



AUSTRIAN STUDY CENTRE FOR PEACE
AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION – ASPR



Organization for Security and
Co-operation in Europe

Narrative Report on the
**21st SUMMER ACADEMY
ON OSCE**

14 – 23 June 2017

At the
Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR)

Under the Auspices of the
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Author's note: The opinions and views expressed herein are the result of critical, thought-provoking group discussion and should not be credited to any single participant or presenter.

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1. Introduction

Event & Protagonists

21st Summer Academy on the OSCE

The 21st Summer Academy on OSCE took place from 14-23 June 2017 at the Austrian Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR) in Stadtschlaining, Austria. The program, which was piloted in 1997, is held under the auspices of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and is organized in cooperation with the OSCE and the Diplomatic Academy, Vienna.

The 2017 Summer Academy specifically focused on the concepts of peace and co-operation. Participants used the safe space of the Academy to exchange thoughts, discuss problems, challenge perceptions and create new ideas.

Aims of the Summer Academy on OSCE

The aim of the Summer Academy on OSCE is to strengthen the participants' understanding of the organization by improving their knowledge of the history, structures, functions, values, and current activities and issues of the OSCE. The program also gives participants an opportunity to develop their thoughts as to the future of the organization, including ways it could be reformed or altered in order to engage in new security challenges.

Participants

25 participants attended the Academy in Stadtschlaining. They came from 15 OSCE Participating States and two Partners-for-Cooperation-countries.

The group was comprised of diplomats who do already or plan to work with the OSCE in their respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs or are designated to take over a post in their national delegation in Vienna, staff from OSCE field presences, scholars, and individuals with experience in working with or for the OSCE.

Speakers

The speakers invited to the Summer Academy were experts from the OSCE Secretariat, high level diplomats as well as scholars with a deep knowledge about the organization's history, functions, field missions, challenges and current issues, strengths and weaknesses.

Directors

Arie Bloed, co-founder and Academy Director, senior consultant for international organizations such as the OSCE, UN and EU, was the programme-moderator. Dr. Bloed gave interactive lectures, through which he stimulated inspiring discussions that led to a critical reasoning and new ideas. By challenging the participants with his interesting questions and topics, he motivated them to think about the organisation in a different manner – from the perspective of an objective observer, as well as from the insiders' point of view.

Academy Co-Director **Walter Kemp**, former Vice President and Chief Operating Officer at the International Peace Institute (IPI), currently senior advisor of the Austrian Chairmanship. Walter Kemp provided a specific input on rules and drafting, while managing to maintain interesting and lively lectures on the practical level of diplomacy through the simulation of the OSCE's Permanent Council meeting on a refugee crisis.

Academy Co-Director **Ursula Gamauf-Eberhardt**, programme coordinator and a member of academic staff of the ASPR, was - in consultation with her co-directors - responsible for the planning and implementation of the 21st Summer Academy, the composition of the content, the management of the lectures and speakers, and the overall organisation of the programme in general.

The organizers: Austrian Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution

The Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR) was founded in 1982 as a place where civil strategies for peaceful conflict resolution on a local, national, and international level are developed and promoted.

The ASPR is active in the following areas:

- Capacity Building and Training for Peacebuilding: The focus of ASPR lies on practically-oriented training programs on topics such as Conflict Transformation, Mediation, Human Rights to prepare practitioners for their deployment in crisis and conflict regions.
- Peace and Conflict Research: In peace and conflict research, the ASPR contributes to the political and academic discourse on Austrian, European and international issues of peace and security through symposia and publications.
- Peace Education: Every year the ASPR organizes Peace Weeks for more than 1.500 students and offers training for teachers in the topics of conflict management, prevention of violence, integration and team-building.
- Supporting Peace Processes and Initiatives: The ASPR is an established neutral meeting place, where peace negotiations and consultations between conflict parties can be organized.
- Participation in Austrian-wide initiatives and platforms: As a recognized civil society partner to Austrian government agencies the ASPR supports the formulation of a common Austrian position towards international crises and their management.
- The Peace Library: The ASPR Peace Library is situated in the restored former synagogue in Stadtschlaining.
- The European Peace Museum: With its scientific, artistic, and educational concept, the Peace Museum, located in the Peace Castle Schlaining, contributes to the emerging global awareness of peace.

The ASPR cooperates with a variety of national and international actors, such as international organizations, ministries, non-governmental organizations, diplomats and military. For its contribution to peace the ASPR was awarded the title of United Nations Messenger of Peace as well as the UNESCO Prize for Peace Education.

2. Methodology

Methodology of the Academy

The curriculum of the Summer Academy comprised a combination of lectures, working groups, reading sessions, workshops, case studies, simulations and on-site observation of formal OSCE proceedings.

Lectures were dedicated to specific topics and strictly limited within the day, often following the pattern of two theoretical lectures in the morning and a workshop in the afternoon. Lectures provided the basis to acquire an extensive knowledge in the three dimensions of the OSCE as well as in other relevant areas related to the OSCE, such as Freedom of the Media, Minority Rights. OSCE field presences, structures and institutions and NGO's were also part of the curriculum.

Theoretical knowledge was then applied within small working groups, mostly during workshops that gave participants the opportunity to elaborate more thoroughly on OSCE related issues. It also offered participants a safe framework to apply practical skills on negotiations and diplomacy, as well as in team-work. Simulation exercises dealing with interaction of multinational teams in conflict transformation situations highlighted the importance and limits of communication skills, and promoted intercultural understanding among the participants.

Upon arrival, participants received a comprehensive reader with selected readings on the OSCE as to familiarize oneself more closely with OSCE's work and OSCE related issues.

3. Evaluation

Oral and written evaluation

On the first day the programme organisers distributed an anonymous questionnaire which participants filled in during the ten days of the Summer Academy. Participants were asked to assess the individual daily sessions and the overall programme, as well as to provide suggestions for improvement. The organisers made a point of seeking input from the participants by offering thoughtful, provocative remarks and encouraging comments.

At the end of the Academy, an oral evaluation session was conducted. Participants discussed their personal course evaluation, assessing the overall course with special regard to organisation and facilities.

The overall evaluation of the programme derived from the questionnaires can be illustrated in pie ([Appendix 4.](#))

From the oral feedback session, the following can be summarized:

Participants tended to feel that the Academy had achieved its objective of expanding and deepening knowledge about the OSCE. Participants left the Academy with a better understanding of the purpose, the current and future role of the OSCE, as well as of its various distinct activities,

enhancing their knowledge about the OSCE as well as the OSCE participating states and providing training in working more effectively within the OSCE diplomatic and OSCE-NGO milieus. In this respect, the range of input from speakers, the experience of Arie Bloed, who directed the Academy and enhanced the critical dialogue between resource persons and participants, and the multinational and diverse occupational backgrounds of the participants proved beneficial.

From the written evaluation the following points can be raised:

Overall, the methodology and the content of the programme were evaluated very positively ("Excellent" and "Good"). Participants found the focus on different topics to be positive, though some desired greater attention to one or another specific issue depending on their personal background – as this is always the case due to different backgrounds. Participants stated that in general a proper balance had been reached between providing an overview in a lecture and deepening the knowledge and skills in working groups. A greater practical involvement of participants as recommended in earlier evaluations proved being effective. Participants stated that interactive sessions and exercises helped them improving their communication skills within a multicultural, international setting and provided them with crucial insights and a better understanding of other OSCE participating states. The mix of methods in communicating the content was assessed as effective, interesting and challenging.

Participants considered the 2 days/2 nights excursion to Vienna, including the visit to the OSCE Permanent Council, some presentations and the high-level diplomats-panel as very useful and interesting and for some of them even exciting since they had the chance to meet their delegations.

Most participants praised the selection of speakers for the ten-days-programme. The involvement of current and former high-ranking OSCE officials, sharing not only their knowledge and vast experience but also their specific insights in the OSCE, was considered particularly valuable. Also, the panel discussion of high level diplomats on current challenges of the OSCE was clearly a highlight.

Participants especially welcomed that the Academy Director Arie Bloed made himself readily available throughout the whole time, and that some resource persons were able to continue discussion with them outside the seminar room during lunch or dinner. This greatly enhanced the overall learning experience.

Apart from getting an extensive knowledge about the OSCE, its structure, functioning etc. the Academy was appreciated as being an opportunity to communicate with colleagues from other OSCE offices in an intercultural atmosphere.

Also the venue was assessed positively, being a perfect location for a great learning experience and for socializing.

Overall, participants felt warmly welcomed and appreciated the friendly professionalism, helpfulness and efficiency of the staff of the ASPR and the Hotel Burg Schlaining.

Some statements on the overall evaluation of the Academy by participants:

- This course has been an absolutely fantastic experience and investment in both personal and professional development aspects. From a perspective of not only networking, but of collaboration (particularly among those from nations that might historically not get along well).

- It was very useful for me. The program has enhanced my understanding of the activities and bodies of the OSCE.
- Interactive discussion with big input of practical experience, both from the lecturers and participants. GREAT!!!
- The combination between theory and practice was very useful for the development.
- Many valuable information on the establishment and history of the C/OSCE and its activity.
- It gives excellent insight knowledge and understanding of the nature of OSCE.
- Very useful.
- I am very glad that I had the opportunity to join the OSCE – Summer Academy! Thanks again for your flexibility. Liked the experience!!
- Extremely useful. In addition to info on OSCE received a vast amount of other relevant knowledge.
- Very comprehensive program, interactive, giving the possibility to practice what we learn, as well as to express ourselves professionally.
- The academy was helpful to learn more about OSCE.
- The Summer Academy on OSCE was very very positive learning experience and it was useful not only for my professional development but also for my personal development, because it gave me an opportunity to not only deepen my knowledge about OSCE, but also to use received knowledge in practice.
- It was useful both for professional growth and for new contacts creation.
- It was very useful and interesting to gain so much knowledge about the OSCE before going to the practical aspects in the week 2.
- Incredibly thorough. I think the course could be a day or two longer (but understand that significantly increases cost). I feel well prepared to work more thorough at the OSCE in the future (and hope sincerely for the opportunity to do so).
- Good integration between overviews and details. Not much overlapping is another positive point.
- Very useful as in general the course enabled to improve my knowledge about the organization.
- Excellent training on negotiation, mediation and diplomacy.
- Depending on the quality of the speaker (content and presentation).
- Lots of valuable information. Too much to go into detail.
- Thank you for delivering a fantastic course. The content was great and very relevant to me both personally and professionally. The reader was very useful resource too. Will definitely be putting the knowledge and skills into practice.
- The course was very good and increased my knowledge about the OSCE.

