



ISGA Conference
The Hague
9-10 Nov. 2016



**Universiteit
Leiden**
The Netherlands

Institute of Security and Global Affairs Conference
Who determines the security (research) agenda?

ISGA Site Visit

On 9th November 2016, a few hours before the official opening of the ISGA Conference, participants interested in national security, counterterrorism, crisismanagement and cyber security issues were invited for an exclusive site visit to the National Coordinator for Security and Counterterrorism (NCTV) and the National Cyber Security Centre of the Ministry of Security and Justice in The Hague.

The National Coordinator for Security and Counterterrorism protects the Netherlands from threats that could disrupt Dutch society. Together with the partners within the government, the research community and the private sector, the NCTV ensures that the Netherlands' critical infrastructure is safe and remains that way.

The National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) is the central information hub and centre of expertise for cyber security in the Netherlands. NCSC's mission is to contribute to the enhancement of the resilience of Dutch society in the digital domain, and thus to create a secure, open and stable information society. On an international level, the NCSC is the Dutch point of

contact in the field of ICT threats and cyber security incidents. The NCSC is also a key figure in the operational coordination at a major ICT crisis and the Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) for the Dutch central government.

Barend Sluijter, senior advisor cyber security of the NCSC, and Hans van Miert, strategic analyst counterterrorism of the NCTV, discussed several topics related to the mission and vision of the NCTV and the NCSC during this information visit. Sluijter for instance stressed the importance of cooperation within the cyber security domain: "One of our future ambitions is to bring technical and crisis disciplines together". Van Miert highlighted the importance of reintegration and rehabilitation procedures related to a terrorism threat: "Sanctions cannot mitigate a long term threat: rehabilitation must be the aim". Please visit www.english.nctv.nl for more information on the NCTV and www.ncsc.nl/english for information on the NCSC.

Summary of the ISGA Site Visit to the National Coordinator for Security and Counterterrorism (NCTV) and the National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) in The Hague, The Netherlands.





Keynote Speech Deputy Mayor of The Hague Ingrid van Engelshoven

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I don't know if you realized it when you came here, but the Institute of Security and Global Affairs has chosen an historic and entirely fitting date for its official opening. I don't know whether this decision was deliberate or whether it was arrived at more on the basis of the schedules of the speakers and other guests!

But it was on this day 98 years ago Germany was declared a republic (twice even), Kaiser Wilhelm II was deposed and then fled to the Netherlands, where Jelle Troelstra was also trying to incite revolution. A fiasco which ended with a huge demonstration in favor of the House of Orange right here on the Malieveld. Despite the peace settlement Germany continued to be unsettled, weighed down by the burden of reparations, hyperinflation and followed by the crisis of 1929. Large parts of the population were against the new constitutional structure right from the start. We all know the course that history took and its world shattering consequences in the end.

Although the events of 9 November 1989 were considerably more propitious, not least because that same date had been further laden by the events of Kristallnacht in 1938. Further to a somewhat improvised statement made at the end of a press conference in East Berlin, that same evening the symbol of the Cold War - the Berlin Wall - fell. We entered a new era, and for a while there was even a sense of euphoria. Of course, the re-unification of Germany and the end of the East-West confrontation brought much that is good, such as the completion of European unification and a renaissance in international cooperation in the field of security.

Something we soon noticed here in The Hague where the number of international organisations in our city has grown enormously.

But it was not long before new security problems raised their head, some with dramatic consequences: the ICTY still reminds of this daily. Since the start of this century the situation on the world stage has not become any better. Something we have also seen here in this city, and in almost every other city. Globalization and the internet have brought problems elsewhere to our doorstep.

And that is why I am so pleased that we now have this new Institute of Security and Global Affairs. Because it will help to build a bridge between the world stage and the local community. Like The Hague Institute for Global Justice, it is, first and foremost, a think-and-do tank. With short lines of communication into the field. And something which is new and is only to be lauded is that this institute is here for everyone: for the government minister and the local police officer. Offering knowledge, guidance and context. Something that is needed more than ever before. Particularly as we see the rule of law under threat from all sides.

