

DIAS-Kommentar

Nr. 97 • September 2006

Dustin Dehéz

Running out of Options – Reassessing Western Strategic Opportunities in Somalia

www.dias-online.org

Düsseldorfer Institut für Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik e.V.
c/o Juristische Fakultät der Heinrich-Heine-Universität
Universitätsstr. 1 D-40225 Düsseldorf

Herausgeber
Düsseldorfer Institut für Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik e.V.
c/o Juristische Fakultät der Heinrich-Heine-Universität
Universitätsstraße 1 D-40225 Düsseldorf

www.dias-online.org

© 2010, Düsseldorfer Institut für Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik (DIAS)

ISBN:

Running out of Options – Reassessing Western Strategic Opportunities in Somalia

In June 2006 Islamists belonging to the Islamic Courts Union of Sheikh Sahrif Sheikh Ahmed and Hassan Dahir Aweys seized control of Mogadishu and since expanded their control to areas adjacent to the former capital. In late September 2006 Islamists also took control of Kismayo further south and now control nearly entire southern Somalia. The Islamists stunning victory over an alliance of U.S. backed warlords has altered the political situation in Somalia nearly entirely. Three different parties now dominate the political landscape of Somalia and the international community has so far backed the weakest: the Transitional Federal Government (T.F.G.) of Abdullahi Yusuf, formed during a peace conference in Nairobi, Kenya from 2002 to 2004 under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The T.F.G. exerts virtually no control over any part of Somalia, apart from Baidoa, its temporary seat. Abdullahi Yusuf is the former leader of Puntland, a semi-autonomous state in the Northeast of the country. The other two power centres being the de facto independent and former British protectorate of Somaliland in the Northwest of the country and the Islamists of the Islamic Courts Union. The Islamists have only recently entered the political stage as a dominant political force but their appearance shattered the Somali political landscape. They have gained control of entire Mogadishu, something no warlord managed in the past fifteen years, reopened the airport and the port-facilities of the former capital and are exerting some sort of government. As some of the defeated warlords belonged to the T.F.G., the Islamists victory also crushed hopes that the Transitional Government could extend its authority to Mogadishu. With a crippled peace process and Islamism gaining momentum, the West should seriously reconsider its policy options in Somalia.

Foreign Peacekeepers to Somalia – Getting it Wrong

Since the Transitional Federal Government was formed in Nairobi and Eldoret, Kenya, the Kenyan government was pressing for its return to Somalia. In July 2005 the T.F.G. finally gave in to the mounting pressure and relocated to Somalia; it first took seat in Jowhar and later moved to Baidoa as the security situation in Mogadishu was considered being too volatile for an immediate return to the capital. Abdullahi Yusuf demanded that a 20.000 peacekeeping force should be deployed to Somalia alongside his cabinet, in order to strengthen his government, a move that not added to the legitimacy of his cabinet among ordinary Somalis. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) decided to dispatch a peacekeeping force to Somalia but although Uganda and Ethiopia declared their willingness to deploy the initial battalions no troops were ever deployed. Regional governments were very well aware that their troops would meet a hostile environment on the one hand, and questioned the need for a peacekeeping force on the other hand, as the T.F.G. was made up entirely of warlords, possessing enough weapons to guarantee safety when all members of the T.F.G. would live up to their commitments.

However, when the T.F.G. came under increasing military pressure from the Islamic Courts, IGAD repeated its willingness to deploy a peacekeeping force and for the first time defined conditions for the deployment. The most important one was the call for a power-sharing agreement between the Courts and the T.F.G., the anticipated outcome of talks held between the two parties in Khartoum under the auspices of the Arab League. However, a power-sharing agreement cannot be expected before October, when the parties convene for a third round of talks and a subsequent deployment of IGAD-troops is unlikely to take place before the end of this year. As Islamic militias are getting stronger with virtually every day, now controlling entire southern Somalia, foreign fighters already pouring into the country – fifty

Pakistani fighters reportedly left Pakistan for Somalia a couple of weeks ago to fight alongside the courts – and an unsuccessful assassination attempt on Abdullahi Yusuf on September 18 in Baidoa despite the unofficial presence of Ethiopian troops, it looks rather unlikely that the T.F.G. will manage to stay intact until the end of 2006.