4. Session Reports

As active part of the Academy, participants were asked to prepare session reports of the Academy as part of the for the narrative report.

Security and Cooperation in the OSCE Area: Conflicts and new Dividing Lines

Presented by Zarko Puhovski

Summarized by Aymen Moumni, Tunisia

After the cold war and the beginning of 2000, terrorism has appeared. Based on the philosophy of Thomas Hobbes in the sense of “Reducing human rights in order to protect national security”; a controversy between human rights and fighting terrorism (security) appears and grows up.

Social, economic and problem of unemployment make a strong pressure for all the countries in all over the world principally the EU countries after huge number of illegal immigrants during last years to Europe.

Any political or social success is “expensive», it has its price (money, human, infrastructure, energy ...) for all the involved parties.

Deep changes in the world, principally in the south of the Mediterranean region, increase the number of illegal immigrants to Europe. The illegal immigrants posed a problem of social inclusiveness; cultural threat to the EU countries corps values and gives the opportunity to the coalition and alliance between organized crime, trafficking in human being and terrorism.

The EU has also a challenge of Brexit and the interference between France and Germany within the EU.

Looking at the foreign of USA with the new president Donald Trump towards the EU, and how will be the relation between USA and EU in the future? This policy is based on “how is Donald Trump seeing the NATO”?

From the other side, the controversy of “Russia is a part of Europe” or Europe is a part Russia” still exist. The Russian president Putin is a “good player”; he had his influence on the internal decision in some countries within the EU (Germany with Merkel) in some issues (Crimea, Ukraine and Kosovo).

The big problem of the EU is the lack of clarity of foreign policy: like the intervention of the EU in Libya and the relation with china.

That's why the main external new challenges for the EU are to find new concepts to manage and create modern thoughts and develop mechanism to deal with the USA, Russia and China.

Within the EU, the internal border makes a new serious challenge, ethnic nationalism is functioning and the best example is Germany. That is why it is so necessary for the EU countries to “know” if there will be any conflicts and in which border exactly: it means that they have to anticipate conflicts for prevention.

Now there is no “technical” problems with border, but in political level the situation is totally different and it is not the same. That is why there is “no concept of EU”.

Basic Principles of Security and Cooperation (1975-2017)

Presented by Arie Bloed

Summarized by Denada Janaqi, Albania

The history of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) started in 1972-1973. The East, West and Neutral and Non-allied countries had long meetings whether they should have a conference or not, since East and West had very different goals with the event.

In 1975 the **Helsinki Final Act** was signed by 35 countries from East, West and Neutral and Non-allied parties. These three parties had different goals, and in order to achieve this agreement, both East and West made major compromises. The East wanted legitimization of the borders and economic cooperation; the West wanted free flow of information, people and goods and disarmament, and the neutral and non-allied countries wanted security and sometimes served as bridge between the two parties. This document and the whole process determined how the organization would work and the nature of the organization. The HFA was a political document, and as a consequence the OSCE is a political organization, not a legal one technically speaking. The Helsinki Final Act included for the first time in Europe scene a Decalogue of principles, and among principles such as sovereignty, territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-intervention in internal affairs, etc., it introduced for the first time the wording "protection of human rights" as a fundamental principle. The main governing principle was consensus. The HFA had 3 main baskets, which we now know as the 3 dimensions: 1st basket talked about the political-military issues; 2nd basket talked about the economic and environmental cooperation; 3rd basket dealt with humanitarian and other issues.

Main mile stones of the organization include: Helsinki Final Act (1975); Charter of Paris (1990); Helsinki follow-up Meeting (1992); Budapest Summit CSCE/OSCE (1994); The General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina/Dayton Peace Agreement (1995); Kosovo Verification Mission (1999); Astana Summit (2010) and Ukraine crisis, SMM (2014).

Philosophy: Even though it is called Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, it includes countries such as USA, Canada, Central Asia, etc. The main philosophy of the "In Europe" part implied that the organization is for countries that have a vital interest in Europe. Legally speaking, it is not an organization because it has no final legal document, and no legal component. The OSCE is considered a family because in the 1990s it was a community of values, responsibilities, cooperation that implied the will to help, as well as the non-intervention principle, which today is not applicable anymore.

Functions: Standard setting and monitoring, stabilizing/conflict prevention, assistance, legitimizing, coordinating, and the catalyst function.

Power: The organization has a big mandate, but it has less powers and money to implement it. It has no power to impose its decision, only the consensus of the countries.

Workshop on Working in Multinational Teams

Presented by Aaron Peacock

Summarized by Natasja Nikolic, Netherlands

Working for the OSCE doesn't mean you only have to have technical skills; it is just as important to have interpersonal skills and to know how to work in teams. Working for the OSCE also means you will be working with different nationalities on a range of different issues. The group was given two interesting assignments to experience how it is to work within a multinational team.

Exercise 1: Alaskan Adventure

To put this into practice the group was asked to go on an Alaskan adventure. This adventure meant you were on a fishing trip with four others, but suddenly the ship sinks and you are stranded. What do you do to rescue yourself and the group? A list with 10 items was provided which we had to rank from 1 - 10, 1 being the most important item to bring along and 10 the least important item. Firstly, everyone had to rank these items individually and then the group had to find a solution together.

The dynamic was immediately visible as the individual items differed quite a lot, however a group consensus had to be made to survive. It was interesting to see how several teams came up with different perspectives and ideas the individuals did not think of. In other groups, it was more difficult to reach consensus and individuals were pressing their views. Once the groups had reached consensus the individual scores were compared with team scores. In this respect there were some interesting outcomes, as some of the groups scored higher than individually and others scored higher individually than as a team.

Exercise 2: Evacuation: Who to Leave

The second assignment was an evacuation exercise. You were part of team in an OSCE field mission where suddenly violence breaks out and you have the responsibility to decide within 7 minutes who of our personnel you will leave behind. You are with 10, but can only pick 7 and the personnel left behind are certain to be killed. A difficult task but again the exercise was done individually and then within the group. This exercise seemed to be more difficult as it involved lives and we had background information on the personnel. It was interesting to see how even though the exercise seemed more emotionally difficult the decision was made fast. There were some outliers, but again consensus was reached within the groups mostly looking at the age of the personnel and thinking of what was needed on the long run.

Conclusion:

Both exercises were found as helpful as there was a difference individually and within the teams. The dynamic was visible and gave the participants a good view on how it can look like working on a difficult task within a multinational team.

The OSCE's Organisation: Basic Features

Presented by Arie Bloed

Summarized by Nermina Jerkovic, BiH

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) is a family of fifty seven equal participating states, which is considered, from the one side, as an organization, with political and not legal status, politically but not legally binding. From the other side, it is described as a political organization with large mandates and very limited powers.

The basic features of this unique organization are, as follows:

- The OSCE is an organization political in its nature. Commitments are politically binding, morally binding, with a very strong influence on law-making. They are not legal binding in the sense that there is an existing court where one country will be sued if it does not fulfil its commitments. However, the OSCE has its legal relevance through, for example bilateral treaties or political influence, in order to fulfil its aim "softly". The fact that commitment are not legally binding should be considered as a positive when it comes to decision making process.
- When it comes to the institutionalization of the OSCE, it has started in 1990s, with the main aim to prevent conflicts. Three permanent bodies were established: Conflict Prevention Centre (24/7), Secretariat and Office for Free Elections. More or less, the concept of employment and salaries has been copied from the UN system. Taking into account all turbulences that OSCE went through, it could be described as a very "dynamic process."
- From the second and third letters of the OSCE abbreviation is evident that security is recognized as a common interest of participating states, for which sake they work together based on the concept of "voluntary co-operation" (no guns, nor enforcement action allowed). It is so-called "co-operative security" without clear definition of the term. Non-existence of definition should be considered as a positive, since, concept of "security" or "insecurity" changes very often and the role of the OSCE should be adjusted to the existing valid concept of the term.
- The OSCE promotes comprehensive security in the sense to find out the main roots of insecurity in order to create more secure environment. There is also no definition for the term "comprehensive security", what allows the organization to keep a "large mandate" targeting different fields of security in order to prevent insecurity (for example SMM, election observation, High Commissioner for National Minorities).
- All decisions are made by consensus, what means absence of objections, in other words "process leading to unanimity." It is a fundamental characteristic of the OSCE. The Rules of Procedure do, however, provide participating States with the possibility to express a formal reservation or their specific interpretation of a given decision, while still joining the consensus. This is so-called "interpretative statement" or 'reservation'. There is also the "C-1 mechanism", which is applicable when one country violates the core values, human rights and rule of law. That country could be suspended from the OSCE. It is consensus minus one. There was the only one case, when in May 1992 Federal Republic Yugoslavia was suspended due to the violations of the core values in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Another model is C-2, when two countries have disputes, then they are to be directed to consolidation, but not happened yet (excluding the parties to a dispute). However, "soft" political pressure is still considered as a better tool for the aim achievement.

- Members of the OSCE family are equal. It's also evident that EU, Russia and United States have much more influence than other cousins in this family, since they are key players.
- The main goal of the OSCE is building the security area from Vancouver to Vladivostok, since all European States, the United States and Canada are entitled to take part in the OSCE. Kosovo is state that is missing. However, OSCE is very active in the Middle East (MENA), Afghanistan, etc.
- The OSCE is also considered as a "symbol" of civil society. NGOs have an open access to the OSCE. There are a very few limitations, for example for the organizations which practice or condone terrorism.

The accomplishment of the mission called "the secure area from Vancouver to Vladivostok" is going to take long, but it cannot be achieved without the organization such is OSCE.

Field Activities

Presented by Charles Lonsdale

Summarized by Christine E. Trostle, USA

Throughout its footprint of Participating States, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) conducts field activities – including Missions, Offices, and Presences – as part of its overall strategy toward achieving comprehensive security.

A relatively small organization by many standards, approximately eighty per cent (80%) of the OSCE's staff is involved in field operations; of these, the majority are locally employed nationals of the respective Host Country. That said, the size and nature of field operations vary widely, and this variation is reflected in staffing levels: where one operation may include several hundred staff and a budget in the tens of millions, others might include staff and budgets (still in millions) in the single digit range.

