selo SABIC, Institute for Development and International Relations, Croatia

Chair:

Vedran DZIHIC, oiip

For a long time, the European Union's enlargement policy was its most successful and important foreign policy instrument. In recent years, however, lines of conflict have increasingly developed with individual countries within the EU, especially over fundamental values such as the independence of the judiciary and the media or the role of civil society. Tensions that, in turn, further intensify the Union's current enlargement fatigue.

So what is the status of EU enlargement policy today? What consequences do these developments have on necessary reforms in the field of rule of law and democratisation in the countries of the Western Balkans? Are multicultural countries such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo or Northern Macedonia in danger of losing the confrontation with authoritarian politics and growing nationalism?

27.10.2021

Discussion

L'Indo-Pacifique : Quels enjeux pour l'Europe et pour la France après la crise des sous-marins australiens?

Discussants:

Susanne KEPPLER-SCHLESINGER, l'École des Hautes Études Internationales de Vienne

Céline PAJON, l'Institut français des relations internationales (IFRI)

Gilles PECOUT, Ambassadeur de France en Autriche

Loïc SIMONET, oiip

Chair:

Julien NAVARRO, Science Politique en Études européennes et internationales à l'École des Hautes Études Internationales de Vienne

9.11.2021

Presentation and Discussion

Engaged. Transnational. Excluded? Political Participation of Migrants and Refugees in Vienna

Discussants:

Vedran DZIHIC, oiip

Cengiz GÜNAY, oiip

Kathrin BRAUN, Foreigners become friends

Chair:

Munira MOHAMUD, Zahra HASHIMI, Sieglinde ROSENBERGER

University of Vienna

Presentation of the project study „Politische Teilhabe im transnationalen Kontext: Türkische und serbische MigrantInnen in Wien

18.11.2021

Online Discussion

China, die EU und der neue strategische Kontext im Indo-Pazifik

Discussants:

Sebastian BERSICK, Ruhr-University Bochum

Sarah KIRCHBERGER, Institut für Sicherheitspolitik an der Universität Kiel GmbH (Institute for Security Policy at Kiel University)

Chair:

Thomas EDER, oiip

In recent years, events in the Indo-Pacific have been tumultuous, from both a geopolitical and a geo-economic perspective. China confidently implemented the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), concluded a regional free trade agreement with the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and expanded the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) to include India and



Pakistan. This, alongside new sanctions against Australia and threatening gestures in the Taiwan Strait and the South China Sea. Against this background, the online discussion addressed China's priorities in the Indo-Pacific, the strategic reorientation of the EU towards China - between partnership, competition and rivalry - and the influence of the Indo-Pacific on transatlantic coordination in China policy.

9.12.2021

Online Lecture

QAnon. From conspiracy theory to security threat

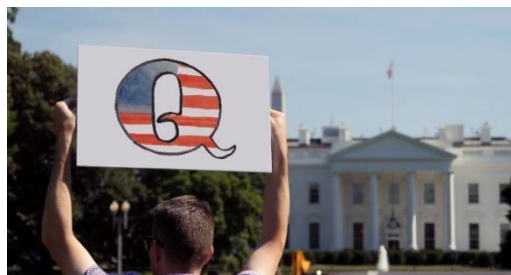
Keynote:

Mia BLOOM, New America and Professor of Communication and Middle East Studies at Georgia State University

Chair:

Daniela PISOIU, oiip

QAnon, a baseless conspiracy theory that draws on age old anti-semitic and anti-catholic tropes, emerged in 2017 from the most arcane recesses of the internet to become a social movement and international political force. As the COVID-19 pandemic hit and lockdowns ensued, there have been spikes in QAnon activity and an expansion of the conspiracy beliefs that QAnon is



known for, not only in the US but globally. QAnon has gone from being a fringe conspiracy theory to one that is now embraced by some congressional candidates. The talk explored these developments and the overlap between QAnon, the extreme right wing, and other anti-government parties in the US and around the world. It was also discussed the threat QAnon poses to national security, and what can be done to control it.

