

Institution: King's College London

Unit of Assessment: 21

a. Context

The distinctive feature of our submission is the strength of our impact in the security domain, derived from research at the Department of War Studies (DWS) and the Defence Studies Department (DSD). Since 2010 we have expanded beyond this traditional strength to encompass politics and international studies more broadly, with the establishment of the Department of Political Economy (DPE), the Department of European and International Studies (DEIS), and six Global Institutes (Int. Development, Brazil, Russia, India, China, and North America). These new departments and centres are discussed in REF5 and the broader spread of research in the discipline is evident in our REF2; they are less present in REF3a and REF3b because as new entities, they comprise researchers with limited history of impact at KCL.

Advancing knowledge 'in the service of society' is fundamental to the KCL mission. As we demonstrate below and in our REF3b, we have a long-standing and highly successful track record of fulfilling this institutional goal. The creation of the Global Institutes, and the wider college investment in politics and international studies, demonstrate King's determination to see its institutional mission in a global context. Central to the international strategy is engagement with policy communities and civil societies in the emerging economies and wider global south (e.g., the African Leadership Centre's work in Nairobi).

We have influenced the policy and practice of a very wide range of users since 2008, including the UK government, parliament, and public bodies, foreign governments and legislatures, and international and regional organisations. Our researchers have also engaged with stakeholders in civil society and inform public understanding and debate through extensive engagement with national and international news media. We undertake a range of activities that promote the impact of our research, including testifying to various public and judicial bodies, assessing policy and/or practice for stakeholders, producing bespoke reports, and providing expert advice to high-level policymakers. Our impact case studies highlight examples where our research has had direct and significant impact on nuclear security, cyber security, counter-terrorism, government communication with publics, early warning of crises, countering insurgency in Afghanistan, and African security. Below we also provide evidence to illustrate the wider range of activities and areas where our research has had impact.

b. Approach to impact

Our approach to impact reflects a research culture that embraces the virtue of working with policymakers and practitioners, and seeks to leverage the pre-existing strong ties in the unit with government, the military, and international stakeholders. We achieve impact through five ways:

(i) Long-term relationships with stakeholders

We recognise this as being critical to achieving impact. We have a long-term relationship with the UK Ministry of Defence (MoD) built over decades of expert interaction with a wide range of defence and military officials and agencies. As a consequence, MoD draws extensively on our research expertise. Examples since 2008 include: Benbow, Betz, Bird, Farrell, Goulter, Griffin, Robb-Webb, and Utting as advisers on UK military doctrine development; Dorman, Farrell, Gearson and Gow as advisers to the 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review; Menon as adviser on the MoD's Balance of Competence Review; Barr, Dorman, Farrell and Freedman as advisers to the British Army on future strategy and force development; Betz, Chaudhuri, and Farrell as advisers to British commanders in Afghanistan, and Dandeker as advisor to the Chief of the General Staff and the Cabinet Office on reserve forces and on the Military Covenant. In addition, Benbow sits on the Chief of the Defence Staff's Strategy Forum, Jordan is adviser to the Chief of the Air Staff, and Kinsey was member of the MoD board responsible for developing policy on contractor support to UK military operations.

Our researchers have also developed important relationships with a number of non-military stakeholders. Global Institutes researchers have been working with the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union since 2007, to develop policies, practices and human capacities to increase the role of women in conflict prevention in Africa (see REF3b). Salter's

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membership of the National UK Stem Cell Network Committee (2008-12) has helped the Global Biopolitics Research Group (DPE) to translate its ESRC funded research into practical policy advice for the advancement of the UK's regenerative medicine industry. Also from DPE, Lewis has developed a long-term relationship with the Gatsby Charitable Foundation, which since 2010 has funded his research into technical skills and training for UK industry. This resulted in the creation of government funded higher apprenticeships for the UK space industry in 2013, and directly informed the government's aerospace industry growth strategy (2013, pp. 56, 68). Meyer (DEIS) has developed a long-term relationship with the EU that has been essential to the achievement of impact from his research on EU communications and early warning of crises.

(ii) Commissioned research

Based on their expertise, experience and reputation, our researchers are commissioned to undertake a wide range of bespoke research projects for various stakeholders. We provide many examples of this in our impact case studies (see REF3b), including: research by the International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation (DWS) commissioned by the UK Home Office, Australian Foreign Office, Dutch Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism and US Dept. of Homeland Security; and research by the Centre for Science and Security Studies (DWS) commissioned by the Foreign Office and by UK Dept. of Energy and Climate Change. Other examples include commissioned research undertaken since 2008 by the Centre for Defence Studies (DWS) for the Oil and Gas Producers Association, which has resulted in new guidelines on duty of care for employees in conflict areas, while research by Corbett Centre for Maritime Studies (DSD) has informed Royal Navy thinking on the Future Warship Concept and the Future Carrier. Finally, the Global Biopolitics Research Group was commissioned by the Medical Research Council in 2009 to draft its research ethics report on guidelines for UK-China research collaborations.