To realize its goal of comprehensive security, the OSCE takes several approaches, including efforts toward ensuring good governance, stability, and human security among Participating States. In this vein, the Organization very specifically pursues early warning and crisis prevention as a tool to mitigate the risk of conflict. As such, field activities – particularly in host countries that might exhibit a lack of stability in some form that is potentially relevant to their (and their regional neighbours') security – are a vital feature of that approach.

Field operations are designed to help the respective Host Countries meet their commitments within the framework of the OSCE. Such commitments may include issues related to anti-corruption, freedom of the media, cross-dimensional concerns, trans-national threats, migration, and terrorism. In this fashion, the Host Countries are, to an extent, escorted through the process of addressing such issues, thereby mitigating a significant amount of stability-related risk.

Initially formatted as small monitoring-and-reporting activities, OSCE field operations have since blossomed through activities in Kosovo in the 1990s, and into the Caucasus and Central Asia in the early 2000s. Including such intermittent work as Election Observation Missions (EOMs), the OSCE's more permanent field activities have evolved to include now its largest field endeavor to date: the Special Monitoring Mission (SMM) in Ukraine, launched in 2014. Just as some missions and mandates have grown, others have diminished in size and/or scope, and several have closed entirely. Currently, the OSCE Office in Yerevan is drawing down its operations, and will be fully closed in August 2017. Additionally, field operations in Bishkek and in Dushanbe have been downgraded, their respective scopes and staffing decreasing significantly. Such changes often occur organically, as the needs of the Host Country and/or of the OSCE evolve. However, in some cases, the Host Country may no longer wish the OSCE to continue activities on its soil (perhaps because the Host Country feels, for whatever reason, that the presence of the OSCE implies there are problems within that country). In some cases, another Participating State may object to the conduct of further operations in a particular Host Country. Conversely, and as in the current case of Mongolia, the Participating State very much desires that the OSCE begin field activities in its country, but is met by resistance by any one or several of the other Participating States.

As implied above, prior to initiating field activities in a particular Host Country, the OSCE must agree by consensus on both a mandate and a budget; the OSCE must sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Host Country and must draft a Program of Work; and the field operation must be staffed with a Head of Mission (HoM), potentially a Deputy HoM, and a combination of international and local staff, some of whom may be contracted, and most of whom will be seconded. Once activities begin, constant contact and coordination must be maintained with the Host Country (typically through its Ministry of Foreign Affairs), as well as with the OSCE, and any other relevant stakeholders in those activities; therefore, it is often challenging to strike the perfect balance among all stakeholders, and to realize the OSCE's mission in that particular State.

Funding for such activities may be difficult both to obtain and to maintain. While much of the activities set forth in the Program of Work are funded by the Unified Budget (UB) and are typically therefore high-visibility projects, a significant segment of the work may well depend upon extra-budgetary contributions (XB), which often originate through self-funding or through funding provided by other Participating States, and which may be earmarked to fund only very specific projects.

The greatest challenges to the OSCE's field activities include maintaining the political will and interest of Host Countries (as well as that of the Participating States, whose appetite for allocating money to a certain nation or interest may eventually wane); the achievement of consensus where there may oftentimes be a readiness among some Participating States to block the wishes of the Host Country (based upon any of a number of factors); the OSCE's generally limited ability to leverage and enforce adherence to certain commitments; the difficulty in aligning field activities to "doing what you can, not what you should," which is a challenge when finances and politics may preclude certain activities; and in the consistently tighter squeezing of resources, including both money and labour (which often leads to a significant number of unfilled staffing vacancies).

Still, such activities are widely regarded to be worth the investment of both time and resources. The advantages of such work include a physical reach of the OSCE across the region, typically via networks cultivated through relationships on the ground; the ability to turn commitments into

action, realizing tangible, quantifiable results; and the flexibility to work quickly to address a problem or crisis. Ultimately, the OSCE's field activities are advantageous where such proactive approaches to potential issues is faster, more cost-effective, more peaceable, and more efficient – by exponential degrees – than a reactive approach. (This falls into the “An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure” category.)

For all their challenges, the future of OSCE field activities still appears bright. The Organization's field work is solid, providing significant and meaningful returns on comparatively small investments. Future security needs may yield a metamorphosis in the nature and approach of the OSCE's field operations, such as in the fairly recent case of the SMM in Ukraine, the size and scope of which are unprecedented in the Organization's history. Still, the OSCE may be the best prepared to meet such requirements, even on the shortest of notice. Additionally, arguments could be made for extensive networks of liaison offices with other organizations, and perhaps even for a single liaison in each Partner[s for Cooperation] Country, in an effort to keep a finger on the pulse of security and stability throughout the Participating States.

With proven mechanisms in place for conflict work (including early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation), as well as peacekeeping (although this is a role the OSCE generally does not perform in practice), the OSCE is uniquely positioned to continue its work through field activities as the world's security challenges become increasingly more complex in the years to come.

Special Monitoring Mission (SMM)

Presented by Aleska Simkic

Summarized by Elżbieta Kustra-Pirweli, Poland

The Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM) was established by the Permanent Council Decision No.1117 from 21 March 2014 following Crimea annexation and the request of the Ukrainian government to assist. Its mandate is primarily based on: monitoring and reporting on the security situation in the area of operation, incidents, support respect for human rights, as well as establish contact with local, regional and national authorities and population to facilitate the dialogue on the ground. The Mission was deployed to Ukraine very quickly - within 24 hours – reaching soon its initially planned capacity of 100 civilian monitors in 10 field offices all over the country (Kherson, Odessa, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kharkiv, Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Chernivtsi, Luhansk) with head office in Kyiv. The Mission's presence in Ukraine was at first planned for 6 months (reflected in the name with the word 'Special').

The security situation heavily deteriorated in Ukraine evolving into ongoing conflict that resulted in losing the control over certain parts of Donbass (unrecognized so-called 'LPR' and 'DPR') by Ukrainian government. Hence, the Mission continues its presence in Ukraine and the number of monitors (currently up to 700) and patrol hubs/bases constantly increases.

The speaker underlined the unique elements of the Mission's activity. Due to security constraints, the SMM is not able to patrol during the nighttime. It is the pilot mission in engaging technical means to monitor (UAVs with the range up to 200km, thermal cameras, etc.) Secondly, unusual to

other field missions, the reports of the SMM are public and published on the OSCE website on daily basis. Therefore, the reported information has to be first-hand (the SMM as a first source) and corroborated. The SMM reporting is based on three pillars: (1) ceasefire violations, weapons withdrawal and storage, location of UXOs and mines; (2) human rights and freedoms; (3) co-operation with international organizations and dialogue facilitation across the contact line. The last one is especially crucial, when it comes to the reparation work of critical infrastructure (water pipes, electricity and gas supplying systems) damaged by the shelling and affecting local population at the both sides of the contact line. The Mission engages in dialogue with parties to organize so-called „windows of silence“ when damages can be fixed.

Although parties involved in the conflict signed several agreements (most important: Minsk Protocol and Minsk Memorandum from 5 and 19 Sep 2014, then Package of Measures from 12 Feb 2015 signed by UA and the Russian Federation) with provisions to stop fighting and withdraw the weaponry, they still have not been fully implemented. As a result, the Mission is operating in unpredictable environment with ongoing conflict and kinetic activities as peace operation, whereas under its mandate was deployed to monitor ceasefire. The number of restriction of the freedom of movement to the SMM staff is growing as well as incidents involving the SMM (including one person killed during patrol), yet being the only international organization on the ground, presence of the SMM is critical.

Workshop on Rules and drafting

Presented by Walter Kemp

Summarized by Jorida Nano, Albania

Rules of procedures of the OSCE were codified in 2016 in what is called the 'blue book'. There are rules of procedures of the decision-making bodies. The main rule is that all participating states are equal and decisions are taken by consensus. These decisions are not legal but they do have a politically binding character. Currently there is a discussion on the status of these decisions.

The rules on the structure of the decision-making bodies:

The summits of the heads of states or governments is the highest decision-making body at the political level.

The Ministerial Council is the central decision-making and governing body of the OSCE which acts between meetings of the Summit.

The Permanent Council (PC) is the principle decision-making body for the regular political consultations and for governing the day-to-day operational work of the Organization between meetings of the Ministerial Council. The PC convenes regularly on a biweekly basis. There are also reinforced PC meetings, i.e. meetings at the level of political directors or other senior officials from capitals to consider issues requiring such a level of representation and to adopt decisions, as well as special PC meetings on certain issues.

The OSCE leadership: the Troika (former, present and future chairmanship); the PC that is chaired by the chairman in office (every year a new chairmanship takes the political leadership).

What are the rules of procedures for the PC? A country may submit a draft decision in writing to the PC. All participating states may agree with a proposed decision, but one or more of them may also issue interpretative statements attached to that decision.

The conduct of a PC meeting: When a PC is convened there is a prepared agenda and a list of speakers, although countries may ask to address the PC even outside the order in the list. The delegate from the country that has the EU presidency first takes the floor to speak on behalf of his/her country and then gives the floor to another participant to speak on behalf of all EU member states and as well as of countries that are in negotiation process to join the EU. The Parliamentary Assembly is represented in the PC meetings, but the OSCE institutions are rarely present. Partners for co-operation and other international organizations/bodies may also be present.

The working languages of the OSCE are six: English, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish.

The style of a PC decision: It has a reference number and date, title, preamble and operative statements which are usually general to allow room for interpretation and adaptation.

The Chairperson may suggest the adoption of a decision through a silence procedure, i.e. with an indication of the exact time for the expiration of the period of silence. If there is no objection expressed by a Representative until the expiry of the silent time, a decision is considered as agreed and taken.

The style of an OSCE press release: it should represent the views of all 57 participating States, therefore, are often long and contain diplomatic language as they have to represent all participating States' views.