Workshops

12.1.2021

Women, Peace and (Private) Security - Building a Research and Policy Community on the UN WPS Agenda and the Privatization of Security

Organized by:

Saskia STACHOWITSCH, oiip

Amanda CHISHOLM, King's College London

Andrea SCHNEIKER, Zeppelin University Friedrichshafen

20.5.2021

Peace interventions: sources and consequences of change in the MENA region

Organized by:

Irene COSTANTINI, University of Naples, L'Orientale

in the framework of the Ernst Mach Fellowship Programme, in cooperation with the Austrian Ministry of Defence (bmlv).

Well into the 21st century, peace operations and interventions are witnessing a moment of change that is reflected at both the local and the international levels. This is evident in the introduction of new conceptual frameworks and practices to deal with conflict situations. Kicked off by Irene Costantini and Yasmin Chilmeran, both Ernst Mach Fellows at the oiip in 2021, the discussion brought

together scholars and practitioners with an expertise on both peace and conflict studies and the MENA region.

10.6.2021

Women, Peace and Security: Blurring the Boundaries between Participation and Implementation “Over-there” versus “Over-here”

Organized by:

Yasmin CHILMERAN, Fellow at the Swedish Institute of International Affairs

in the framework of the Ernst Mach Fellowship Programme, in cooperation with the Austrian Ministry of Defence (bmlv).

Since the adoption of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda in 2000, there has been a growing emphasis on the gendered impacts of conflict and insecurity and women’s participation in ending conflicts. This focus takes many shape, as ‘peaceful’ countries and regions seek to support the implementation in contexts around the world where conflict continues. Engaging with local civil society has been one way of navigating this, but this strategy can also create or reproduce asymmetrical power relations and colonial legacies. Further, the attention of WPS supporters especially within the EU is increasingly turning to policy areas that are not strictly considered foreign and security policy, such as migration and borders. These issues are important to consider for many countries in Europe, including Austria with its long tradition as a promoter of WPS, its potential for acting as a bridge between the EU and conflict-affected neighbouring regions, as well as its position within the debates on borders and migration.



External Lectures /Presentations /Talks

Find here events in which our researchers participated in 2021.

Cengiz Günay

- WIFIS – Wissenschaftliches Forum für internationale Sicherheit, Tagung, Konflikt und Kooperation im Nahen und Mittleren Osten, Vortrag: „Die Rolle der Türkei im Spannungsfeld der Interessen Irans und Saudi-Arabiens“, Wien 17.9.2021.

Vedran Džihic

- Government and Democracy, BACID Conference, Vienna, 28.1.2021.
- Virtueller Besuch im Flüchtlingslager in Bosnien und Herzegowina, Evangelische Akademie Berlin, 1.4.2021.
- Lighting up the Western Balkans: Why democratic change will come only through citizens, Engaged Democracy Initiative, 15.4.2021.
- Bringing citizens into the fold – Making EU enlargement work in the (post) Covid-19 world, Stiftung Genshagen, 18.5.2021.
- Reconciliation: 30 Years since the Breakup of Yugoslavia – How does the past shape the future for the young generation? Wien, 21.6.2021.
- Moving forward or Standing Still, 1st Ideas Go Public Lab, Sarajevo, 1.7.2021.
- Mein Vaterland hat keinen Namen, Diskussion bei Buchmesse Wien, 11.11.2021.

Erik Hacker

- DECOUNT: Gamification as an approach to radicalisation prevention (workshop), Bildungsstätte Anne Frank Symposium 'The Game is Not Over', digitally, 04.11.2021.
- DECOUNT: Gamification as an approach to radicalisation prevention (workshop), KORA Forum by Saxon State Ministry for Social Affairs and Social Cohesion, digitally, 11.11.2021.
- Educational Strategies of Salafists in Austria (presentation), Vienna Network for Democratic Culture and Prevention (WNED), 18.11.2021.

Daniela Pisoiu

- Religious and ethnic inspired extremism during the pandemic, The Global Impact of COVID-19 on Violent Extremism, Hedaya, Euro-Arab Foundation and UNOCT, 22.4.2021.