In cyber space, for example. The internet, which has evolved to become the backbone of our economies and our society, has already been discovered as a potential battle ground. Only if the internet remains free, open and accessible to all, can it serve as the engine of democracy and freedom, for innovation, social development and economic growth. But the internet must also be safe and secure, of course.

At the same time that security must not be at the expense of individual freedom and privacy, or in any event, that we be asked to give up as little as possible. Orwellian interventions will rob the internet of the dynamic which has made it such a powerful medium.

And that is why it is so good that The Hague is becoming the Cyber Security Capital of Europe. And together with its international partners, is working to create a secure and open cyber domain, one in which the opportunities offered by this digital environment can be fully utilized, and threats countered, while fundamental rights and values are protected. There is already a great deal of expertise available here, to a large extent concentrated in The Hague Security Delta. The Institute of Security and Global Affairs, however, could also provide an important addition. In this context I am thinking of research questions such as: how can cyber security issues be managed? Who decides what measures are necessary, for which issues and why?

I mentioned the bridge which this institute intends building between the world stage and local communities. This aspect is particularly interesting in the area of counter terrorism. Because here there may be information sources all over the world on the one hand, while vital information can be gathered at community level, specifically from local residents, on the other. It was decided right from the start of the Netherlands' anti-radicalisation policy that the municipalities should have an important role to play.

Municipalities operate at the grass roots of society. They know what is going on, they know and are also known and recognized. The information provided by community police officers, welfare workers, teachers and key figures provide a useful addition to the intelligence collected by the police and security services. While, they too - the community police officers, welfare workers and teachers - need information and guidance. And the Institute of Security and Global Affairs can play an important part there.

Another topical question is how we can best protect ourselves from the consequences of the military defeat of IS. As it is becoming increasingly likely that IS will be wiped off the face of the map, so to speak, now is the time to ask ourselves what we are going to do with the people returning from the war zone. They will be quite different from those we have seen returning thus far. People with more experience of war, worse traumas and possibly more willing to continue the battle in Europe. This is the time to ask ourselves: are we adequately prepared to be able to deal with an influx of returning fighters? This is another area where I see a role for this new institute.

But to get back to today, 9 November. The tears of joy at regaining freedom 27 years ago, have long dried. And long gone too is the thankfulness that our continent is no longer divided by concrete, barbed wire and mines. Indeed, nationalism is on the rise as people are building new walls everywhere, in words and deeds. There is a growing tendency to withdraw from international cooperation. While that cooperation is now so desperately needed as the world faces such enormous challenges. Including in the area of our security.

It is up to us to turn the tide. Time is slipping away. We cannot leave the world as it is, to future generations. Knowledge and guidance are essential. Knowledge and guidance which will then enable us to act. All the more so, in this age of populism and fact-free politics. The Institute of Security and Global Affairs as a source of practical knowledge has therefore arrived at just the right moment in history.





Keynote Speech

Scientific director of ISGA

Prof. dr. Edwin Bakker

The Institute of Security and Global Affairs – ISGA in Dutch, ISGA or I.S.G.A in English – let's stick to ISGA, aims to be a scientific institute engaging in interdisciplinary research and teaching within the broad international scientific field of security studies. The approach to issues of security is – and I somewhat dislike the term – glocal. That is to say that the local, national, transnational and global impact of security issues are studied and analyzed in conjunction with each other.

This teaching and research takes place in the city of The Hague, the International City of Peace, Justice and Security, the center of government, but also the third largest city in the Netherlands with many security issues and challenges of its own ranging from dealing with jihadism and managing political demonstrations in this town to increasing the awareness of cyber security among its citizens.