The decision to send in peacekeepers comes not only at a time the collapse of the T.F.G. is already inevitable, it is also subject of ongoing friction within the regional body IGAD. Although the organisation decided to actually deploy peacekeeping forces in late August, an emergency meeting of the IGAD heads of states held on September 5 failed, as Djibouti and Eritrea did not attend and Uganda and Sudan sent only their foreign ministers. While the African countries within IGAD – Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia – are pressing for a peace mission, the Muslim members – Djibouti and Sudan – remain deeply sceptical about such a mission. Only the government of Eritrea rejects a peacekeeping mission totally, as it is backing the Islamists in Mogadishu to build a counterweight to Ethiopian influence with which it fought a bloody border war between 1998 and 2000, a conflict that still waits to be resolved. On September 6 the diplomatic impasse within the organisation reached an especially odd climax when Djibouti president Ismail Omar Guelleh met with Iranian president Mahmoud Ahmadi-nejad, both warning that foreign interference in Somalia would have a destabilising influence, in what basically means that Iran wants its support for the Islamic Courts to go unchallenged; a message further directed against Ethiopia.

Somaliland – Cornerstone of a Western Strategy

Although the United States and her allies have established a maritime mission based in Djibouti to curtail the influence of the radical Islamists in Mogadishu and prevent potential spillovers, the history of western strategies for Somalia since state collapse in 1991, beginning with the disastrous United Nations intervention in the early 1990s, is a history of failure. Although the international community gave full support to the IGAD peace process and the United States backed secular warlords in their fight against the Islamists earlier this year, the peace process is facing collapse and anti-Americanism is reaching new heights in Mogadishu. In late August, the so called Contact Group, composed of the US, the UK, Italy, Sweden, Norway, and Tanzania adjusted its policy to the new situation by withdrawing full international recognition from the T.F.G. Although the need for a new strategy is quite obvious by now, so far no coherent policy framework has been put forward by any international stakeholder.

A couple of important steps can nevertheless easily be envisaged. The first and most important precondition for the success of any peace process in Somalia is the international recognition of the break-away republic of Somaliland in the northwest of the country. Somaliland declared its independence in May 1991 following the breakdown of Somali central order. It has since managed an impressive transition to democracy, reaching a climax with parliamentary elections in September 2005 that were considered being free and fair. Its consolidation of statehood, without any significant foreign assistance as should be noted, is since complete. Short of international recognition western governments, especially the United Kingdom and the United States have encouraged the government to continue its efforts, although fifteen years after independence was declared essentially no viable alternatives to recognition are left. Furthermore, Somaliland, as an Islamic country with a functioning democracy could be exactly the example western governments are looking for, in order to show that democracy and Islam are not necessarily contradicting concepts. In an effort to foster its international recognition the government of Hargeysa has applied for membership at the African Union (A.U.). At the 2006 African Union summit in Banjul, The Gambia, the issue of Somaliland was not officially on the agenda. Nonetheless, Kenya, Rwanda, and Zambia initiated a discussion between regional leaders on the sidelines of the conference, all coming out in favour of recognition. Western governments should now urge the A.U. to offer membership to the country as should

IGAD. Moreover some governments especially committed to regional security should be urged to grant recognition even if the A.U. does not offer membership in the near future. Western governments could then follow suit. By recognising the indigenous efforts western governments would send a strong signal into the Muslim communities and it would furthermore be an important step in containing the influence of radical Islamists.

A second cornerstone of a new strategy could be the adjustment of the rules of engagement of the international maritime mission at the Horn of Africa to allow it for an effective interception of weapons transfers to Somalia via Yemen. The 1992 United Nations arms embargo on Somalia has been a mirage ever since, regional players have supplied various factions with weapons, Ethiopia and Eritrea have even fought a proxy war in Somalia during their border war between 1998 and 2000. An adjustment of the maritime mission would increase the costs for continued low intensity warfare in Somalia and in doing so could also increase the costs for the spoiling of peace-processes initiated by international actors.

These steps would not lead to an end of conflict in Somalia, but they would certainly be a step forward. The rise of the Islamists in Somalia is a wake-up call for all in the western political establishments who have neglected the war-torn country for so long. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the Islamists mild rhetoric has so far been mere window dressing and that the present situation in Somalia has the potential of destabilising the whole region. There is, nonetheless, a chance to enhance regional security by containing the Islamists, recognising Somaliland and intercepting the arms influx. It is perhaps the last chance to avoid an African Taleban regime.