- Austrian 2/11. What have we learned and what does it mean for the future?, Joint TWP/COTER Seminar, 7.10.2021.
- DECOUNT The Game, Radicalisation CERIS workshop, European Commission, online, 26.11. 2021.

Saskia Stachowitsch

- Toward a Feminist (Post-)Pandemic Politics. Re-thinking Global Insecurity from a Gender Perspective, 13th International Symposium on the Czech Foreign Policy: “Post-pandemic Foreign Policy: Strengthening Resilience, Prospects and Pitfalls”, Institute of International Relations Prague, 5.10.2021.

Sanna Strand

- Online talk at the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society (Svenska Freds- och Skiljedomsföreningen) | How does Sweden recruit soldiers?, 05.10.2021.
- Talk and book launch at Stockholm University | Feminist Perspectives on Military Recruitment, 19.11.2021.

Participation in Conferences

Clemens Binder

- Politicologenetmaal (NL), Paper presentation workshop, digitally, 3.6.-4.6.2021.

Vedran Dzhic

- Kick_Off Conference Western Balkans 2 EU: A Reality Check for EU Enlargement, introductory input and panel participation, Vienna, 23.-24.3.2021.
- Was bedeutet ‚Zivilgesellschaft‘ im Südosten Europas?, Paper-Presentation, Konferenz: Religion und Zivilgesellschaft, 20.5.2021.
- Countering Far-Right Discourses, Conference, FES SOE and CAS SEE, Inputs and moderation, Cres, Croatia, 11.-12.7.2021.
- Engaged Democracy Initiative, Through Solidarity to Democracy in the Western Balkans, Introductory Inputs, Panel participation and Moderation, Belgrade, 16.-17.9.2021.

- Initiative, Engagement, Enthusiasm – Strengthening Democracy in BiH and the Region through Civic Activism, Conference, Input and Moderation, Sarajevo, 1.10.2021 .
- Ideas go public lab, Western Balkans to EU, Conference in Ljubljana, moderation, inputs, 13./14.10.2021.
- Is the EU losing the Western Balkans and/or vice versa, Public Panel, WB2EU, Ljubljana, moderation, 14.10.2021.

Cengiz Günay

- Making Sense of Turkey's Cold War, Chair, University of Leiden, online, 26.3.2021.
- ISA Annual Convention, oiip partner organization panel: The International Politics of the Middle East: Exploring the Interplay of Power, Ideas, and Domestic Politics, Paper: Elite Change and Foreign Policy Change, online, 8.4.2021.

Lawreen Gyan-Addo

- Workshop on Women, Peace and Security: Blurring the Boundaries between Participation and Implementation: "Over-there" versus "Over-Here, Discussion participant, Remote participation, 10.6.2021.

Erik Hacker

- EXIT Europe Final Conference, Paper presentation, digitally, 29.3.2021.

Christian Haddad

- Chronic Living International Conference, Paper presentation, digitally (Copenhagen), April 2021.
- Annual Meeting of the Society for the Social Studies of Science (4S), Paper presentation, digitally (Toronto), 6.-9.10. 2021.

Daniela Pisoiu

- AVERT Research Symposium, Paper presentation and panel discussion, digitally, 3.-5.11 2021.

Carina Radler

- Anna Lindh Foundation Annual Heads of Network Meeting, Brussels (Belgium), 7.-9.12.2021.

Sanna Strand

- Paper presented at the joint Worlds of Related Coercions in Work (WORCK) Conference 2 and the European Labour History Network (ELHN) Conference 4, Vienna, 30.8.2021–3.10.2021.
- Paper presented at the Meeting for the History of Commercial, Stockholm, 9.-10.09.2021.

Saskia Stachowitsch

- With Columba Achilleos-Sarll and Julia Sachseder: The Intervisual Politics of Frontex: (In)visibilizing Gender and Race Through Risk Analysis, European International Studies Association (EISA) 14th Pan-European Conference on International Relations, online, September 15, 2021.
- With Julia Sachseder and Madita Standke-Erdmann: Risky Vulnerabilities: Race, Gender and the “Dual-Use” of Risk and Vulnerability at the EU’s Borders, Council for European Studies (CES) 27th International Conference, online, June 24, 2021.