Given the prominent position of The Hague as the largest security cluster in Europe, there is an inspiring interaction between this academic institute and other knowledge institutions and think tanks, national and international governments, the private sector and NGOs. I am happy to see quite a few representatives of these stakeholders here today in the audience and in the various panels, ranging from our friends and colleagues from Cordaid, the Human Security Collective, The Hague Center for Strategic Studies, to representatives from the military, the police, and others that contribute to security, freedom and the democratic rule of law, both at home and abroad.

Allow me to be a bit more specific on the research part of our institute. Though we constitute one body of researchers, we are organized in the following research groups: Diplomacy and Global Affairs, Cyber security, Crisis governance, Terrorism and political violence and a research group in the making: intelligence studies.

What we have in common is an interest in – obviously – security and global affairs, but perhaps more importantly a number of research principles that I would like to share with you.

First of all, our research aims to be of the highest academic standard, contributing to the various academic discussions in the wider field of security studies and to be the place of academic debate in the various specific research areas. A good example of this was the tenth annual meeting of the Society for Terrorism Research earlier this week in this very same location where about 200 terrorism experts were present from around the world. Second, research at ISGA aims to be policy oriented, geared toward the 'practice' of security, global affairs & governance. The emphasis, among others, is on how concepts and themes central to these areas of research are conceptualized, implemented, evaluated in practice and how they relate to theoretical paradigms. A third important principle is that we do not want to compare academic discussions with other academic discussions. Of course we start our research based on a proper understanding of the body of literature, but we want to contribute to that same body of literature by focusing on primary sources.

Many of our researchers gather, analyze and use primary sources such as interviews, surveys, archives, and field work. We like to critically engage with our object of study by really knowing and understanding key actors: those that constitute a threat to society: interviewing extremists, or murderers and those that are responsible for our security: policy makers, diplomats, parliamentarians, etc. In many of our research groups this is already a defining characteristic of our research. I hope the use of primary sources in terrorism research and other forms of (political) violence sets ISGA apart from research elsewhere in this particular field.

A fourth principle is to focus on societal phenomena from an interdisciplinary perspective. One of ISGA's strengths is its focus on what is happening 'on the ground', studied from a variety of analytical perspectives and disciplines. We also like to use the term 'lenses'. We believe studying complex phenomena requires a multidisciplinary approach and finding answers to today's global affairs and security challenges often requires an interdisciplinary approach. With its multidisciplinary staff ISGA is well positioned to take on that challenge. We are a group of scholars with a wide variety of academic backgrounds: historians, lawyers, sociologist, political scientists, information technology experts, philosophers, criminologists and economic geographers, to mention just a few.

Finally, our research aims to provide a critical reflection on the various field(s) of study with ISGA. And we hope that you all help us with that reflection, helping us to answer questions such as: What should research on security, terrorism, global affairs and governance entail? What concepts and theories are currently in vogue? What are the pitfalls in security studies and global affairs, and how can ISGA and the other institutions and centers of the Faculty of Governance and Global Affairs help to move these fields forward? And, to be very concrete, what are the most relevant topics to study today and who should determine the security research agenda? Which is the theme of today's conference.

We hope to receive valuable input from all of you to answer these questions. We cannot do it alone; we have to explore, analyze, understand today's challenges with others. The findings of our common efforts to better understand today's very complex global or glocal challenges and security issues will hopefully contribute to a more nuanced debate on these issues and counter those in favor of fact free politics. Especially in the coming months, with elections coming up in our own country, I hope the academic world will speak out on relevant issues and present the outcome of their research if politicians produce myths and introduce

assumptions for which there is no proof. Many among our researchers have already done so in recent years in the domains of terrorism, radicalization, homicide, crisis management, and cyber security through interviews in the media, op-eds, the Leiden Safety and Security blog or parliamentary hearings or as expert witnesses in courts and members of advisory boards.

In modern university language this is called valorization or impact – which is of course linked to all kinds of targets. Well, we do not need targets to be convinced of the need to translate our research into products that are valuable to society. And we do not need new jargon. We simply use the good old term public debate, which in our eyes, is indeed an important way to contribute to society.