Commissioned research often builds on and reinforces long-term relationships with stakeholders. For the past decade, our International Centre for Security Analysis has run a large research project for the Dept of Safeguards at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which exploits open-source intelligence to monitor state compliance with the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. Another example is the King's Centre for Military Health Research (DWS and Institute of Psychiatry) founded in 2003 with a £2.2m grant from MoD to investigate the post-conflict health effects of the Iraq War on UK personnel. This centre received £1.26m from MoD in 2012 for a three-year follow-on project covering the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. Findings from these projects were published in *The Lancet* in 2010 and 2013.

(iii) Direct collaboration with stakeholders

Our research centres, groups and individual researchers work in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders on research projects. For example, Rogers' project on employee responses to high-impact extreme events, funded by the Home Office and undertaken in collaboration with Public Health England (see REF3b). Another example is the King's Centre for Military Health Research which is the lead, in partnership with the UK National Centre for Social Research and another HEI, on an ESRC funded project on British public attitudes towards the military in light of the Iraq and Afghanistan conflicts. Project findings received a very wide audience as they were published as part of the 2011 British Social Attitudes Survey.

We have also collaborated with stakeholders on a wide range of knowledge exchange activities. Rid and Betz collaborated with the Cabinet Office and GCHQ on three confidential workshops in 2011 for officials across government to explore the latest research on cyber security. Similarly, in 2010, Goodman co-led an AHRC funded seminar series on 'Lessons Learned from the History of British Intelligence and Security', in collaboration with the Cabinet Office, Foreign Office and Royal United Services Institute; the project papers were published as Dover and Goodman, eds, *Learning from the Secret Past* (Georgetown UP 2011). Finally, we would highlight collaboration by Chaudhuri, Raghavan, and Lieven with the Foreign Office in organising a series of four confidential stakeholder conferences at King's from 2009-2011, supported by £250k in Foreign Office funding, to explore a regional strategy for Afghanistan. In a major break-through, the former Taliban Ambassador to Pakistan, Mullah Zaeef, participated in our third conference; this was the first visit to Britain by a member of the former Taliban regime, and it afforded the opportunity to expose the Taliban leadership to multiple British perspectives on the conflict in Afghanistan.

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(iv) Visiting fellows and secondments

Since 2008, we have appointed a number of former officials to visiting fellowships in DWS. These visiting staff provide critical insight into current and emerging policy priorities, and significantly enhance our ability to ensure that our research has impact. For example, the Centre for Science and Security Studies benefits in this way by hosting the following former officials as visiting staff: Bird (UK National Nuclear Laboratory), Eftimiades (US Defence Intelligence Agency), Heyes (UK Dept of Energy), and Murch (US Defense Threat Reduction Agency). Heyes' key role with regard to one project is discussed in REF3b. The Centre for Defence Studies benefits from having former officials Alderson (Head, British Army COIN Centre), Lewis (Commons Intelligence and Security Committee), Schulte (founder, UK Post-Conflict Reconstruction Unit, DFID), and Sheinwald (Prime Minister's Foreign Policy and Defence Adviser) as visiting staff, especially for knowledge exchange activities on stabilisation operations, and on future challenges for defence policy. King's Centre for Military Health Research is able to enhance the impact of its research into the mental health of veterans by having as visiting staff two leading civil society stakeholders, Bieber (Deputy Chair, Combat Stress) and Millroy (Chief Exec, Veterans Aid).

Impact is also facilitated by the secondment of our researchers into public bodies. Of particular note is the appointment of Freedman onto the Official Inquiry into the Iraq War (see REF3b). Also of note is the appointment of Goodman as Official Historian of the Joint Intelligence Committee, involving 0.6 secondment to the Cabinet Office from 2007-16. Building on this, Goodman was also seconded to the Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre in 2010, funded by an AHRC/ESRC Placement Policy Fellowship, to undertake a classified history of the evolution of Al Qaeda from the perspective of UK intelligence. Bird had considerable impact as a lead writer on Joint Doctrine Publication 3-40 *Security and Stabilisation*, when he was seconded into the UK military's Development, Concepts and Doctrine Centre in 2008-09. Finally, we would highlight that in 2008-2009, the Director of the International Centre for Security Analysis (Kidd) became the first academic based in a UK politics department to be awarded an ESRC Business Placement Fellowship, which enabled her work at the Olive Group, a commercial political risk company.