Workshop on Mediation, Negotiation and Diplomacy

Presented by Wilbur Perlot

Summarized by Mariam Sargsyan, Armenia / Nargiz Abdullayeva, Azerbaijan / Noha Kenawy, Egypt

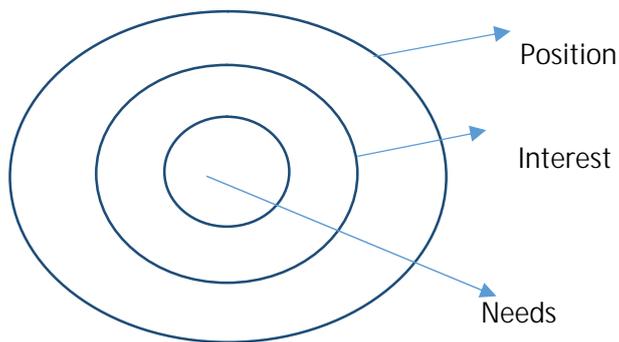
- **Elements of effective negotiations**

Negotiation is a very important tool in diplomacy/conferences. For negotiations to be effective some elements should be taken into consideration such as good preparations (substantive research, gathering information, knowing the others) also to have an effective negotiations all parties concerned should listen to each other and be understanding, flexible, patient and have the will to compromise and give and take. Also other important elements are to control emotions and to be confident during the negotiations process, moreover to use empathy and the right language to avoid misunderstandings and also a very important factor is to build trust and have suitable environment for negotiations and to be result oriented and to have strategy and tactics and to maintain collaborative team work.

- **Steps of negotiations**

- 1) preparation
- 2) setting rules/procedures
- 3) exploration
- 4) bargaining
- 5) taking decision
- 6) constituency - if accepted then step 7) implementation; if not accepted, then back to the step 1) preparation

- **The three layers of negotiations**



While negotiating, it is also important to use different suitable tactics depending on the context, circumstances etc., e.g. example the “Salami” tactics which in another words means “step by step”.

Three exercises were introduced during the session; the purpose of these exercises was to practice the negotiation skills and learn how to seek common ground of understanding, and to develop skills of bargaining and to know the needs and limits of parties concerned, moreover to practice how to use prepare well in a team work before going into negotiations

The session was very comprehensive and gave us a better understanding about negotiation process as it was a combination of theoretical and practical knowledge about the topic and was based upon interactive session from both the speakers and participants.

Minority rights in OSCE

Presented by Arie Bloed

Summarized by Vitalina Vergeles, Ukraine

Minority rights play important role in the international relations system and conflict prevention, especially when East and West are divided. Present lecture, held by Dr.Arie Bloed , was focused on the issue of minority rights and duties. Was discussed why minority rights are important in OSCE.

Meaning of minority rights was mentioned first time in Helsinki Act 1975. Unfortunately, time showed that human rights themselves are not enough to ensure security in world system. Minority rights could be also controversial pretext for calling to protect your people. Integration of minorities into society and avoiding of assimilation are aims of the international regime of minority rights. Question arises, whether different countries try to assimilate, integrate or separate minorities into society. It is necessary take into account balance of minority rights and duties. Rights could be also principles and directions. As for duties of minorities – they have obligations to the government of their residence.

Important role for minority rights plays Copenhagen Document OSCE 1990. It has formulated that there are more principles than rights. P34 tells us that "the participating states will endeavor to ensure that persons belonging to national minorities, notwithstanding the need to learn the official language or languages of the State concerned, have adequate opportunities for instruction of their mother tongue or in their mother tongue, as well as, wherever possible and necessary, for its use before public authorities, in conformity with applicable national legislation". P35 tells us "the participating States note the efforts undertaken to protect and create conditions for the promotion of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of certain national minorities by establishing, as one of the possible means to achieve these aims, appropriate local or autonomous administrations corresponding to the specific historical and territorial circumstances of such minorities and in accordance with the policies of the State concerned". Sometimes this document is regarded vague but perhaps it was intended to be vague because minority rights system varies from country to country. It is not possible to have one instrument to address all of the differences.

It is important to mention that minority rights are not legally binding but they are politically binding. Exceptions could be found in bilateral treaties between states.

The High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) is important player in protecting minority rights. Originally, The High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) was created at the Helsinki summit meeting in 1992 by 57 countries. It addresses the short-term triggers of inter-ethnic tension or conflict and long-term structural concerns. If a participating State is not meeting its political commitments or international norms, the High Commissioner will assist by providing analysis and recommendations. Its mandate has focus on conflict prevention and minority rights. The High Commissioner is unique. It doesn't exist in such form in other organisations.

Current Issues

Presented by Stephanie Lichtenstein

Summarized by Biljana Popovska, Macedonia

Current issues mean different things for different things. However, in order to get the big picture of the current issues the OSCE participating States and the Austrian OSCE Chairmanship are confronted with it is good to be aware of the political context, both the international and the domestic one. In addition, this involves the challenges, both organizational and the political ones. Then, the main topics being discussed, and finally the upcoming events.

International Political Context:

OSCE is currently operating into an atmosphere of changing environment and uncertainty due to many factors. First, it has to do with the new US administration under President Trump. It is not clear how the new US administration sees the OSCE, as there is no new ambassador appointment to negotiate on important topics. Also, it is not certain to what degree EU can rely on US. There are different opinions as to whether it would weaken NATO or strengthen EU. Second, US – Russia Relations. There have been talks about possible deals between Putin – Trump. But, there is continuity. Moreover, US wants to impose sanctions on Russia and is condemning Russian actions in Eastern Ukraine. Let's see how it develops when they (Putin and Trump) meet at the G20 Summit in Hamburg on 7-8 July. Finally, there are continuing tensions between Russia and the West and the situation in eastern Ukraine is worsening.

Domestic Political Context:

The domestic political context of the Austrian Chairmanship has been confronted with challenges. To be more specific, due to the domestic political upheaval Foreign Minister Kurz, the OSCE CIO was named new Party Chief (Austrian Conservative People's Party). It is not certain whether he would chair the MC in December in Vienna, as he is now mainly engaged in the election campaign for the forthcoming parliamentary elections in October. However, one can never predict change of the government, but it always depends on the situation in the country. In this case it is not a good scenario for the Austria OSCE Chairmanship as the CIO has an important function as bridge builder and negotiator and definitively a crisis manager.

Organizational Challenges:

1. There are 4 key positions to be filled: HCNM, ODIHR, RFoM, SG;
2. Closure of the Office in Yerevan;
3. Downgrading of OSCE Field Operations in Bishkek and Dushanbe to OSCE Programme Offices;
4. Fatal Incident of SMM Patrol... as a culmination of incident where mission members have increasingly been coming under crossfire directly shot in their direction

BUT... there is

1. Approved Unified Budget for 2017
2. Prolonged Mandate of the SMM to Ukraine with increased budget

Political Challenges:

1. **Ukraine conflict** is very tense. Increased civilian casualties. Minsk agreement is stalled. Heavy weaponry instead to be withdrawn are positioned. There seems to be a lack of political will as what has been agreed is not translated into reality. Local elections and the border control are part of the vicious circle.
2. **Political crisis in Macedonia**. There is finally a government after a long period, but a lot of work ahead.
3. **Nagorno Karabakh ...** potential outbreak ... analysts say...

Important Topics:

1. Fighting Radicalization and violent extremism. Peter Neumann, has been appointed Special Representative. The idea is his report (to be presented to the MC in December) **to establish a platform for the exchange of best practices.**

2. Structured Dialogue (Conventional Arms Control)... Based on the declaration adopted at the MC in Hamburg. It refers to the lack of trust in the arms control.. broader vision of the threats

Upcoming events:

1. **Annual Security Review Conference;**
2. **Informal foreign Ministers meeting in Mauerbach ...** informal setting to discuss the issues before the formal meeting;
3. **OSCE Ministerial Council Meeting in Vienna**

COMMENTS:

Migrant issue is not OSCE main topic. However, Italy might be interested to do something more about the issue as migration is a security issue after all.

EU - Turkey deal on migrants and OSCE involvement. It all depends on the Chair. Maybe OSCE role could be to increase the attention on how to guarantee legal migration. To be prepared to manage this phenomena not as emergency but as a normal and long term phenomena as we are talking about comprehensive security.

The Politico-Military Dimension of the OSCE

Presented by Ambassador Cristian Istrate

Summarized by Giorgi Ukhurgunashvili, Georgia

The first dimension (politico-military aspects of security in the OSCE area) is an integral part of the OSCE's comprehensive and co-operative approach that includes disarmament, arms control and confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs), as well as regional and sub-regional frameworks. These are important parts of the overall effort to enhance security by fostering stability, transparency and predictability in the military field.

The three main documents are: **Vienna Document** (VD 2011) dealing with evaluation of military units, inspection of military exercises and appropriate notifications, **Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE)**, concerning level of armament and **the Treaty on Open Skies**, preoccupied with aerial observation. While CFE/Open Skies bear legal obligations, the Vienna Document is only politically binding.

The Code of Conduct on politico-military aspects of security has a norm- and standard-setting character.

Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) is the body to discuss further developments of CSBMs (on a weekly basis). The FSC is also responsible for overseeing the implementation of CSBMs by all participating States.

Challenges:

- Diverging views, low level of trust;
- CFE only applies to 30 member states. There is no consensus on its usefulness;
- Open Skies has issues concerning membership, implementation and updating;
- VD is seen by some Participating States as connected to broader politico-military context in Europe, thus, they hardly see a need to modernize it;
- **Protracted conflicts** affect OSCE's security architecture. How to verify weapons ceiling in conflict areas under a new arms control agreement?
- Large troop stationing near borders & conflict areas;
- Large scale/snap exercises as well as incidents and close encounters create uncertainty and risk.

Strategic Dialogue, launched in order to explore challenges and foster greater understanding, has been a potential project of a vague mandate with no clear target (declaration 'From Lisbon to Hamburg', 2016). Following April session on challenges & threats, also - sessions on military doctrines and force posture, clearer picture will be seen after the Annual Security Review Conference (ASRC) (27-29/06/2017) and an informal ministerial (11/07/2017), while December ministerial should demonstrate whether there is next stop on negotiation or sticking to the Hamburg mandate of the last year.

Meanwhile, non-military aspects of 'wider security context' has been discussed with more success, showcased in declarations on countering terrorism, cyber crime and illicit drug trafficking. However, as for cyber, the question is how to set limits between attacks on private and state/military targets? In this regards, OSCE informal group work on cyber CSBMs (with national points of contact, etc.) may come in handy.

Another issue to highlight are the benefits of involving the partners: OSCE Field offices could be addressed more actively and creatively (unlike failed attempt to send ODIHR to migration hotspots). Moreover, Centers of Excellence (CoE) could be set to train boarder, cyber and weapons experts.