Teaching

Vedran Dzihic

- Summer 2021: Human Rights and International Relations, University of Applied Arts Vienna, Applied Human Rights Master
- Summer 2021: Human Rights, Social Sciences, Accompanying Exercises, University of Vienna, Vienna Master of Human Rights
- Summer 2021: Human Rights and UN, Political Perspectives, University of Applied Arts Vienna, University of Vienna, Vienna Master of Human Rights
- Summer 2021: Bachelorseminar, University of Vienna, Institut für Politikwissenschaften
- Summer, 2021 Seminar Internationale Politik und Entwicklung, University of Vienna, Trumpismus und seine Folgen in der Ära Biden: Transatlantische Beziehungen revisited
- Winter 2021/22, SE The Politics of European Integration with a special focus on Ethnic Diversity in Eastern and Central Europe, Linfield University of Vienna Program
- Winter 2021/22: Human Rights and International Relations, University of Applied Arts Vienna, Applied Human Rights Master
- Winter 2021/22: Human Rights, Social Sciences, Accompanying Exercises, University of Vienna, Vienna Master of Human Rights
- Winter 2021/22: Human Rights and UN, Political Perspectives, University of Applied Arts Vienna, (in English), University of Vienna, Vienna Master of Human Rights
- Winter 2021/22: Bachelorseminar, University of Vienna, Institut für Politikwissenschaften

Cengiz Günay

- Summer 2021: Master Seminar, VM1 / VM6 - Social and Global Disparity as the Basis for Political Change and Revolution? The Case of the Middle East, University of Vienna, Institute of Development Studies
- Summer 2021: Master Seminar, M4: International Politics and Development Colonialism, Revolution, War and the State in the Middle East, University of Vienna, Department of Political Science
- Winter 2021: Bachelor Seminar, University of Vienna, Department of Political Science

Erik Hacker

- Winter 2021: Salafism and Jihadism Seminar, digitally, Danube University Krems, Department of Migration and Globalisation

Christian Haddad

- Winter 2020/21: Seminar, STS perspectives on Global Health Crises. University of Vienna, Department of Science and Technology Studies

Daniela Pisoiu

- Winter 2021: Extremism prevention and Deradicalisation Seminar, digitally, Danube University Krems, Department of Migration and Globalisation
- Winter 2021: Bachelor Seminar, University of Vienna

Saskia Stachowitsch

- Winter 2021/22, with Julia Sachseder, MA Seminar: Border (In)Security and Social Inequalities, CEU
- Summer 2021, PhD Seminar: Critical Military and Security Studies, University of Vienna
- Summer 2021, MA Seminar: Writing the Master's Thesis, University of Vienna
- Winter 2020/21, with Julia Sachseder, MA Research Seminar: Risky Borders – Border (In)Security and Social Inequalities, University of Vienna
- Winter 2020/21, MA Seminar: Writing the Master's Thesis, University of Vienna
- 8 Supervision and completion Master-Thesis
- 5 PhD Supervisions

Sanna Strand

- Winter 2021/22: BA Thesis Supervision and MA Research Design Seminar, Stockholm University, Department of Economic History and International Relations.

Media review

January

- **ORF, Religion | Orientierung**, 17.1.2021, Interview with Daniela Pisoiu „Politischer Islam: Ein Begriff spaltet die Wissenschaft“
- **Radio Free Europe, Radio Most**, 24.1.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic “Šta je novo u američkoj inicijativi o BiH?”
- **Erkläre mir die Welt #148**, 26.1.2021, Podcast with Vedran Dzihic „Erklär mir den Kosovo“
- **DORFTV**, Der Stachel im Fleisch LXXXIII, 27.1.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic „Verschwörungswahn und gesellschaftliche Spaltung – wie wirkt der Trumpismus weiter?“