But there is an even more important way in which we aim to contribute to the society that we are part of: in Leiden/The Hague, The Netherlands, Europe, the world – through teaching and training people – research led teaching and training - of young people, great people that follow our courses, our BA minors, our MA programs and executive masters. And after finishing these courses and programs, as our alumni, they can do a lot more than we – as a relatively small team of scholars can do – and that is to use the critical academic attitude, the knowledge and analytical and practical skills we provide them with, to make better products, assessments, measures, programs, or strategies that hopefully make this world a better, safer and a more just place for all of us. It is these students that hopefully one day become your colleagues and that are perhaps Leiden University's biggest contribution to this town, country and world as the new generation that will help to tackle today's and tomorrow's global and local security challenges.

Thank you for your attention.







Panel discussion

After welcoming words to all participants and partners by professor **Edwin Bakker** (scientific director of ISGA) and **Ingrid van Engelshoven** (deputy mayor of The Hague municipality), a panel of **Marco Zannoni** (COT – Institute for Safety, Security and Crisis Management), **Hetty Burgman** (Cordaid) and **Bernard Welten** (Netherlands' national police force) reflected on the central conference theme during a panel discussion on November 9, 2016.

The panelists agreed on the need for a multidisciplinary approach of security, in which interaction between academics and practitioners takes place on a regular basis. As emphasized by Edwin Bakker, this is where ISGA fits in. ISGA aspires to be a global knowledge hub for security related issues. The ISGA2016 opening conference is a first general step toward that ambition.

Summary of the panel discussion 'What is on your security (research) agenda for the next 5 years?'



Workshops

In the workshop 'Intelligence and new partnerships in a digital era' Cees Wiebes (University of Amsterdam and NCTV), Janny Groen (De Volkskrant) and Paul Abels (NCTV) reflected on the future of secrets in intelligence and critically assessed the role of intelligence services.



Workshops

Michel van Leeuwen (National Cyber Security Centre), Dennis Broeders (Council for Government Policy), Paul Ducheine (Netherlands Defence Academy) and Gerben Klein Baltink (Dutch Internet Standards Platform) looked at the way cybersecurity is being governed in the workshop **'Agendasetting and Cybersecurity'** and questioned, among other things, the position of the Netherlands in cyber security governance, the need for international cooperation, how to deal in practice with information warfare and whether we are ready for a future cyber incident?



Workshops

Herman Schaper (Clingendael), **Erik Voeten** (Georgetown University), **Jan Wouters** (KU Leuven), **Madeleine Hosli** (ISGA Leiden University) and **Jaroslav Kantorowicz** (ISGA Leiden University) discussed decision-making rules and processes in International Organisations, particularly in view of decision-making in the UN Security Council (UNSC) and wondered among other things how the UNSC could be reformed to address security matters in the future.



Workshops

In the workshop **'Policing European Metropolises: The Politics of security in City Regions'** by **Elke Devroe** (ISGA Leiden University), **Adam Edwards** (Cardiff University) and **Bob Hoogenboom** (University Nyenrode) convergence and divergence in agendasetting between 22 European metropolises was discussed. Results show that more attention is being paid to risk assessment dispositions and less to the classical criminal law enforcement. Explanatory factors in security agendasetting are: the existing police system within the nation state, the police model, a different position of the Mayor and governmental arrangements within the city. Bob Hoogenboom added on the role of the private sector in agendasetting, and the importance of technological evolutions in policing.



"We hope that the opening of our institute will make those who woke up not so happy today, a little happier"

EDWIN BAKKER

Leiden University

WE WILL FOCUS ON PRIMARY SOURCES, SUCH AS INTERVIEWS

our researchers are all over the world! Iran, Syria, Indonesia, the Philippines, BELGIUM!

WE ARE STILL STRUGGLING WITH THE PRONUNCIATION OF OUR INSTITUTE'S NAME.

ISGA!