(v) Promoting public understanding

Our researchers are regularly interviewed on national and international news media. Often this is for their expert opinion on a breaking news story, and this provides some opportunity for their research to inform public debate. Rid (DWS) regularly comments on cyber security issues (e.g., on BBC Today Programme and Newsnight), Chaudhuri (Global Institutes) and Lieven (DWS) are both regular commentators on Afghanistan and Pakistan (e.g. Channel 4 News and Newsnight), Talani and Roccu (both DEIS) have commented on the Arab uprisings in general and the situation in Egypt (e.g., Al-Jazeera and BBC News), and Callinicos (DEIS) has been a regular contributor to the BBC Radio 3 programme "Night Waves" as well as other news media on the financial and Eurozone crises. KCL actively assists media organisations with identifying King's experts able to comment on political and international affairs. Our media engagement is supported by a dedicated public relations manager for social sciences in the KCL Press Office. The effectiveness of this support is illustrated by an ESRC funded project on Taliban perspectives on reconciliation in Afghanistan by Chaudhuri, Farrell, and Lieven. The launch of the project report at the Royal United Services Institute on 10 Sept 2012 was accompanied by a KCL media campaign, resulting in full-page articles that day in The Times, Telegraph and Guardian, interviews by the project team on BBC 10 O'Clock News, BBC News 24, Channel 4 News, BBC R1 World at One, BBC World Service News Hour, eight other TV/radio news interviews, and a further 152 news media reports.

We use a range of social media to promote public understanding of our research. Our *King's of War* blog, written by staff and PGRs in DWS, has received over 1.2 million unique hits since it was founded in 2007; it received almost 380,000 page visits in the 18 months between Jan. 2012 and June 2013, and has over 6,000 followers on Twitter. DEIS researchers participate in public debates through its "Europe on the Strand" blog hosted by the University Association for Contemporary European Studies since 2010. DEIS also launched in 2012 a podcast series with staff regularly commenting on topical issues such as the Eurozone crisis and the German elections. Social media enables our public events to achieve wider reach, such as the debate between Martin Wolf, Chief Economic Commentator of the *Financial Times* and Callinicos on the Future of Capitalism at King's in November 2009, which has had over 8000 views on YouTube. We also promote public understanding through bespoke engagement with public bodies, such as

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Kinsey's (DSD) advice to the Church of England on the ethical employment of private security companies, resulting in a series of questions tabled in the House of Lords since 2012 on the need for government regulation of this sector.

Finally we make significant contributions to the promotion of public understanding through expert testimony and submissions to national legislative bodies. Our case studies provide many examples of this (discussed below): Also relevant here is: support provided by a team led by Olonisakin (Global Institutes) to Liberian parliamentarians to enable them to critique and revise the first Liberian Defence Act (2006-09); and Talani's (DEIS) work with the Italian Democratic party in the drafting of Italian law 30/12/2010 no.238, which created new fiscal incentives to retain and attract back highly skilled Italian labour.

c. Strategy and plans

Our research will impact on an ever-wider range of stakeholders in government and society as the massive investment in politics and international studies at KCL bears fruit. Researchers in DPE are already having impact in the biotechnology and aerospace industries. We anticipate further impact in these sectors (especially following ESRC and FP7 research awards to the Global Biopolitics Group in DPE; see REF5) as well as other aspects of political economy. DEIS research is expected to produce impact in the areas of European economic governance and European foreign policy (especially towards the Southern Mediterranean countries and Southeast Asia). Finally, our research will achieve increasing impact across Africa, Asia, and the Americas through the work of our Global Institutes, supported by a series of strategic partnerships formed since 2008 with universities in Beijing, Hong Kong, Singapore, New Delhi, and São Paulo.

The process of preparing for the REF has led us to develop a cross-unit Politics and International Studies Impact Strategy, which is now embedded in the research strategies of DWS, DSD, DEIS, DPE and the Global Institutes (discussed in REF5). Our Impact Strategy recognises two key challenges that we face: (1) our researchers are distributed across four departments and six research institutes; (2) the uneven distribution of impact experience and connections to user communities between the established DWS and DSD, and the other new units with larger proportionate numbers of early career researchers. In response, we have created a cross-unit Impact Team led by Bowen (DWS), which includes six others with a proven track record in achieving impact: Dandeker (DWS), Rogers (DWS), Pant (DSD), Salter (DPE), Meyer (DEIS), and Chaudhuri (Global Institutes). Each grant application (including non-RCUK) will be sent to the Impact Team for feedback; we want to improve not just the prospects of funding but also the potential for impact from all of our funded research. Supported by the DWS Research Officer, the Impact Team will conduct an annual impact review working through the departmental directors of research. The review will ask researchers to identify 'impact highlights' and impact frustrations'; the former will be used to identify and disseminate best practice, the latter to target support from the Impact Team.