Positive experience of particular Participating States can provide some food for thought. There had been several endeavors by the Romanian chairmanship of FSC (by rotation) and the Security Committee, namely:

- Proposed voluntary reporting on implementation of action against terrorism, followed by 20 presentations, so far.
- A synopsis of best practices had been prepared with the help of the Secretariat.
- Banking on the assets, OSCE field presences were invited to the Security Committee meetings for better share of knowledge;
- Circulating 'Chairmanship's perception paper' had stimulated further reflections.
- Besides bringing Participant State's experience into the work of the institution, valuable support from the OSCE Communications Department had been drawn, followed by a presentation of statistical data reflecting public opinion.

To sum it up, OSCE is now in most difficult situation. There are still vacancies of key positions, hopefully to be filled until July meeting. If no positive spirit is demonstrated towards the Structured Dialogue, the future and credibility of OSCE's institutions will be questioned. However, it is important to keep in mind that OSCE is a forum, a sounding board, not more. Patience is needed for progress on military matters.

Finally, maintaining the practice of holding OSCE Security Days would definitely be a positive step forward.

The Security Dimension: Policing Issues

Presented by Arnar Jensson

Summarized by Mireille de Jonge, Netherlands

Policing Matters in OSCE

The main task of the unit is to provide support to the Secretary General on police-related matters, based on the Istanbul Charter (1999) and mandatory issues added in 2001 and 2012.

A part from the Strategic Framework – which is about police development + reform and transnational threats –, the unit provides Coordination Tools.

Law enforcement models

Mr. Jensson emphasised the existence of the Law enforcement models, which consists of four types:

1. Traditional model (reactive model)
2. Problem Oriented Policing
3. Community Policing
4. Intelligence Led Policing (LED)

The LED is THE model proposed by the OSCE for the coming years. Based on a good organised structure and reliable intelligence information (source and information itself). The purpose is to increase effectiveness by prioritizing.

So, needs identified, threat assessment for the country and strategic analyses giving the ingredients for the strategic and operational products.

One of the tools proposed, is the Sleipnir-model. A model that uses key-performance indicators, which can differ per country. For example: corruption, money laundry or violence.

A guidebook on the (new) model will be launched coming July in Vienna.

Later this year also in Skopje(Macedonia).

My personal opinion is that (much) more focus must be payed to Community Policing. In fact it should be the first focus, in order to have Peace and Stability on the ground. Herefore you need trust. Trust between people, the different organisations involved and politicians. The cooperation of these stakeholders in The Hague is a good example of capacity building. Think of the Safehouses.

Macedonia is another good example where numerous project on institutional and capacity building as well as several project on strengthening the Security capacities of the country are introduced on the basis of Community Policing.

Countering Transnational Threats

Presented by Elizabeth Abela-Hampel

Summarized by Elmas Hasanovikj, Macedonia

In general, OSCE deals with:

1. Terrorism;
2. Illicit drugs and chemical precursors;
3. Trafficking in human beings;
4. Corruption and Money-laundering;
5. Cyber security/Crime
6. New forms of organized crime

Countering terrorism and radicalization that leads to terrorism is task of the **Transnational Threats (TNT) Department of OSCE**. As an examples of transnational threats were mentioned: diseases, disasters, weapons for mass destruction (WMD), organized crime, terrorism etc. Furthermore, as a transnational threat is considered any source that is unknown and hybrid, where executors are unknown and victim can be everyone. Hence, transnational threats are characterized threats which are **cross-dimensional, cross-border** threats and which use the **latest technological developments**.

Within the OSCE organization with TNTs deals:

1. **OSCE Secretariat**
2. **OSCE Institutions, like ODIHR**
3. **OSCE Field Operations**

For example, ODIHR contributes in curtailing TNTs through improving rule of law; assistance of legislation and coordinating. In general, all of them are coordinating each other in curtailing and preventing terrorism.

Action against terrorism unit is special unit within the TNTs Department with mandate on:

- Countering violent extremism and radicalization;
- Foreign terrorist fighters;
- Combating the use of internet for terrorist purposes;
- Building and establishing international counter-terrorism network.

In achieving this goal this unit uses/implements all 19 universal anti-terrorism instruments. Since 9/11,2001 more than 50 seminars on countering terrorism were organized.

The threat of terrorism is prominently on the OSCE agenda. In combating transnational threats, the TNTs Department establishes public-**private partnerships (PPPs)**. As an example was mentioned the partnership with **Peace Consortium funded by U.S** – by involving all segments of society (including politicians, youth, media etc)to participate in real-time scenarios how to handle with foreign fighters coming back to their countries , particularly on: **prevention from radicalization** and its **reintegration in their societies**.

More precisely, the TNT Department works on investigating the countries of origin, countries of origin and transit countries of returning foreign fighters; hence, to identify from where and how these fighters come and how to prevent further radicalization and its reintegration.

TNTs Department of OSCE cooperates closely with:

- United Nations Security Council (UNSC) bodies like **sanctions committee**.
- Financial Action Task Forces (FATF);
- Interpol;
- Europol;
- Frontex;
- ODIHR;
- HCNM;
- RFOM.

Currently, this department implements project named as **“Train the trainers.”** The aim of this project is OSCE team to train 30 English speaking border-guards in Sarajevo (in June,2017), and 30 Russian speaking border-guards in Uzbekistan (in September,2017). After that, are planned results to be compared and try to work in mixed teams.

As a society approach in curtailing terrorism and radicalization the TNTs departments is undertaking so-called **“Life Projects.”** The name of this project is “United in Countering Violent Extremism” and it is extra-budgetary funded pilot-project, aimed on community, youth and women leaders. More precisely, inclusion of youth, NGO representatives and youth workers by:

- **Awareness-raising component;** and
- **Peer-2-peer component.**

Simulation Exercise

Presented by Walter Kemp and Arie Bloed

Summarized by Kateryna Bilotil, Ukraine

Situation for simulation:

Three ethnic Albanians and one Afghan were killed in a shootout with Macedonian police in the village of Lojane close to the border with Serbia. One Macedonian customs guard was injured. The Macedonian government claims that the ethnic Albanians were involved in illicit activity. It is not clear if the Afghan was involved in that activity, or attempting to cross the border into Serbia.

Due to this situation the participants had to simulate the OSCE Permanent Council meeting to solve this situation in the FYROM. And each scholar had to present some OSCE participating States.

Participants:

Austrian Chairmanship – Marco Lapadura

Germany – Mireille De Jonge

Italy – Biljana Popovska

Turkey – Vitalina Vergeles

Bosnia and Gerzegovina – Nermina Jerkovic

Albania – Jorida Nano, Selim Tajiyev
USA – Christine Trostle
UK – Nargiz Abdullayeva
Greece – Kateryna Bilotil
Hungary – Ekaterina Pavlikova, Mariam Sargasyan
FYROM – Elmas Hasanovikj, Daniel Trenchov
Malta/EU – Elzbieta Kustra-Pirweli, Noha Kenawy
Montenegro – Denada Janaqi
Russian Federation – Roman Saiko, Umeda Akhmedova
Switzerland – Vitaly Krishtanosov
Serbia – Natasja Nikolic
Secretary General – Aymen Moumni
ODHR – Ilya Adamov
HCNM – Giorgi Ukhurgunashvili
UNHCR – Mergen Saherov

Simulation started with introduction and explanation of the situation by Austrian Chairmanship who called on every participant for joint efforts to find a compromise to solve the conflict situation.

Afterwards, each participant delivered its Statement regarding to the situation in the FYROM. The pS expressed their condolences, concerns at this violent incident. Also called upon for moderation, common investigation etc.

Majority attention was focused on the main players as: the FYROM, the USA, Albania, Serbia, Austrian Chairmanship, Germany, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

After 4 hours of delivering and responding to the Statements by pS, the participants started its first drafting of the Decision.

Draft 1

*14:00
June, 20, 2017*

OSCE
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Permanent Council

PC.DEC/

20 June 2017
Original: English

Decision №

Situation in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The Permanent Council,

Guided by the norms and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of 1975.

Reaffirming the comprehensive approach to security, covering the politico-military, economic and environmental and human dimensions including, in particular, human rights, democracy and rule of law.

Reiterating their commitments to the obligation set forth in the 1990 Copenhagen Document, the 1990 Charter of Paris for a New Europe and the 1991 Moscow Document, among others;

Reaffirming the commitments to the maintain peace and security in the OSCE region, which is a common concern of OSCE Participating States

Expressing the support to the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in its efforts to contribute to this goal,

Decides:

1. To express concerns over the escalation of ethnic tensions in and around the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and calls upon all actors concerned to take steps aimed at halting the escalation of the situation;
2. To welcome in this regards the steps taken so far to calm the tensions and requests that the efforts are enhanced to prevent developments;
3. To take note with appreciation of the capacity-building in the border management in the region given the volatile migration and security situation on OSCE area;
4. To take note of the commitments expressed by the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to ensure the full and fair investigation of the incident on the border, ensuring full transparency and highest rights standards apply to all stages of investigation.
5. To invite the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to update the OSCE Participating States periodically on the progress on investigation;
6. To encourage the authorities of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to consider cooperation with other interested parties, including the participation of Transnational Threats Department in its advisory capacity, with a view to build confidence and strengthen trust.
7. To request the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights to step up its presence in Skopje to *inter alia* advice the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia authorities on human rights aspects of the investigation.
8. To call on the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to cooperate in good faith with the HCNM in performance of his mandate.

The Delegation of the FYROM disagreed with 1 paragraph of the Decision№ according to the “escalation of ethnic tensions in and around the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”. As this case hasn't recognized as ethnic tension by any International Court and Community.

Delegations of Italy, Greece and Turkey proposed to add a paragraph concerning to refugees and migration crisis to Preamble part and paragraph 6 of the Decision.

Delegation of Albania proposed to replace “to the maintain peace and security in the OSCE region” in the 4th paragraph of Preamble to “ to ensure full cooperation among the participating states on peace and security in the OSCE region”.

Also they called on to change language “the various proposals” in the 3th paragraph of the Decides to “the proposals and offers of technical and financial supports” describing it like “the various proposals” is too general language and the situation needs more specific solution.

The Delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina called on the participants to delete word “transparency investigation” in the 4th paragraph of the Decides. They explained that there is no case with transparency investigation. Every investigation has individual character and better to leave the “investigation” without “transparency”.