DIAS-Kommentare

- 1 Alexander Alvaro
Der globalisierte Terror 29. April 2003
- 2 Michaela Hertkorn
Why do German-US Relations matter to the Transatlantic Relationship 17. Juni 2003
- 3 Henricke Paepcke
Die Rolle der UNO im Nachkriegs-Irak 17. Juni 2003
- 4 Panagiota Bogris
Von Demokratie und Bildung im Irak nach Saddam Hussein 18. Juli 2003
- 5 Ulf Gartzke
Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft: Eine Partnerschaft ohne Alternative 19. Juli 2003
- 6 Lars Mammen
Herausforderung für den Rechtsstaat – Gerichtsprozesse gegen den Terroristen 11. September 2003
- 7 Ulf Gartzke
Von der Wirtschaft lernen heißt voran zu kommen 21. September 2003
- 8 Daniel J. Klocke
Das Deutsche Völkerstrafgesetzbuch – Chance oder Farce 21. September 2003
- 9 Elizabeth G. Book
US Guidelines a Barrier to German-American Armaments Cooperation 10. Oktober 2003
- 10 Dr. Bastian Giegerich
Mugged by Reality? German Defense in Light of the 2003 Policy Guidelines 12. Oktober 2003
- 11 Barthélémy Courtment
Understanding the deep origins of the transatlantic rift 22. Oktober 2003
- 12 Rolf Schwarz
Old Wine, New Bottle: The Arab Middle East after September 11th 09. November 2003
- 13 Ulf Gartzke
Irrelevant or Indispensable? – The United Nations after the Iraq War 15. November 2003
- 14 Daniel J. Klocke
Das Ende der Straflosigkeit von Völkerrechtsverbrechern? 15. November 2003
- 15 Panagiota Bogris
Erziehung im Irak – Ein Gewinn von Bedeutung 21. November 2003
- 16 Jessica Duda
Why the US counter – terrorism and reconstruction policy change? 21. November 2003
- 17 Elizabeth G. Book
Creating a Transatlantic Army: Does the NATO Response Force subvert the European Union? 29. November 2003
- 18 Holger Teske
Der blinde Rechtsstaat und das dreischneidige Schwert der Terrorismusbekämpfung 29. November 2003
- 19 Niels-Jakob Küttner
Spanische Momentaufnahme: 25 Jahre Verfassung 11. Dezember 2003

20	Unbekannt Der große europäische Teppich	11. Dezember 2003
21	Unbekannt Die Reform des Sicherheitsrates der Vereinten Nationen und ihre Auswirkungen auf das System Internationaler Friedenssicherung	14. Januar 2004
22	Dimitrios Argirakos Marx reloaded – einige Gedanken zum 155. jährigen Jubiläum des kommunistischen Manifestes	08. März 2004
23	Ulf Gartzke Regime Change à la El Kaida	20. März 2004
24	R. Alexander Lorz Zur Ablehnung des Annan-Plans durch die griechischen Zyperer	27. April 2004
25	Alexander Siedschlag Europäische Entscheidungsstrukturen im Rahmen der ESVP: Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der Harmonisierung	02. Mai 2004
26	Niels-Jakob Küttner Mission stabiler Euro: Eine Reform des Stabilitäts- und Wachstumspaktes ist dringend notwendig	17. Juni 2004
27	Karim Zourgui Die innere Selbstbestimmung der Völker im Spannungsverhältnis von Souveränität und Entwicklung	02. Juli 2004
28	Dimitrios Argirakos Rückkehr zum Nationalismus und Abschied von der Globalisierung	02. Juli 2004
29	Alexander Alvaro Man zäumt ein Pferd nicht von hinten auf – Biometrische Daten in Ausweisdokumenten	14. Januar 2005
30	R. Alexander Lorz Zurück zu den "Vereinigten Staaten" von Europa	14. Januar 2005
31	Harpriye A. Juneja The Emergence of Russia as Potential Energy Superpower and Implications for U. S. Energy Security in the 21st Century	22. Januar 2005
32	Joshua Stern NATO Collective Security or Defense: The Future of NATO in Light of Expansion and 9/11	22. Januar 2005
33	Caroline Oke The New Transatlantic Agenda: Does it have a future in the 21st Century?	22. Januar 2005
34	Dustin Dehez Globalisierte Geopolitik und ihre regionale Dimension. Konsequenzen für Staat und Gesellschaft	01. Februar 2005
35	Marwan Abou-Taam Psychologie des Terrors - Gewalt als Identitätsmerkmal in der arabisch-islamischen Gesellschaft	01. Februar 2005
36	Dimitrios Argirakos Die Entente der Halbstarke, die neue Weltordnung und Deutschlands Rolle in Europa	10. Februar 2005

