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# Peace and Security Politics after Afghanistan

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# Looking back on major steps since World War II

- **1948:** In response to World War II, the UN Charter establishes universal human rights as well as the principle of collective security.
- **1975:** The CSCE adopts the Helsinki Final Act in 1975 with ten guiding principles.
- **1990:** After the end of the Cold War, politics calls for the redemption of the peace dividend.
- **1992:** Yugoslav Wars are leading to/ resulting from the breakup of the Yugoslav federation.
- **1994:** UNDP presents «New Dimensions of Human Security», thus establishing the concept of a people centered security in terms of «freedom from fear / freedom from want».
- **1999:** The eastward expansion of NATO (from 1999) and the EU (from 2004) secured the West's victory over the Warsaw Pact.
- **2001:** Following the attacks of 9/11 and the «war on terror» the peace movement loses the discourse on collective security and disarmament.
- **2008/14:** Russia is instigating conflicts and questioning the freedom of countries to join international (security) treaties, while insisting in a new security architecture for Eurasia.

## Starting points: Experiences of recent years

- **Afghanistan:** «Nation building» dop down, according to a western logic and with military coercion, has not proven to be successful. Thus, and in retrospect, the USA justifies the deployment in Afghanistan exclusively as a war addressing the terror of Al-Qaeda.
- **EU Integration:** The strategy of «standards before status» did not achieve satisfactory results over the past 30 years. Democracy, the rule of law, human rights as OSCE principles have not been fully and sustainably implemented in Eastern Europe.
- **NATO:** The NATO enlargement created instability for «countries in between».
- **Sanctions** of individual states, increasingly hinder humanitarian actions.

- What does this means for Switzerland's peace and security policies?

# My compass

- **Enlightenment:** I will not go back behind the principles of enlightenment and emancipation. And I won't accept positions that do so.
- **UN Charter:** The Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as the concept of collective security remain universally relevant.
- **Never again:** Facing atrocities against human beings, I will prioritize «never again Auschwitz» over pacifism.
- **OSCE principles:** The ten principles of the 1975 CSCE Final Act in Helsinki remain valid.
- **SDG:** The 17 SDGs of the UN are the framework for our concrete work until 2030.

## OSCE Principles

- I. Sovereign equality, respect for sovereignty
- II. Abstention from the threat or use of force
- III. Inviolability of borders
- IV. Territorial integrity of states
- V. Peaceful settlement of disputes
- VI. Non-interference in internal affairs
- VII. Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms
- VIII. Equal rights and the right of self-determination of peoples
- IX. Cooperation between States
- X. Fulfilment of obligations under international law in good faith

# Withdrawal is irresponsible



- **Internationally:** My responsibility does not stop at the borders of Switzerland. Peace and security can only be thought of and found on an international level.
- **Humanitarian responsibility:** We share a humanitarian responsibility towards people in need – however they are, wherever they live.
- **Human rights:** Children, women and men have a right to security, integrity, food, education and the freedom of opinion and speech.
- **Human security** and our support for individuals to towards freedom from fear and freedom from want addresses universal human rights – independent from state rulers.

# Peace and security policies in Switzerland

- **Discourse:** It is important to strengthen the public discourse on peace and security in Switzerland.
- **Do no harm:** The political debate launched by the KVI initiative addressing the global responsibility of companies based in Switzerland must continue. Switzerland is a hub for global commodity trading.
- **Disarmament:** Redistributing military to civilian peace and security investments must remain sustainable.
- **Environmental security:** Mitigating climate change and environmental deterioration are preconditions for human security and development.

- **Starting points**
  - KOFF-roundtable
  - Schweizerischer Friedensrat
  - Public Eye
  - Development co-operation
  - Ecclesiastical organisations
  - Climate activists
  - Research on peace and security

# Peace and security policies of Switzerland

- **Humanitarian aid** is basic. Switzerland shall remain active where others are withdrawing for geopolitical reasons.
- **Human security** focuses on the protection of individuals and their human dignity. Switzerland should strengthen its contributions wherever we can.
- **Development** and equal opportunities are the most important measures for conflict prevention on the long run. Research shows how they can be successful.
- **Collective security** means a paradigm shift from a military to a police logic under the lead of the UN. Switzerland's envisaged seat on the UN Security Council must be used to strengthen collective security.



Security Council  
United Nations

## And by the way....

- **Air Force:** Switzerland does need an air force for defensive air police services and their trainings.
- **What do we need?** Air police services can effectively be offered by simple, robust combat aircrafts.
- **What do we not need?** Switzerland does not need air/ground attack capabilities or stealth functions.
- **Politics:** When it comes to fighter aircrafts, the choice of the provider is eminently political. Switzerland's referendum on the budgetary framework addressed the most apolitical part of the whole procurement project.

### ■ **Air force resources**

- FA 18 Hornet
- F5F Tiger II (to be replaced)
- Pilatus PC 24 / 21 / 12
- Pilatus PC 9 / PC 7 / PC 6
- Twin Otter
- Super King Air
- Super Puma / FLIR
- Eurocopter EC635
- Cougar Helicopter
- Centaur OPA
- Drons KZD 85
- Falcon 900EX
- Citation Excel
- Challenger CL-604

# Impressum

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