The delegation of the USA encouraged the pS to support the FYROM in continuous regional cooperation in regard with the Lojan case and called on the delegation of the FYROM to report the results of the investigation to the OSCE pS and put it as paragraph 5.

The delegation of German encouraged the pS to remove Transnational Threats Department from paragraph 6 as this case is concerning to more spread geopolitical area and replace “interested parties” to “relevant partners”;

As a conclusion, after 4 hours of drafting the document, Permanent Council found out a suitable compromise on the following Decision/Draft 2:

Draft 2

16:00 June, 20, 2017

OSCE

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

PC.DEC/

Permanent Council

20 June 2017
Original: ENGLISH

Decision No

Situation in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The Permanent Council,

Guided by the norms and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of 1975;

Reaffirming the comprehensive approach to security, covering the politico-military, economic and environmental and human dimensions including, in particular, human rights, democracy and rule of law;

Reiterating their commitments to the obligation set forth in the 1990 Copenhagen Document, the 1990 Charter of Paris for a New Europe and the 1991 Moscow Document, among others;

Stressing the importance of integration in multi-ethnic states;

Reaffirming the commitments to ensure full cooperation among the participant states on peace and security in the OSCE region, a component of common concern of OSCE Participating States;

Expressing the support to the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in its efforts to contribute to this goal,

Recognizing the efforts of the Former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia and other countries in the region to control large flow of refugees and migrants on the Balkan route, as factor of stability of the region.

Decides:

1. To express concerns over the situation in the Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia and calls upon all actors to take steps to promote stability and dialogue;
2. To welcome in this regards the steps taken so far to calm the tensions and requests that the efforts are enhanced to prevent developments;
3. To take note with appreciation of the proposals and offers of technical and financial supports to assists the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia expressed by the Participating States regarding the capacity-building in the border management and countering organized crime;
4. To take note of the commitments expressed by the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to ensure the full and fair investigation of the incident on the border, ensuring full respect for human rights standards at all stages of investigation;
5. To support Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in continuous regional cooperation in regard with the Lojan case and to invite the Former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia to report the result of the investigation to the OSCE Participating States;
6. To stress the importance of the good neighbouring relations in the efforts to counter the trans-national organized crime and manage large flows of refugees and migrants;
7. To encourage the authorities of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to continue cooperation with relevant partners, including the executive structures of the OSCE;
8. To request the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights to increase of its efforts through its presence in Skopje to *inter alia* advice the Former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia authorities on human rights aspects of the investigation.
9. To call on the Government of the Former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia to cooperate in good faith with the HCNM in performance of his mandate.

Freedom of the Media

Presented by Anna Lundblad

Summarized by Marco Lapadura, Italy

Ms. Lundblad described mandate, goals, tools and current projects of the Office of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media (RFOM).

At the outset, she stressed that the position of the RFOM was vacant because of lack of consensus among the Participating States (PS) on the successor of Ms. Dunja Mijatović, whose tenure had expired last March. The absence of a RFOM was seriously affecting the capacity of the Office, since the RFOM had the exclusive prerogative to deliver public statements to react rapidly to non-compliance cases.

The RFOM is indeed an independent OSCE institution, whose mandate is rooted in the Permanent Council Decision n.193 (1997). The core tasks may be divided in two main activities: a) monitoring on

PS' compliance with the principles and commitments on the freedom of the media; b) assisting the PS abide to their commitments.

PS have a "positive obligation" to guarantee the freedom of media. An important legal reference is the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular its art. 19 and art. 20 delineating the freedom of expression and its limits.

The RFOM can use different tools to implement her/his tasks in an independent way.

Her/his capacity to rapidly go public with statements on specific non-compliance situations provides the institution with significant authority and effectiveness.

In 2016, Ms. Mijatović made 170 interventions in 41 PS through diplomatic channels; issued 7 communiqués, through which she set standards and disseminated short recommendations; and presented 2 reports to the PC. Furthermore, the Office accomplished 3 legal reviews in different PS and 2 trainings for judges on the safety for journalists.

More recently, an important conference was devoted to fake news and propaganda. The Conference, which adopted some recommendations on this topic, recognized that the best way to tackle fake news, while respecting the freedom of expression, was the pluralism of the media, rather than the censorship.

Propaganda is just one of the specific areas dealt with by the Office of the RFOM. Its activities mainly aim at ensuring the safety of journalists, the media pluralism, the freedom of media on line (while combating hate speech), and the access to information for everybody. They also aim at promoting the decriminalization of defamation and improving media legislation and regulation, which may represent voluntary or involuntary obstacles to the freedom of the media.

To conclude, Ms. Lundlahn mentioned two important projects currently carried out by the Office. The first one is meant to improve cooperation between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot journalists; the second one aims at promoting dialogue between the media communities of Russian Federation and Ukraine.

Economic and Environmental Dimension (EED)

Presented by Ambassador Vuk Zugic

Summarized by Umeda Akhmedova, Tajikistan

OVERVIEW

Economic and environmental issues have always been an integral part of the OSCE agenda, reflecting the Organization's comprehensive approach to security. In the Helsinki Final Act of 1975, the States participating in the Conference for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the OSCE's forerunner, expressed with conviction that:

... efforts to develop co-operation in the fields of trade, industry, science and technology, the environment and other areas of economic activity contribute to the reinforcement of peace and security in Europe, and in the world as a whole.

These economic and environmental issues made up the so-called Basket II of the Helsinki Final Act and have since become known as the OSCE's second dimension or more specifically the Economic and Environmental Dimension.

Ministerial Council meeting in Maastricht in December 2003, participating States adopted the OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension.

OCEEA

In November 1997, the participating States agreed to establish the position of a Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities within the OSCE Secretariat. The Co-ordinator, who works under the direct supervision of the Secretary General. OCEEA closely works with Field Operations

OCEEA activities seek, to:

- Promote good governance and transparency with a focus on combating corruption, money laundering and the financing of terrorism;
- Strengthen co-operation among participating States on investment and business development, migration management and transport security as well as facilitate the exchange of best practices in the field of border crossing procedures, transport and trade facilitation;
- Facilitate dialogue on energy security issues;
- Advocate sustainable development through increased public awareness and policy development on environment and security issues, including water management, land degradation, hazardous waste and climate change;

Economic Activities:

Good Governance: In the area of improving good governance and transparency, and fighting corruption, money laundering and the financing of terrorism, the OCEEA assists participating States in the following activities:

- Promoting the ratification and implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption and the Financial Action
- Task Force's 40 + 9 Recommendations on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism;
- Organizing national and regional seminars and capacity building workshops, on request, in the areas of prevention, detection, financial investigation, criminalization,
- Supporting money laundering national risk assessments
- Distributing OSCE good governance-related publications such as the handbook on Best Practices in combating corruption.

Transport and Connectivity: To increase transport security and facilitate the exchange of best practices in the field of border crossing procedures, transport and trade facilitation, the OCEEA engages in the following activities:

- Identifying and tackling inland transport security challenges across the OSCE region and improving the co-ordination and effectiveness of national and international efforts in addressing these challenges;
- Strengthening good governance in customs and at border crossings by supporting the development of public-private partnerships;

- Facilitating dialogue on sustainable transport to promote the development of more effective national policies for cleaner and more energy-efficient transportation and others

Environmental Activities

Water management: Water and security is at the focus of the OCEEA in all OSCE sub-regions. The OCEEA works in close partnership with the UNECE Secretariat of the Convention on the Protection and use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, promotes co-operation on transboundary water management, facilitates the development of legal and institutional frameworks.

Climate change: The OCEEA supports the development of scenarios for different OSCE sub-regions to quantify the security implications of climate change. The scenario study assesses the impact of climate change on natural resources, energy and food availability.

Hazardous waste: The OCEEA, in close co-operation with its partners in the ENVSEC Initiative, conducts capacity-building activities targeting border guards and customs officials to detect the illegal trafficking of hazardous waste. Uranium waste management project in Central Asia.

Arhus Centers: The Aarhus Centres Network comprising over 30 centres in 10 countries in all four OSCE sub-regions, is a major tool for the OCEEA to facilitate environmental dialogue between countries and within countries among a wide array of stakeholders.

Energy Security Dialogue: The OCEEA promotes energy security dialogue among its participating States with a view to facilitating the, and building capacity in the areas of energy efficiency, sustainability and transparency. The OCEEA interacts with other Vienna-based organizations active in the field of energy, benefits from their technical expertise and experiences, and provides its expertise in the security field.

The Economic and Environmental Forum

OCEEA holds an annual high-level Economic and Environmental Forum, which gives political impetus to the dialogue in the second dimension and contributes to recommendations and follow-up activities. The Forum usually attracts the participation of more than 400 representatives of governments, civil society, the business community and international organizations.

Structured dialogue

Presented by Anton Eischer and Olaf Poeschke

Summarized by Roman Saiko, Russian Federation

During the presentation lead by the Senior military advisor Colonel Anton Eischer following topics were examined.

The discussion around the process of structured dialogue started from the article of the former German minister of foreign affairs, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, published in the "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" 26 August 2016. His article contained among others the proposal of a new multilateral treaty on the conventional arms control in Europe. Several days later this initiative was

also discussed at the Informal meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council 1 September 2016 in Potsdam.

Later on the OSCE Ministerial Council in Hamburg foreign ministers adopted the document «From Lisbon to Hamburg: Declaration on the Twentieth Anniversary of the OSCE Framework for Arms Control» where was firstly mentioned the launch of a structured dialogue.

During this year among 4 planned meetings of the Informal working group on structured dialogue it will be a special session on this issue at the Annual Security Review Conference 27-29 of June. 5 July 2017 at a Joint meeting of the Forum for Security Cooperation and the Permanent Council the participating States are going to assess Structured Dialogue. Also the structured dialogue is planned for the discussion at the Informal meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council in Mauerbach 11 July.

Such an attention to the process of structured dialogue shows its significance to the Organization. Many OSCE participating states hope that the process of negotiations within the framework of structured dialogue will give the opportunity to restore trust and will enable to move faster towards building of an equal and indivisible security community.

Social Events

The organisers of the Summer Academy provided participants with the variety of social events in order to facilitate the teambuilding process and also offer participants an opportunity for relaxing between the sessions. Social events organised included a visit to a typical Burgenland winery (Heurigen) close to the Hungarian border, a barbecue dinner at the Hotel Burg Schlaining and a guided tour visit through the castle of Schlaining and the Peace Museum as well as the Peace Library. At the end of the Academy, participants enjoyed a farewell dinner at a traditional Heurigen in Vienna; this wonderful event was sponsored by Germany which was very much appreciated by all involved!