Supporting our ambition to widen the reach of our impact beyond the security sector is the King's Policy Institute (KPI), created in 2012 to promote knowledge exchange and impact of King's research through proactive engagement with stakeholders. KPI supports the development of KCL impact capacities through an internal grant scheme (distributing £575k in 2012) to develop research with impact potential, and through strategic initiatives, such as, developing a cross-College programme on 'Europe in Austerity' and recruiting Menon and Sheinwald to lead it. In an exciting new venture, KPI has also negotiated a strategic partnership between KCL and Ipsos MORI. The agreement sees three Ipsos MORI researchers appointed as visiting senior fellows to work with researchers at King's on British politics, and free access for our researchers to Ipsos MORI polling data.

Finally, we seek to support the next generation of researchers in achieving impact from their work. Thus, best practice and issues of concern identified by the Impact Team are fed into our cross-department Research Mentoring scheme. We also provide opportunities to develop the impact potential of postgraduate research in politics and international studies through policy-oriented methods training provided by the King's Interdisciplinary Social Science Doctoral Training Centre, and through three-month extensions to ESRC studentships to engage in knowledge co-generation.

d. Relationship to case studies

Our impact case studies cover a wide range of areas within the field of security studies, including issues that have the highest policy salience (cyber security, counter-terrorism, global nuclear security, and the Afghanistan war), and issues that are of great concern to publics (terrorist attacks) and international civil society (early warning of humanitarian crisis, and gender and security in Africa). This spread of impact reflects the long-standing strengths in security studies at KCL. The case study on EU communications reflects our ambition to increasingly impact in a broader range of areas in politics and international studies. Our 11 impact case studies are:

ICS1	Air Power and Intelligence	ICS7	Stabilisation Ops in Afghanistan
ICS2	Cyber Security	ICS8	Terrorism and Radicalisation
ICS3	Early Warning (of crises)	ICS9	ECOWAS: Gender and Security
ICS4	EU External Communications	ICS10	The Iraq Inquiry
ICS5	Global Nuclear Security	ICS11	The Rise of India
ICS6	Public Resilience		

These case studies demonstrate the effectiveness of the five ways through which our research has achieved significant impact.

- (i) *Long-term relationships* with the MoD, the IAEA, the Cabinet Office, and ECOWAS have been central to the impact of our research on, respectively, air power and intelligence (ICS1), global nuclear security (ICS5), public resilience to terrorist attacks (ICS6), and gender and African security (ICS9).
- (ii) *Commissioned research*: our researchers undertook commissioned research on cyber security for GCHQ (ICS2), on public communications for the European Commission (ICS4), on the counter-insurgency campaign in Afghanistan for the British Army (ICS7), and on gender and African security for the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ICS9),
- (iii) *Direct collaboration*: our case studies on early warning of international crises (ICS3), on public resilience to terrorist attacks (ICS6), and on gender and African security (ICS9), involved direct collaboration with, respectively, PAX (an NGO), Public Health England and ECOWAS.
- (iv) *Visiting fellowships and secondments* have been important in four of our case studies. Heyes provided invaluable insight, as former head of threat reduction in the UK Dept of Energy, in helping to frame our research on global nuclear security to respond to stakeholder priorities (ICS5). Likewise, as a member of the project oversight committee, the Head of the EU Crisis Centre has provided crucial feedback to our team researching on early warning of international crises (ICS3). Freedman's secondment to the Iraq Inquiry is central to that impact case study (ICS10). Farrell's secondment to the UK Stabilisation Unit in late 2009 was also significant in providing Farrell with the insight and credibility that led to further impact opportunities with the British Army and the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan (ICS7).
- (v) *Promoting public understanding* we achieved impact through this in a number of our case studies, especially through oral and written submissions to national legislative bodies, including Neumann testimony on radicalisation before the US House Select Subcommittee on Terrorism in July 2011 (ICS8), Farrell testimony on Afghanistan before the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee in February 2009, and the Commons Defence Committee in June 2009 and November 2010 (ICS7), and Pant written briefs for the India Caucus of the US Senate in August 2011 and March 2012 (ICS11). Finally, we have made a very significant contribution to public understanding of the European Union through research that resulted in changes to the communications policy and practices of the European Commission (ICS4)