- | | | |
|----|--|------------------|
| 37 | Jessica Heun
Die geplante Reform der Vereinten Nationen umfasst weit mehr als die Diskussion um einen deutschen Sitz im Sicherheitsrat wiedergibt... | 17. Februar 2005 |
| 38 | Dustin Dehez
Umfassender Schutz für Truppe und Heimat? | 01. März 2005 |
| 39 | Dimitrios Argirakos
Über das Wesen der Außenpolitik | 02. Mai 2005 |
| 40 | Babak Khalatbari
Die vergessene Agenda- Umweltverschmutzung in Nah- und Mittelost | 02. Mai 2005 |
| 41 | Panagiota Bogris
Die Überwindung von Grenzen – Toleranz kann man nicht verordnen | 09. Mai 2005 |
| 42 | Jessica Heun
Quo vadis Roma? | 17. Mai 2005 |
| 43 | Patricia Stelzer
Politische Verrenkungen - Schröders Wunsch nach Neuwahlen trifft auf Weimarer Spuren im Grundgesetz | 27. Mai 2005 |
| 44 | Daniel-Philippe Lüdemann
Von der Notwendigkeit der Zusammenarbeit von Non-governmental Organisations | 02. Juni 2005 |
| 45 | Dr. Michaela Hertkorn
France saying 'Non' to the EU Constitution and Federal Elections in Germany: The likely Impact on Intra – European Dynamics and Transatlantic Relations | 03. Juni 2005 |
| 46 | Babak Khalatbari
Freihandel versus Demokratisierung: Die euromediterrane Partnerschaft wird 10 Jahre alt | 04. Juni 2005 |
| 47 | Edward Roby
A hollow economy | 13. Juni 2005 |
| 48 | Patricia Stelzer
Operation Murambatsvina - Mugabes „Abfallbeseitigung“ in Simbabwe steuert auf eine humanitäre Katastrophe hinzu | 02. Juli 2005 |
| 49 | Lars Mammen
Terroranschläge in London – Herausforderungen für die Anti-Terrorismuspolitik der internationalen Gemeinschaft und Europäischen Union | 08. Juli 2005 |
| 50 | Daniel Pahl
Die internationale Ratlosigkeit im Fall Iran | 19. Juli 2005 |
| 51 | Michaela Hertkorn
An Outlook on Transatlantic Relations – after the 'no-votes' on the EU constitution and the terror attacks in London | 22. Juli 2005 |
| 52 | Dustin Dehéz
Der Iran nach der Präsidentschaftswahl – Zuspitzung im Atomstreit? | 24. Juli 2005 |
| 53 | Edward Roby
Who 'll stop the winds? | 29. Juli 2005 |
| 54 | Patricia Stelzer
Lost in global indifference | 01. August 2005 |