5. Appendices

Appendix 1: Programme

Appendix 2: List of Resource Persons

Appendix 3: List of Participants

Appendix 4: Evaluation

Appendix 1: Programme

DATE & TIME	SESSION	SPEAKER	METHOD
Wednesday, 14 June			
Until 16.00	Arrival of Participants / Check-in		
16:30 – 17:00	Coffee-Break served break-out room in the Castle/Seminar Centre		
17.00 – 18.30	Introduction of Participants and Team & Introduction to the Programme	ARIE BLOED Director of the Summer Academy on OSCE URSULA E. GAMAUF-EBERHARDT Co-Director of the Summer Academy on OSCE/ ASPR	Interactive Introduction Session
18:45	Group photo in the courtyard of the castle		
19:00 – 19:45	Official Opening Ceremony	AMBASSADOR ALESSANDRO AZZONI Head of Italian Mission to the OSCE GUDRUN KRAMER, Director, ASPR ARIE BLOED & WALTER KEMP Co-Director of the Summer Academy on OSCE	Ceremony in the Knights Hall

20:00	Welcome Cocktail & Welcome Dinner		
Thursday, 15 June			
09:00 – 10:30	Security and Cooperation in the OSCE Area: Conflicts and New Dividing-Lines	ZARKO PUHOVSKI University Professor, Zagreb / Croatia	Lecture Q&A
11:00 – 12:30	Basic Principles of Security and Cooperation: 1975-2017	ARIE BLOED	Presentation Q&A
14:00 – 16:00	Workshop 1: Working in Multinational Teams	AARON PEACOCK Head of Learning and Development Unit, OSCE Secretariat	Interactive Workshop
16:30 – 18:00	The OSCE's Organisation: Basic Features	ARIE BLOED	Presentation Q&A
Friday, 16 June			
09:00 – 10:30	Political Bodies, Executive Structure and Budget	ARIE BLOED	Presentation Q&A
11:00 – 12:30	Field Activities	CHARLES LONSDALE Deputy Director for Policy Support Service,	Presentation Q&A

		Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC)	
14:30 – 16:00	SMM Ukraine	ALESKA SIMKIC Deputy Chief Monitor, OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM)	Presentation Q&A
16:30 – 18:00	Workshop 2: Rules & Drafting	WALTER KEMP	Workshop
18:00 – 18:30	Simulation: Explanation & Preparation	WALTER KEMP & ARIE BLOED	Presentation Q&A
19:00	Social Event at Winery (Heuriger Mittl)		
Saturday, 17 June			
09:00 – 12:30 (incl. breaks)	Workshop 3: Mediation, Negotiation and Diplomacy	WILBUR PERLOT Training and Research Fellow, Deputy Director / Clingendael Academy, Netherlands Institute of International Relations Clingendael	Interactive Workshop: Presentation, Q&A Role Plays Simulation Discussion
14:00 – 18:30 (incl. breaks)	Continued		

Sunday, 18 June			
Free morning			
11:00-12:30	National Minorities (incl. HCNM)	ARIE BLOED	Presentation
15:00 – 16:30	Guided Castle Tour	LASZLO FARKAS Former Academic Director, European Peace University (EPU)	Tour
17:00 – 18:30	Current Issues	STEPHANIE LIECHTENSTEIN Web Editor-in-Chief, Security and Human Rights Monitor	Presentation Q&A
19:00	Barbecue in the Hotel		
Monday, 19 June			
09:00-10:30	The Politico-Military Dimension of the OSCE	AMBASSADOR CRISTIAN ISTRATE Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Romania to the OSCE	Presentation Q&A

11:00-12:30	Participants' Workshop "Drafting Exercise"	ARIE BLOED	Workshop
14:00 – 15:00	Visit of the Peace Library in the former Synagogue	URSULA GAMAUF	
15:00 – 16:30	The Security Dimensions: Policing Issues	ARNAR JENSSON Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU), Transnational Threats (TNT) Department	Presentation Q&A
17:00 – 18:30	Countering Transnational Threats	ELIZABETH ABELA-HAMPEL Acting Head of the Anti-Terrorism Unit, TNDT	Presentation Q&A
Tuesday, 20 June			
09:00 – 18:30 (incl. breaks)	Simulation Exercise	WALTER KEMP & ARIE BLOED	Role Play, Simulation
Wednesday, 21 June VIENNA EXCURSION (Day 1) to the OSCE Conference Centre / Hofburg			
10:00	Security Check / HOFBURG		

10:30 – 11:30 Room 525	Chairmanship Challenges	WALTER KEMP	Presentation Q&A
11:45 – 12:45 Room 525	Freedom of the Media	ANNA LUNDBLAHD Office of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media - Senior Advisor, Spokesperson	Presentation Q&A
12:45 – 14:45	Check-In the Hotel		
15:00 – 16:00 Room 525	Economic and Environmental Dimension (EED) of the OSCE	AMBASSADOR VUK ZUGIC Coordinator of the OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities	Presentation Q&A
16:15 – 18:00 Room 525	High-level Panel: “The OSCE in a Fractured Europe: More relevant or More Restricted?”	AMBASSADOR THIERRY BECHÉT, EU DMITRY BALAKIN, DEPUTY, RF AMBASSADOR PHILIP MCDONAGH, IRLAND AMBASSADOR MARCEL PESKO, CPC DIRECTOR MODERATION: WALTER KEMP	Presentations by Panellists Q&A Discussion
Thursday, 22 June VIENNA EXCURSION (day 2) to the OSCE Conference Centre / PC / Hofburg			
10:00 – 11:00 Neuer Saal	Visit of the Permanent Council (PC)		

11:30 – 12:30 Room 525	Human Dimension	AMBASSADOR SIAN MACLEOD UK, Chairperson of the Human Dimension Committee	Presentation Q&A
12:30 – 14:15	Time to meet you Delegation	Individually, optional	
14:30 – 16:00 Room 525	Structured Dialogue	COLONEL ANTON EISCHER, Senior Military Advisor/Austrian Chairmanship OLAF POESCHKE, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Germany	Presentation Q&A
16:30 – 18:00 Room 525	Wrap-up, Feedback	WALTER KEMP ARIE BLOED URSULA GAMAUF	
	Time to refresh at the Hotel; Leaving the hotel together at 19hrs		
19:30	Farewell Dinner at Heurigen “10er Marie”		
Friday, 23 June			
	Individual departure of Participants		

Appendix 2: List of Speakers

		NAME	Position
01	Mr.	Arie BLOED	International Consultant, Lecturer and Trainer, Director of the Summer Academy on OSCE
02	Mr.	Walter KEMP	Permanent Mission of Austria to the OSCE - Senior Adviser, Co-Director of the Summer Academy on OSCE
03	Ms.	Ursula GAMAUF-EBERHARDT	Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR) - Programme Director for ASPR-OSCE Cooperation
04	Ms.	Gudrun KRAMER	Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR) - Director
05	Mr.	Alessandro AZZONI	Permanent Mission of Italy to the OSCE - Ambassador, Head of Mission
06	Mr.	Zarko PUHOVSKI	University of Zagreb - Professor; Chairperson of the Croatian Helsinki Committee for Human Rights
07	Mr.	Aaron PEACOCK	OSCE Secretariat, Department of Human Resources - Learning and Development Officer
08	Mr.	Charles LONSDALE	OSCE Secretariat, Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) - Deputy Director for Policy Support Service
09	Ms.	Aleška SIMKIĆ	OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine - Deputy Chief Monitor
10	Mr.	Wilbur PERLOT	Clingendael Academy - Senior Training and Research Fellow, International and European Negotiations
11	Ms.	Stefanie LIECHTENSTEIN	Website Editor for the quarterly journal "Security and Human Rights" (SHR)
12	Mr.	Cristian ISTRATE	Permanent Mission of Romania to the OSCE - Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Permanent Representative
13	Mr.	Arnar JENSSON	OSCE Secretariat, Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU) - Police Affairs Officer, Adviser on Analysis and Reporting
14	Ms.	Elizabeth ABELA HAMPEL	OSCE Secretariat, Transnational Threats Department (TNTD) - Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU) - Deputy Head of Unit
15	Mr.	Vuk ŽUGIĆ	The Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA)
16	Ms.	Anna LUNDBLADH	OSCE Secretariat, Office of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media - Senior Advisor
18	Mr.	Philip MCDONAGH	Permanent Representation of Ireland to the OSCE - Ambassador

		NAME	Position
19	Mr.	Dmitry BALAKIN	Permanent Representation of Russia to the OSCE – Deputy Permanent Representative
20	Mr.	Thierry BECHÉT	Permanent Representation of the European Union to the OSCE - Ambassador
21	Mr.	Marcel PESKO	OSCE Secretariat, Vienna - Director of the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre
22	Ms.	Sian MACLEOD	United Kingdom Delegation to the OSCE in Vienna - Ambassador, Head of Delegation
23	Mr.	Anton EISCHER	Permanent Mission of Austria to the OSCE - Colonel, Senior Military Adviser
24	Mr.	Olaf POESCHKE	Permanent Mission of Germany to the OSCE - First Secretary

Appendix 3: List of Participants

		First Name	FAMILY NAME	citizen	Position
1	Ms.	Jorida	NANO	Albania	OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine, Reporting and Political Analysis Unit - Reporting Officer
2	Ms.	Denada	JANAQI	Albania	OSCE Presence in Albania - Programme Assistant, Assembly Support Unit, Democratization Department
3	Ms.	Mariam	SARGSYAN	Armenia	Good Hope NGO, Armenia - Project Manager/US Peace Corps Volunteer Counterpart, Student Ambassador in Gegharkunik region offered by Education USA Armenia and American Councils
4	Ms.	Nargiz	ABDULLAYEVA	Azerbaijan	Council of Europe Office in Baku, EU/CoE joint project "Further support to penitentiary reform in Azerbaijan" - Project Assistant
5	Mr.	Ilya	ADAMOV	Belarus	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus - Deputy Head, International Treaties Division, Legal Affairs and Treaty Directorate
6	Mr.	Vitaly	KRISHTANOSOV	Belarus	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Belarus - Counsellor
7	Ms.	Ekaterina	PAVLIKOVA	Belarus	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus - Attaché, Department of Coordination and Planning
8	Ms.	Nermina	JERKOVIĆ	BiH	State Investigation and Protection Agency, Bosnia and Herzegovina - Investigator at Sector for the investigation of war crimes and crimes punishable under International Humanitarian Law
9	Ms.	Noha	KENAWY	Egypt	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt - Third Secretary
10	Mr.	Giorgi	UKHURGUNASHVILI	Georgia	National Defence Academy of Georgia - Main Specialist, International Relations Division
11	Mr.	Marco	LAPADURA	Italy	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Italy - Diplomat
12	Mr.	Elmas	HASANOVIKJ	Macedonia	MA Student at North Carolina State University, USA - International Studies, specialization International Security, Fulbright Scholar
13	Ms.	Biljana	POPOVSKA	Macedonia	Ministry of Defence, Macedonia - Advisor for bilateral cooperation in education; Vice President of NGO Marshall Centre Macedonia
14	Mr.	Daniel	TRENCHOV	Macedonia	Directorate for Security of Classified Information, National Security Authority (NSA), Republic of