ISGAaaaa

I.S.G.A.

WE SHOULD BRING DIFFERENT "WORLDS" IN SECURITY RESEARCH AND POLICY TOGETHER, AND BREAK FREE FROM THIS "Silo-STRUCTURES"

FROM RESEARCH WE WILL ALSO HAVE TO COME TO SOLUTIONS & ANSWERS!

THE UN IS LIKE MOUNT OLYMPUS!

YEP!

in the UN, some countries are MORE IMPORTANT than others!

the feeling of isolation does not always relate to what is available and arranged for for people

HETTY BURGMAN

Cordaid



Universiteit Leiden
institute of security and global affairs

BERNARD WELTEN

National Police Force

Sometimes someone has to be IN CHARGE

sometimes you have to MANDATE someone to act and decide

Without having to "fight" inside

YES! WAS IT EASY TO GET ACCESS TO THE SECRET ARCHIVES?

READ THE BOOK.

What are the Pitfalls in Security studies?

AND YES! IS IT A RESEARCHER'S CALL TO LIFT THE VEIL OVER STATE SECRETS?

TRUST! (DO PRIVATE PARTNERS ONLY "GO FOR THE MONEY"?)

and what are the most relevant topics to study today?

What makes good collaboration between practical research people?



We appreciate your input!

To write down your input

NO, DON'T WORRY SIR.

THANKS FOR MY PRESENTATION

Wednesday November 9 2016

SECUREU



HYPER-INTEREST





Keynote Speech Prof. dr. David Baldwin of Princeton University

There are seven basic questions to ask about “security.” Although the answers to these questions change as situations change, the questions are the same for all situations.

1. SECURITY FOR WHOM? There is no single “right” answer to this question. One may want to focus on the security of a single individual, a country, or the whole planet.
2. SECURITY FOR WHICH VALUES? In international relations the traditional answer to this question has been security for the political independence and territorial integrity of the nation-state, but other possible answers include security for economic welfare, for a sustainable ecosphere, etc.
3. HOW MUCH SECURITY? Although some have insisted that security is not a matter of degree, one can and should conceive it as a matter of degree. There are large and small security threats, and it is important to keep them in perspective in order not to overreact.
4. SECURITY FROM WHICH THREATS? In international relations, other actors—state or non-state—have usually been regarded as the source of security threats. But some have suggested the inclusion of natural disasters—floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, etc.—as security threats. One might even add what might be called threats from “not-so-natural” disasters—e.g., damage to the atmosphere caused by humans.
5. BY WHAT MEANS? The traditional means for pursuing security in international relations has been described as the “threat, use, and control of military force.” Indeed, the field of security studies is frequently defined as the study of the threat, use,

and control of military force. This is unfortunate, since there are an infinite variety of means available for the pursuit of security.

6. AT WHAT COST? Although this question is often overlooked, it is one of the most important. The costs of security are not all measureable in monetary terms. There are also moral and political costs. This is a particular problem for liberal democracies, since threats to civil liberties can undermine the very foundation of liberal democracy. The important thing is not to maximize security, but rather to optimize security.

7. IN WHAT TIME PERIOD? Security threats can be immediate or long-term. One of the problems with climate change is that it has a rather long time horizon. Thus, even though President Obama has described climate change as a security threat, the topic never came up in the American presidential debates.

International relations scholars describe something called the “security dilemma.” This refers to the tendency of one country’s pursuit of security to be perceived as a threat by other countries. This can set off a spiral effect with everyone winding up less secure than they were before. Is the security dilemma applicable to non-state actors such as ISIS? I think so. Some things said or done in the pursuit of security from terrorists may actually increase the numbers and/or determination of terrorists. For example, treating all Muslims as potential (or actual) terrorists is likely to swell the ranks of radical jihadists.

Summary of the Keynote Speech ‘International Relations, Security, And Power’ by Prof. dr. David Baldwin of Princeton University on Thursday November 10, 2016 in The Hague.