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 55 | Dustin Dehéz
Der Friedensprozess im Südsudan nach dem Tod John Garangs | 04. August 2005 |
| 56 | Dr. Dimitrios Argirakos
Die diplomatische Lösung im Fall Iran | 12. August 2005 |
| 57 | Jessica Heun
Entsteht mitten in Europa eine neue Mauer? | 23. August 2005 |
| 58 | Wilko Wiesner
Terror zwischen Okzident und Orient – neue Kriege ohne Grenzen? | 31. August 2005 |
| 59 | Edward Roby
Where do Jobs come from? | 04. September 2005 |
| 60 | Lars Mammen
Remembering the 4 th Anniversary of 9-11 | 11. September 2005 |
| 61 | Ulf Gartzke
The Case for Regime Change in Berlin And Why It Should Matter to the U.S | 16. September 2005 |
| 62 | Sascha Arnautovic
Auge um Auge, Zahn um Zahn: Im Irak dreht ich die Spirale der Gewalt unaufhörlich weiter | 27. September 2005 |
| 63 | Dustin Dehéz
Ballots, Bombs and Bullets – Tehran's stirrings in Southern Iraq | 25. Oktober 2005 |
| 64 | Michaela Hertkorn
Security Challenges for Transatlantic Alliance: an Initial Assessment after German Elections | 07. November 2005 |
| 65 | R. Alexander Lorz
The Eternal Life of Eternal Peace | 07. November 2005 |
| 66 | R. Alexander Lorz
International Constraints on Constitution - Making | 08. November 2005 |
| 67 | Unbekannt
The NATO Response Force – A 2006 Deliverable? | 15. November 2005 |
| 68 | Jessica Heun
10 Jahre nach Dayton – Selbstblockade statt Entwicklung | 15. November 2005 |
| 69 | Hendrik Schulten
Wie ist die Feindlage? Umwälzungen im Bereich des Militärischen Nachrichtenswesens der Bundeswehr | 02. Dezember 2005 |
| 70 | Edward Roby
Transatlantic financial market: integration or confrontation? | 12. Dezember 2005 |
| 71 | Dustin Dehéz
Terrorism and Piracy – the Threat Underestimated at the Horn of Africa | 25. Dezember 2005 |
| 72 | Franz Halas/Cornelia Frank
Friedenskonsolidierung mit polizeilichen Mitteln? Die Polizeimission EUPOL-PROXIMA auf dem Prüfstand | 16. Januar 2006 |
| 73 | Mark Glasow
Neue strategische Überlegungen zur Rolle des Terrorismus` auf der internationalen Bühne | 07. Februar 2006 |

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 74 | Ulf Gartzke
What Canada's Prime Minister can learn from the German Chancellor | 09. Februar 2006 |
| 75 | Edward Roby
Control of oil is dollar strategy | 13. Februar 2006 |
| 76 | Dr. Lars Mammen
Erster Prozess zum 11. September 2001 in den USA – Beginn der richterlichen Aufarbeitung? | 10. März 2006 |
| 77 | Edward Roby
New asset class for cosmopolitan high rollers | 18. März 2006 |
| 78 | Daniel Pahl
Thoughts about the military balance the PRC and the USA | 18. März 2006 |
| 79 | Dustin Dehéz
Deutsche Soldaten ins Herz der Finsternis? Zur Debatte um die Entsendung deutscher Truppen in die Demokratische Republik Kongo | 18. März 2006 |
| 80 | Lars Mammen
Zum aktuellen Stand der Debatte in der Generalversammlung um eine Umfassende Konvention gegen den internationalen Terrorismus | 26. März 2006 |
| 81 | Edward Roby
Clocking the speed of capital flight | 17. April 2006 |
| 82 | Ulf Gartzke
Turkey's Dark Past and Uncertain Future | 17. April 2006 |
| 83 | Lars Mammen
Urteil im Prozess um die Anschläge vom 11. September 2001 – Lebenslange Freiheitsstrafe für Moussaoui | 04. Mai 2006 |
| 84 | Jessica Heun
See no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil... sometimes do evil | 23. Mai 2006 |
| 85 | Tiffany Wheeler
Challenges for a Transatlantic Cohesion: An Assessment | 23. Mai 2006 |
| 86 | Dustin Dehéz
Obstacles on the way to international recognition for Somaliland | 29. Mai 2006 |
| 87 | Dustin Dehéz
Islamismus und Terrorismus in Afrika – Gefahr für die transatlantischen Interessen? | 01. Juni 2006 |
| 88 | Samuel D. Hernandez
Latin America's Crucial Role as Transatlantic Player | 21. Juni 2006 |
| 89 | Sarabeth K. Trujillo
The Franco – American Alliance: The Steel Tariffs, Why the Iraq War Is Not A Deal – Breaker, & Why the Alliance Still Matters | 21. Juni 2006 |
| 90 | Matthew Omolesky
Polish – American Security Cooperation: Idealism, Geopolitics and Quid Pro Quo | 26. Juni 2006 |
| 91 | Eckhart von Wildenradt
A delicate Relationship: Explaining the Origin of Contemporary German and French Relations under U.S. Hegemony 1945 - 1954 | 26. Juni 2006 |