		First Name	FAMILY NAME	citizen	Position
					Macedonia - Chief of Staff
15	Ms.	Elżbieta	KUSTRA-PIRWELI	Poland	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Poland - Assistant to the Undersecretary of State in charge of Security, Eastern and American Policy
16	Mr.	Roman	SAIKO	Russia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation - Attaché, OSCE Section, Department of European Cooperation
17	Ms.	Umeda	AKHMEDOVA	Tajikistan	OSCE Office in Tajikistan - Senior Field Assistant
18	Ms.	Mireille	DE JONGE	The Netherlands	Municipality of The Hague, The Netherlands - Policy Adviser starting career in Geopolitics
19	Ms.	Natasja	NIKOLIĆ	The Netherlands	freelance Lecturer (European Policies for different institutions); Consultant for OPP (psychology press)
20	Mr.	Aymen	MOUMNI	Tunisia	Intelligence Service of Tunisian National Gard - Central Agency of Investigation and Intelligence (Organized Crime)
21	Mr.	Selim	TAJIYEV	Turkmenistan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan - Attaché, Department of European Countries
22	Mr.	Mergen	SAHEROV	Turkmenistan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan - America Desk Officer
23	Ms.	Vitalina	VERGELES	Ukraine	OSCE Special Monitoring Mission in the Ukraine - Language Assistant
24	Ms.	Kateryna	BILOTIL	Ukraine	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ukraine - Desk Officer, Political Department, global Partnership Unit
25	Ms.	Christine	TROSTLE	USA	OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) - Long-term Observer, Senior Project Manager, Oxford International/Hewlett Packard Enterprises

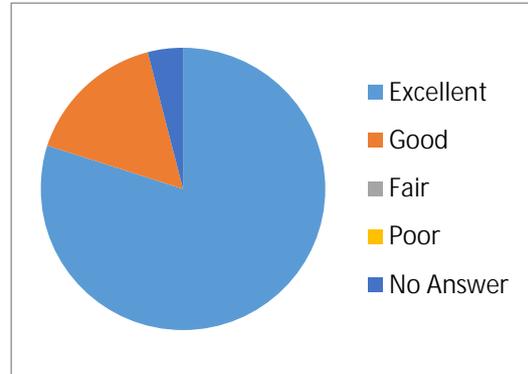
Appendix 4: Evaluation

2. OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAMME

2.1 Usefulness

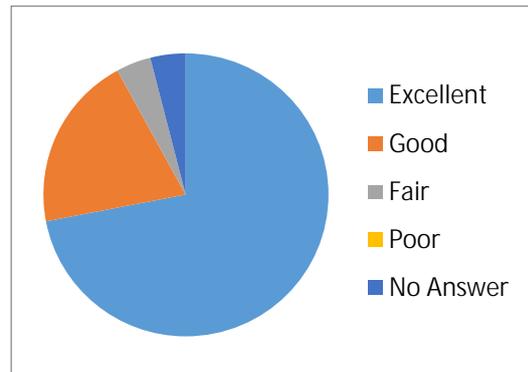
for my professional development

Excellent	20
Good	4
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	1



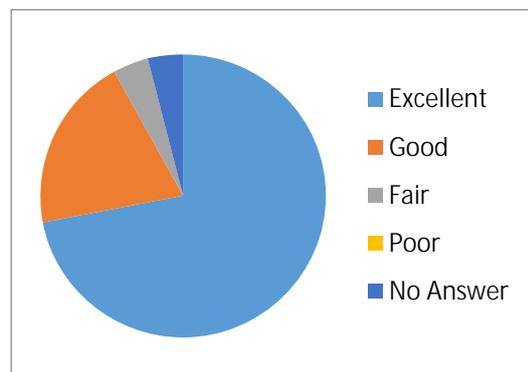
for my personal development

Excellent	18
Good	5
Fair	1
Poor	0
No Answer	1



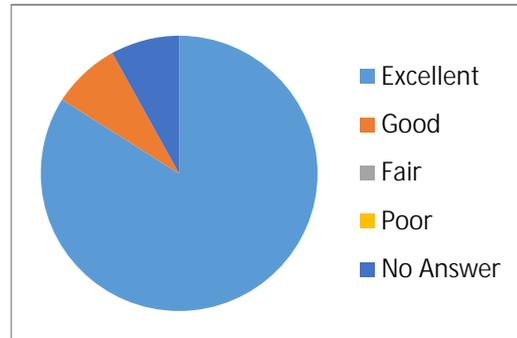
2.2 Basic Structure of the Programme (composition of the programme in two weekly modules)

Excellent	18
Good	5
Fair	1
Poor	0
No Answer	1



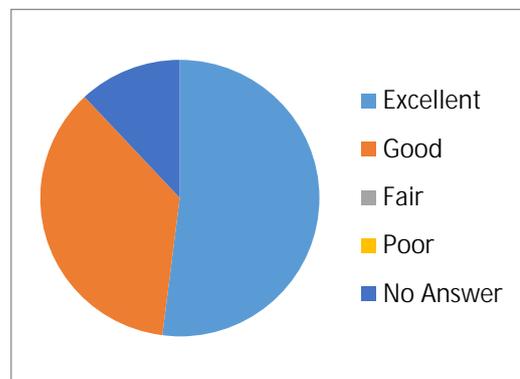
2.3 Methodology of the programme (mix of lectures, working groups, exercises)

Excellent	21
Good	2
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	2



2.4 Readings

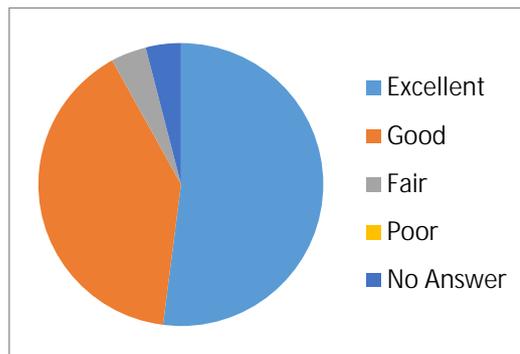
Excellent	13
Good	9
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	3



2.5 Facilities

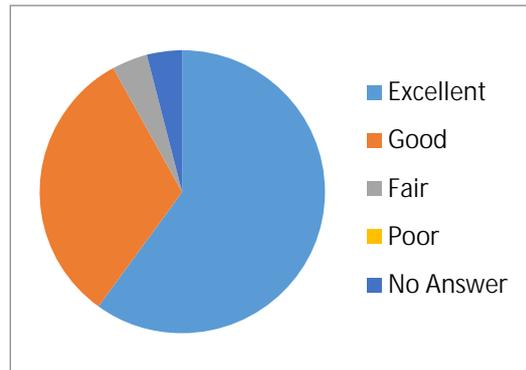
Hotel Burg Schlaining

Excellent	13
Good	10
Fair	1
Poor	0
No Answer	1



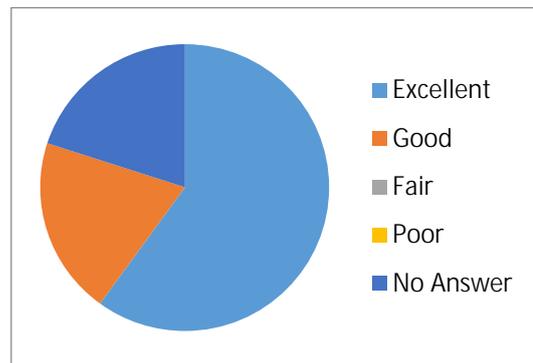
Seminar Rooms

Excellent	15
Good	8
Fair	1
Poor	0
No Answer	1



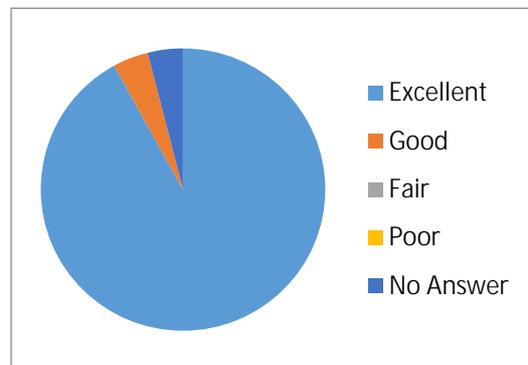
Library

Excellent	15
Good	5
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	5



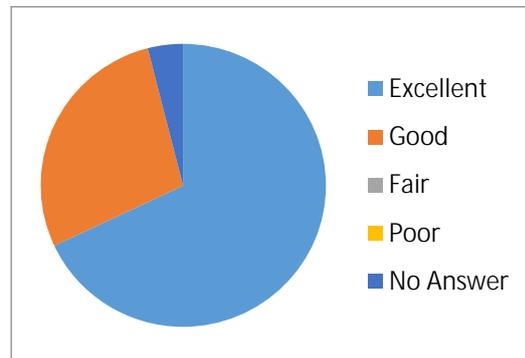
2.6 Staff of the ASPR - Ursula GAMAUF-EBERHARDT (helpfulness, efficiency, etc.)

Excellent	23
Good	1
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	1



2.7 Staff of the Hotel (helpfulness, efficacy, etc.)

Excellent	17
Good	7
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	1



3. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROGRAMME

3.1 Would you recommend the programme to colleagues?

Yes	24
No	0
No Answer	1