Workshops

By taking the recently developed master's programme of ISGA 'Cyber Security' as an example, **Jan van den Berg** (Cyber Security Academy), **Joris den Bruinen** (The Hague Security Delta), **Bibi van den Berg** (ISGA Leiden University), **Valerie Frissen** (SIDN Fund), **Sergei Boeke** (ISGA Leiden University) and **Jacqueline van Zoggel** (Cyber Security Academy) explored alternative ways to design future higher education in their workshop 'Education: driver for research, innovation and capacity building in the security domain'.



Workshops

Frieder Dünkel (University of Greifswald), **Daan Weggemans** (ISGA Leiden University), **Marieke Liem** (ISGA Leiden University), **Jan Maarten Elbers** (Leiden University) and **Daan van der Staaij** (Brandpunt KRO-NCRV) provided in their workshop '**Re-entry of politically sensitive offenders**' an update on the empirical support for the management of reintegration processes as well as practice and security perspectives on how they could be handled.



Workshops

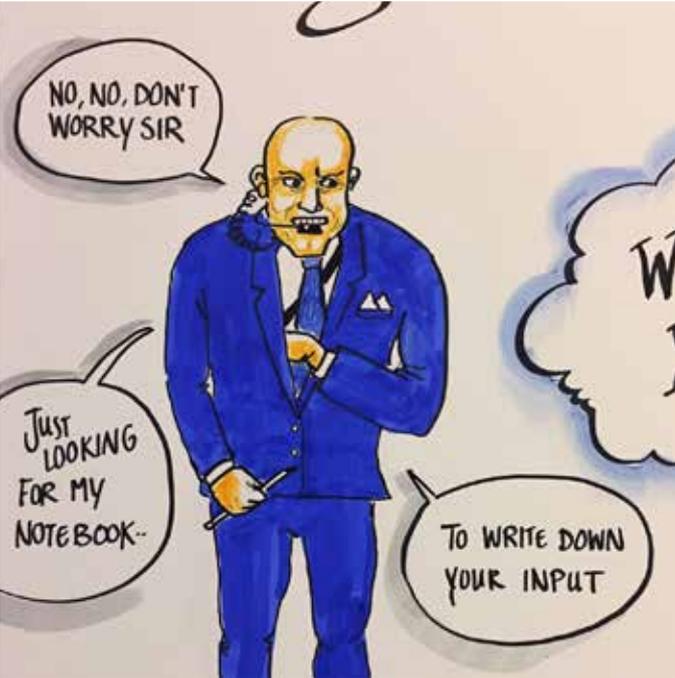
The workshop ‘**The rise of the regions: global actorness of regional organizations in the fight against organized crime and international drug trafficking**’ focused on the role of regional organizations or regional integration systems (e.g. African Union, European Union) as new actors in security and global affairs in tackling cross-border security threats: international organized crime and drug trafficking. **Anne Hoffman** (GIGA Institute Hamburg) discussed the intra-regional cooperation CARICOM in combatting drug-trafficking in the Caribbean. **Stephen Kingah** (United Nations University) elaborated on the potential of the African Union as a new regional model for tackling organized crime on the African continent. **Naila Maier-Knapp** (Cambridge University) provided a critical review of the regional management of cross-national challenges and European cooperation in crisis management. In response, **Joren Selleslaghs** (ISGA Leiden University) offered an optimistic view of regional cooperation between the European Union and Latin America.



Workshops

Arjen Boin, professor of Public Institutions and Governance in Leiden and author of the book **'The Politics of Crisis Management'** —engaged in a discussion on the performance of leaders and institutions in unexpected and dire situations with a panel of benign critics from practice: **Stavros Zouridis** is professor of Public Administration at Tilburg University and former Director of Strategy at the Ministry of Justice; **Peter Bos** is Director of the Utrecht Safety Region and former Dutch Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) commander and **Ivar Nijhuis** is Director of Communications at the Ministry of Security and Justice. The panel was moderated by **Sanneke Kuipers** (ISGA Leiden University).