92	Gesine Wolf-Zimper Zuckerbrot und Peitsche - zielgerichtete Sanktionen als effektives Mittel der Terrorbekämpfung?	01. Juli 2006
93	Edward Roby The geopolitics of gasoline	10. Juli 2006
94	Michaela Hertkorn Gedanken zu einer Friedenstruppe im Südlibanon	01. August 2006
95	Edward Roby Germany's 2% boom	11. September 2006
96	Lars Mammen Die Bekämpfung des Internationalen Terrorismus fünf Jahre nach den Anschlägen vom 11. September 2001	12. September 2006
97	Dustin Dehéz Running out of Options – Reassessing Western Strategic Opportunities in Somalia	28. September 2006
98	Edward Roby Asian energy quest roils worldwide petroleum market	02. Oktober 2006
99	Christopher Radler Ägypten nach den Parlamentswahlen	11. Oktober 2006
100	Michaela Hertkorn Out-of-Area Nation – Building Stabilization: Germany as a Player within the NATO- EU Framework	16. November 2006
101	Raphael L'Hoest Thailändische Energiepolitik – Erneuerbare Energien: Enormes Potenzial für Deutsche Umwelttechnologie	10. Januar 2007
102	Klaus Bender The Mystery of the Supernotes	11. Januar 2007
103	Dustin Dehéz Jahrhundert der Ölkriege?	11. Januar 2007
104	Edward Roby A Nutcracker for Europe's energy fantasies	14. Januar 2007
105	C. Eduardo Vargas Toro Turkey' s Prospects of Accession to the European Union	25. Januar 2007
106	Unbekannt Davos revives Doha: Liberalized world trade trumps bilateral talk	30. Januar 2007
107	Edward Roby Healthy market correction or prelude to a perfect storm?	19. März 2007
108	Edward Roby Upswing from nowhere	25. Mai 2007
109	Daniel Pahl Restraint in interstate – violence	29. Juni 2007
110	Michaela Hertkorn Deutsche Europapolitik im Zeichen des Wandels: Die Deutsche EU-Ratspräsidentschaft aus der Transatlantischen Perspektive	02. Juli 2007

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------|
| 111 | Tatsiana Lintouskaya
Die politische Ausgangslage in der Ukraine vor der Wahl | 10. August 2007 |
| 112 | Edward Roby
Western credit crunch tests irreversibility of globalization | 10. August 2007 |
| 113 | Holger Teske
Freiheit, Gleichheit, Brüderlichkeit: Der Niedergang der fünften Republik? | 31. August 2007 |
| 114 | Edward Roby
Euro shares reserve burden of wilting dollar | 22. Oktober 2007 |
| 115 | Peter Lundin
The Current Status of the Transatlantic Relationship – 4 Points of Consideration | 07. November 2007 |
| 116 | Michaela Hertkorn
Challenge of Successful Post – War Stabilization: More Questions than Answers for the NATO-EU Framework | 01. Dezember 2007 |
| 117 | Dimitrios Argirakos
Merkels Außenpolitik ist gefährlich | 07. Dezember 2007 |
| 118 | Edward Roby
Crisis tests paradigm of global capital – a European perspective | 07. Dezember 2007 |
| 119 | Dr. Christian Wipperfurth
Afghanistan – Ansatzpunkt für eine Zusammenarbeit Russlands mit dem Westen | 05. Januar 2008 |
| 120 | Dustin Dehéz
Somalia – Krieg an der zweiten Front? | 06. Februar 2008 |
| 121 | Edward Roby
Can Europe help repair the broken bubble? | 10. Februar 2008 |
| 122 | Dr. Christian Wipperfurth
Bevölkerungsentwicklung in langer Schicht: Mittel und langfristige Konsequenzen | 18. März 2008 |
| 123 | Philipp Schweers
Jemen vor dem Kollaps? | 18. März 2008 |
| 124 | Philipp Schweers
Pakistan – Eine „neue Ära wahrer Politik“ nach der Wahl? | 01. April 2008 |
| 125 | Christian Rieck
Zur Zukunft des Völkerrechts nach dem 11.September – Implikationen der Irakintervention | 02. April 2008 |
| 126 | Christian Rieck
Iran and Venezuela: A nuclear "Rogue Axis" ? | 02. April 2008 |
| 127 | Philipp Schweers
Towards a " New Middle East" ? | 09. April 2008 |
| 128 | Christian Rieck
Ein Versuch über die Freiheit - Nur die Freiheit von heute ist die Sicherheit von morgen | 02. Mai 2008 |
| 129 | Christopher Radler
Islamischer Fundamentalismus und Geopolitik – vom europäischen Kolonialismus bis zum Globalen Dschihad | 06. Mai 2008 |