February

- **Profil**, 14.2.2021, Article by Faruk Ajeti „China und Serbien: Kleine Fläschchen erhalten die Freundschaft“
- **Radio Free Europe**, 14.2.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic “Kosovo's Voters Make Fresh Attempt At 'New Era' In Balkan 'Clash Of Generations'”
- **Der Standard**, 19.2.2021, Edition Zukunft Podcast by Clemens Binder "Smart Borders": Totalüberwachung an Grenzen für gefühlte Sicherheit?”
- **Tagesspiegel**, 20.2.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic „Peking und Moskau nutzen die schleppende EU-Impfkampagne aus“
- **Neue Züricher Zeitung**, 21.2.2021, Commentary by Faruk Ajeti „Menschenrechte nach Pekinger Art – wie China mit seinem «alternativen Weg» der halben Welt auf der Nase herumtanzt“

March

- **TV Channel N1** 4.3.2021, Interview by Vedran Dzihic „Situation in Bosnien-Herzegowina“
- **Kurier**, 6.3.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic „Der bosnische Weg: Wie die Malediven des Balkans mit Corona umgehen“
- **Arbeit & Wirtschaft**, 16.3. 2021, Interview with Christian Haddad für Reportage, “Auf der Suche nach dem fehlenden Impfstoff“
- **Der Standard**, 22.3.2021, Commentary by Vedran Dzihic und Paul Schmidt „Der Westbalkan braucht eine neue Chance. Ein Weckruf für Europa!“
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- **Die Furche**, 31.3.2021, Interview with Christian Haddad. „Impfpolitik und Corona: Lückenhafte Priorisierung“

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- **Kosmo**, 2.4.2021, Article by Vedran Dzihic „Was ist von Jugoslawien geblieben“
- **The Economist**, 3.4.2021, Article by Vedran Dzihic „Serbia is outpacing nearly every country in the EU at vaccination“
- **Wiener Zeitung**, 4.4.2021, Interview with Cengiz Günay „Flüchtlingsdeal schlägt Menschenrechte“
- **Kurier**, 6.4.2021, Commentary by Faruk Ajekt „Was der Balkan bezüglich China vom Baltikum lernen kann“
- **ORF III**, 6.4.2021, Live-Interview with Cengiz Günay „EU – Türkei Gipfel“
- **BBC in Serbian**, 15.4.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic „Evropska unija, Freedom house: Da li izveštaji EU i SAD o stanju u Srbiji zaista mogu nešto da promene“ (EU, Freedom House: Können die Berichte der EU und der USA über die Lage in Serbien tatsächlich etwas verändern?)
- **LSE Blog**, 25.4.2021, Blogpost by Vedran Dzihic „Vaccine diplomacy and enlargement fatigue: Why the EU must rethink its approach to the Western Balkans“
- **Balkan Insight**, 27.4.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic „Small is Beautiful: Citizens' Movements Are Bringing Democratic Change to Balkans“
- **Die Presse**, 29.4.2021, Gastkommentar by Clemens Binder „An den US-Grenzen zum Südwesten nichts Neues?“ (mit Judith Kohlenberger)
- **Die Furche**, April 2021, Article by Vedran Dzihic „Ungleichheit in Pandemiezeiten: Die Unsichtbaren“

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- **Die Furche**, 6.5.2021, Podcast with Vedran Dzihic about „Corona als Ungleichheitsvirus | Weiter denken #13“
- **Falter Maily 513**, 10.5.2021, Article by Vedran Dzihic „Handke, schon wieder“
- **Der Standard**, 12.5.2021, Kommentar der anderen by Veronika Hofinger und Daniela Pissou „Zu viel Symbolpolitik im Anti-Terror-Gesetz“
- **Kurier**, 18.5.2021, Cengiz Günay „Warum der türkische Präsident Erdoğan Österreich verflucht“
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- **Slobodna Bosna**, 31.5.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic "Imenovanje Christiana Schmidta važna je poruka Rusiji da Zapad ne odustaje od Bosne i Hercegovine"