Workshops

J.M. Berger (International Centre for Counterterrorism), Michael Kowalski (NCTV) and Alex Schmid (ICCT/ISGA) discussed the position of the Islamic State on the security agenda in the workshop 'Islamic State and the security agenda: the end is near?' moderated by Jeanine de Roy van Zuijdewijn (ISGA Leiden University).



Workshops

Paul Meerts (Clingendael), Arlinda Rustemi (ISGA Leiden University), Isabelle Duyvesteyn (Leiden University) and Siniša Vukovic (ISGA Leiden University) explored the **complex nature of peacemaking in light of growing extremism** around the world. Instead of proposing a 'one size fits all' approach, the panel addressed the issue of 'engaging with extremists' through the lenses of multidimensional conflict management activities.



Workshops

During the workshop ‘Crisis simulation’, **Ruth Prins** (ISGA Leiden University), **Jelle Van Buuren** (ISGA Leiden University) and **Mark van Leeuwen** (ISGA Leiden University) invited participants to engage in a real-life crisis situation. Each participant was assigned to a group and received a specific role to play during the workshop. The crisis concerned a massive cyber-attack on an airport, causing massive delays and putting the privacy of thousands of travellers at risk. During the simulation, participants were constantly given different clues and (false) information, testing their ability to keep a level head in a crisis situation. Afterwards, the moderators presented theoretical findings on the behavior of individuals and groups during a crisis event.



Workshops

During the workshop ‘Human Rights tickle the security (research) agenda’ **Doutje Lettinga** (Amnesty International The Netherlands), **Francesco Ragazzi** (Leiden University) and **Quirine Eijkman** (ISGA Leiden University) discussed issues related to the democratic national security state, anticipatory justice, accountability for communications surveillance, new roles and responsibilities of law enforcement institutions, equality and counter-extremism policies and access to justice for administrative interventions.



“Miss the citizen’s perspective on security, you will miss the total picture of what security is”
– Inge Hutter (ISS)



“In studying hot topics, such as security issues, consider an anti-cyclical approach”
– Beatrice de Graaf (Utrecht University)



“Who is actually threatening us in cyberspace? Should we send police, the military or someone else?”
– Ronald Prins (Fox-IT)



“It is a problem that the powerful can control the research agenda”
– Barend van der Meulen (Rathenau Institute)



“We need different perspectives on security and independent research”
– Dick Schoof (NCTV)