130	Ulrich Petersohn Möglichkeiten zur Regulierung von Privaten Sicherheitsunternehmen (PSF)	09. Mai 2008
131	Edward Roby Food joins energy in speculative global price spiral	09. Mai 2008
132	Edward Roby Central Banks declare war on resurgent inflation	12. Juni 2008
133	Daniel Werdung Airbus vs. Boeing: Neue Tankerflugzeuge für die US - Luftwaffe	12. Juni 2008
134	Christian Rieck Bemerkung zum europäischen Traum	13. Juni 2008
135	Philipp Schweers Zukunftsbranche Piraterie?	13. Juni 2008
136	Philipp Schweers Yemen: Renewed Houthi - Conflict	19. Juni 2008
137	Philipp Schweers Iran: Zwischen Dialogbereitschaft, äußeren Konflikten und persischem Nationalismus	20. Juni 2008
138	Dustin Dehéz Der Ras Doumeira–Konflikt – ist ein Krieg zwischen Eritrea und Djibouti unausweichlich?	09. Juli 2008
139	Philipp Schweers A new security paradigm for the Persian Gulf	09. Juli 2008
140	Edward Roby Mission Impossible: Quell "stagflation" with monetary policy	27. August 2008
141	Edward Roby Wallstreet on welfare, dollar on Skid Row	25. September 2008
142	Burkhard Theile Bankenkrise und Wissensgesellschaft	21. November 2008
143	Christopher Radler Die Anschläge von Mumbai als Machwerk al- Qa'idás?	30. Dezember 2008
144	Edward Roby Credit crisis starts to level global trade imbalances	14. Januar 2009
145	Daniel Pahl Barack H. Obama – Der amerikanische Präsident	20. Januar 2009
146	Christopher Radler Der Einfluss des Internets auf islamistische Gewaltdiskurse	29. Januar 2009
147	Christian Rieck The Legacy of the Nation – State in East Asia	29. März 2009
148	Edward Roby A recovery on credit	04. September 2009
149	Christopher Radler Anmerkungen zur Medienoffensive Al Qa'idás	28. Oktober 2009

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------|
| 150 | Rana Deep Islam
Zehn Jahre nach Helsinki – Die türkisch-europäischen Beziehungen in der Sackgasse | 13. Dezember 2009 |
| 151 | Edward Roby
Devil gas takes blame for death and taxes | 16. Dezember 2009 |
| 152 | Vinzenz Himmighofen
Ägyptens Grenzpolitik – Ein Balanceakt | 15. Januar 2010 |

DIAS ANALYSEN stehen unter <http://www.dias-online.org/31.0.html> zum Download zur Verfügung.

Düsseldorfer Institut für Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik

2003 an der Heinrich-Heine Universität in Düsseldorf gegründet, versteht sich das DIAS als unabhängige, interdisziplinäre und wissenschaftliche Denkfabrik, die strategische Politikberatung für Kunden aus dem öffentlichen und dem privatwirtschaftlichen Sektor anbietet und als Plattform den Dialog und den Ideenaustausch zwischen Nachwuchskräften aus Politik, Wirtschaft, Wissenschaft und Gesellschaft ermöglicht bzw. moderiert. Das Institut organisiert zu diesem Zweck jährlich die Düsseldorfer Rede sowie weitere Veranstaltungen mit Vertretern verschiedener Anspruchsgruppen und stellt seine Arbeit der breiten Öffentlichkeit im Rahmen verschiedener Publikationsserien zur Verfügung.

© Copyright 2009, Düsseldorfer Institut für Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik,
Universitätsstraße 1 Geb. 24.91, D-40225 Düsseldorf, www.dias-online.org