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- **Der Standard**, 10.6. 2021, Commentary by Vedran Dzihic „Nach Mladić-Urteil: Die Regisseure des Revisionismus“
- **Al Jazeera**, 15.6. 2021, Live Interview with Vedran Dzihic "Kontekst: Američke sankcije za balkanske političare"
- **Falter**, 17.6.2021, Op-ed by Vedran Dzihic „Ich sehe die Welt mit Aidas Augen: Die universelle Botschaft des Films „Quo Vadis, Aida““
- **Die Tagespost**, 24.6.2021, Article by Faruk Ajeti „Der Balkan ist eine geopolitische Bühne“
- **Die Presse**, 27.6.2021, Interview, with Vedran Dzihic „Schon lange keine Feinde mehr“

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- **Deutschlandfunk**, „Europa heute“, 13.7.2021, Interview with Thomas Eder „Pekings Seidenstraße in Osteuropa“
- **Die Presse**, Juli 2021, Article by Vedran Dzihic „Gefährliche Fantasien auf dem Westbalkan“
- **Radio Free Europe**, 4.7.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic „Most: Da li je Plenković talac Čovićeve politike?“
- **Deutschlandfunk**, 6.7.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic „Merkels Erbe auf dem Balkan“
- **BBC in Serbian**, 9.7.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic „Balkan i diplomatija: Šta je zbližilo Srbiju i Mađarska“
- **Profil**, 15.7.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic „3 Fragen zum Völkermord von Srebrenica“
- **TV Channel N1**, 28.7.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic „za N1: Dolazi vrijeme promjena, očekujem sankcije za političare“

August

- **Wissenschaft und Politik**, Renner Institut, 30.8.2021, Vedran Dzihic in talk with Murten Yilmaz „Transnationalität wertschätzen statt Migrant:innen abwerten“

September

- **TV Channel N1**, 8.9.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic „: Christian Schmidt i internacionalna zajednica u BiH“

- **TschuschenAquarium**, 21.9.2021, Podcast with Vedran Dzihic „Wiener Typen“
- **NOMAD**, 24.9.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic „Ko odlučuje o budućnosti BiH?“
- **Ö1 Radio**, 29.9.2021, Interview with Cengiz Günay „Ist Präsident Erdogan international isoliert?“

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- **Falter**, 13.10.2021, Commentary by Vedran Dzihic „Pushbacks: Wie die EU an den Grenzen ihr Gesicht verliert“
- **Portal Novosti Croatia**, 14.10.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic „Pad WunderKurza“
- **Der Standard**, 21.10.2021, Commentary by Vedran Dzihic „Streit in der Union: Das Spiel mit der Demokratie“

November

- **Puls 4**, 3.11.2021, Round table with Daniela Pisoiu „Jahrestag des Terrors – schnelles Vergessen oder aus Fehlern lernen?“
- **Kurier**, 4.11.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic „In Bosnien werden schon wieder die Messer gewetzt, der streitsüchtige Serben-Führer Milorad Dodik sorgt für Unruhe. Auch Russland mischt dabei kräftig mit“
- **Ö1, Europa-Journal**, 5.11.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic „Bosnien-Herzegowina: Welche Zukunft hat der Vielvölkerstaat?“
- **ORFIII**, 8.11.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic „Die Lage in Bosnien und Herzegowina“
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- **HRT** (Croatian Broadcast) 25.11.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic „Wunderkind u političkoj močvari: koja je pozadina Kurzova uspona i pada?“
- **Kurier**, 26.11.2021, Article by Vedran Dzihic „Migranten und Flüchtlinge in Wien: Von der Politik ausgegrenzt?“
- **Kurier**, 29.11.2021, Article about the presentation to the study „Transnationales politisches Engagement der serbischen und türkischen Diaspora und die Bedeutung für „politische Integration“ in Wien“

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- **Wiener Zeitung**, 1.12.2021, Article by Cengiz Günay, „Lira-Verfall reißt türkische Politik mit“
- **NOVA.RS**, 6.12.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic „Užasne slike iz Srbije obilaze svet, režim je u strahu“

- **Serbian Weekly VREME**, 15.12.2021, Interview with Vedran Dzihic „Bosna je u smrtonosnom zagrljaju etnopolitike“
- **Wiener Zeitung**, 22.12.2021, Commentary by Vedran Dzihic „Wider den autoritären Zeitgeist“

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