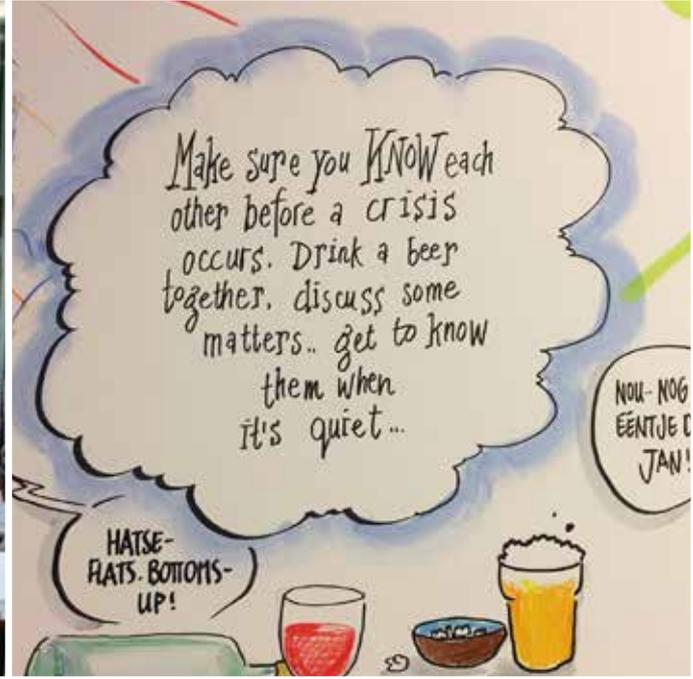


Panel discussion

At the end of the ISGA Conference, **Beatrice de Graaf** (Utrecht University), **Dick Schoof** (NCTV), **Ronald Prins** (Fox-IT), **Barend van der Meulen** (Rathenau Institute) and **Inge Hutter** (Institute of Social Studies) debated and reflected on the conference central theme ‘**Who determines the security (research) agenda?**’ where they highlighted the importance of cooperation between different disciplines and the need for objectivity when analyzing global affairs and security issues. The panel was moderated by **Madeleine Hosli** (ISGA Leiden University).

Summary of the panel discussion ‘Who determines the security (research) agenda?’





"We have to study active Counter Terrorism with as much enthusiasm as we study Terrorism"
Prof. Dr. Alex P. Schmid

ISLAMIC STATE AND THE SECURITY AGENDA: THE END IS NEAR?



MULTIDIMENSIONAL CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND THE COMPLEX NATURE OF PEACEMAKING

TO NEGOTIATE OR NOT?

Although politically controversial, negotiating might produce long-term effects that outweigh the short-term gains of invasive policies.

YOU NEED TO EMPATHIZE (BUT NOT SYMPATHIZE!) WITH THE OTHER SIDE



BAREND VAN DER MEULEN

1599
Rathenau Institut



HUMAN RIGHTS TICKLE THE SECURITY (RESEARCH) AGENDA



JOURNAL LIVE! FIREWALL BREACHED!!
I FEEL AS IF I'VE BEEN HIT BY A TRUCK FROM AN UNKNOWN DIRECTION FROM THE OTHER SIDE

THIS IS ALSO A VOCABULARY MATTER: "ISLAMIC EXTREMISM" COULD EASILY BE REPLACED BY "RIGHT-WING EXTREMISM"



WE HAVE POLICIES THAT SUPPORT RADICAL ANTI-MUSLIM VOICES. LET'S ALSO HAVE POLICIES THAT SUPPORT MODERATE VOICES



THE THRESHOLD FOR INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE IS EXTREMELY HIGH



MADELEINE HOSLI

Leiden University





Universiteit Leiden

NOVEMBER 04, 2016

"We want to optimize security
not maximize security"

"in a world of trending
topics, students have to
learn more"

DAVID BALDWIN

ON "INSECURITY = SECURITY"

BEATRICE DE GRAAF

Utrecht
University

USA HAS NO
EXISTENTIAL
SECURITY THREATS
CARE FOR SWIFT?

"we do not
operate in a
real, neutral
environment"

"Trump is elected.
What next?"

"LET US MEET AGAIN
IN 2 OR 3 YEARS TO
FIND OUT"

WE NEED
INDEPENDENT
RESEARCH

IT IS IMPORTANT
TO KNOW HOW
EVERYTHING IS
RELATED

Don't be deaf
about the 'stupid' remarks
on social media
look beyond the program
of just calling them
petty populists

DICK SCHOOF

nctv

Who is
actually threatening
us
in the
cyberspace?

RONALD
PRINS

fox-IT

should we
send police?
the military?
or someone else...?

ONE SIZE
DOES NOT
FIT ALL!

INGE
HUTTER

WE CAN'T HEAR ENOUGH
FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF
THE MIGRANTS. IMAGINE IF WE
WOULD HAVE TO LEAVE OUR COUNTRY
FOR AN HOUR, WITHOUT A CHANCE
TO SAY GOODBYE

International
Institute
of
Social
Studies



Want to know more?

In order to preserve the output of the conference, and to share it with a wider audience, ISGA produced a journal with reports of the workshops and panel discussions. If you are interested in reading this, please visit the [ISGA website](#).

Stay in touch



www.universiteitleiden.nl/en



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Colophon

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**Universiteit
Leiden**

The Netherlands

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