Narrative Report on the

23rd SUMMER ACADEMY ON OSCE

12 – 21 June 2019

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

Under the Auspices of the
Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

In the framework of

ORGANISED BY

Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Stadtschlaining

PROJECT TEAM

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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.

Acknowledgement:

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1. Introduction

Event & Protagonists

23rd Summer Academy on the OSCE

The 23rd Summer Academy on OSCE took place from 12 – 21 June 2019 at the Austrian Study Centre 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).

The 2019 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

24 participants attended the Academy in Stadtschlaining. They came from 15 OSCE Participating States.

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, OSCE field mission staff, journalists, scholars, NGO people 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. Each and everyone's valuable contribution was highly appreciated by participants and organisers!

A special highlight this year was the visit of Ambassador Marcel Pesko, Director of the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) who dedicated some time to speak to the group about

challenges and opportunities for the OSCE in the present and future. This was a very interesting and much appreciated input!

Additionally, a number of high-ranking diplomats from various national delegations of pS enriched the Academy: At the first evening, Ambassador Florian Raunig /Austria delivered the keynote speech at the Opening ceremony. During the excursion to Vienna, Katarína Žáková, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Delegation of Slovakia to the OSCE/ OSCE Chairmanship 2019, presented to participants the challenges and chances faced during a chairmanship. Luca Fratini /Italy, Valery Maslin /Russian Federation, Friedrich Krumm/ FES and Stephanie Liechtenstein/Journalist discussed at the experts' panel possibilities of "How can the OSCE contribute to a safer Europe?".

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**, head of the Strategic Policy and Planning Unit in the Office of the Secretary General, 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 peace operation in partnership with the UN.

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 23rd 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 teambuilding.

- 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 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 and Minority Rights. OSCE field presences, structures and institutions 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 teamwork. 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.

Specific sessions for participants' contributions offered volunteers the possibility to present selected topics to their interested colleagues. The topics and the level of the presentations were of extremely high quality.

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 enhanced the critical dialogue between resource persons and participants, and the multinational and diverse occupational backgrounds of the participants proved beneficial.

Since 2018 during the feedback session, a greater practical involvement of participants was recommended – in the sense of actively sharing and comparing specific topics in different

states, including this in the programme proved to be a very good and successful idea. These participants' contributions were highly appreciated by everyone.

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 often 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. 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. Additionally, the good groups dynamics supported an effective learning process.

Participants considered the 2 days/2 nights excursion to Vienna, including the visit to the OSCE Permanent Council, some presentations and the experts' panel as very useful and interesting and rated it as one of the highlights.

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 experts' panel discussion on the question of security in Europe 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:

- Very useful, Well structured. A very useful program
- The information was of most importance for my commitment in the future in terms of employment within the missions
- Good combination of theoretical and practical skills and knowledge
- I think participants received a full package of the information about OSCE, which will contribute to the better understanding of the organization.
- A good spread of issues and topics were covered in the program
- The content was well structured, easy to understand and presented in as useful manner as possible
- Covering all the topics and dimensions. Very good for a person who has not worked in OSCE
- In particular I liked the interactiveness of the program: acting as moderators, voluntary presenters, writing summaries, and cultural program: visiting the library and Peace Museum, social Event in Winery and barbeque with national dances and singing.
- Also, the mic of participants and their backgrounds enrich this program to the fullest
- I would suggest providing a reading list ahead at time (as part od homework, preparation for the course)
- A bit of the balance between lectures and working exercises during the day
- I would have liked receiving the reader beforehand, which would have allowed me to prepare more for the course. Otherwise, the mixture of methodologies was well done
- I updated and upgraded my knowledge of the OSCE and made many useful contacts
- The program content was very useful for my professional as well as for the personal development
- A very useful program that gives practical knowledge and skills about the OSCE. Well organized and coordinated by professional people.
- Great people, great lectures, very inspiring for those who did not know much about the OSCE and its work
- Very informative and developing from the point of international organizations. For the future, a more practical approach on negotiations.
- I am so much grateful for such a wonderful opportunity to attend "Summer Academy". It is a great experience. I am grateful to the organizers of the program. In particular, I would like to express sincere appreciation for the work and professionalism of Mrs Ursula Gamauf and Dr. Arie Bloed. I would also like to underline the high level of professionalism and commitment of the participants of the academy.
- 1) I think it will be better if all speakers would provide more real examples. During these days all examples are tied up with the RF, what was, to my point of view, unfairly. 2) Speaking about simulation I would say that it will be more fairly when

in case two people represent one country, they should have equal knowledge, experience etc.

- Thank you for everything. It is very useful for all of us. It is useful not only in the sphere of OSCE, but I improved my English, It was useful and interesting to learn the culture of each country. I will miss the ASPR, participants, Arie and Ursula and Walter Kemp.
- I want to express my gratitude to ASPR for inviting me to participate in the Academy and to the participating state delegation for providing a scholarship that allowed me to come here.
- Thank you very much for such an extremely good and useful training! Me, personally, now in a such kind of Transition period, and summer academy is what exactly I needed! This is like to see the picture clearly when you wear glasses having bad eyes. I really appreciate it! In addition, I would like to thank all the team for the great job! Well done! Thank you so much!!!!
- It was impressive that so many officials + OSCE staff took time to be with us during our stay in Vienna; thank you to all of them for their time. More democratization would be great
- Everything was excellent. Interesting topic. Interactive presentation. Teambuilding activities
- Very interesting and useful program. But I feel myself very tied all time. My suggestion: add one free day in the middle of the program for rest.
- I am very honored having the possibility to be the participant of OSCE Summer Academy 2019. The group composition was very good, and I am happy of meeting new people from other countries. The Academy knowledge will be very useful for me in my future career development. My special thanks to Mr. Arie BLOED for sharing with us his experience. Thank you dear Arie and Ursula!
- I'd love to express my gratitude to Arie, Walter and Ursula for best coordination of the program. That gave not only practical skills but also friends from different countries. I'm sure each ASPR alumni will become an advocate of the more powerful OSCE and work on that direction when back home
- Thank you for stimulating us to think critically, to discuss and share personal views on hot topics that are rarely discussed in an international environment otherwise. Thank you for empowering youth! Thank you for the opportunity to meet people who inspire to be like them! Thank you for leading us by showing an example!
- Thank you very much for the program! I really enjoyed it. The academy was very informative. Also made lots of friendships with people from all over the world Europe and post-Soviet states. The practical exercises, especially the simulation game, were very exciting.
- Thank you very much for the opportunity to participate, it was cultivating a lot of abilities, also was very informative

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.

History, Basic Principles and Functions

Presented by Arie Bloed
Summarised by Krenar Qoku, North Macedonia

The first session of the 23rd OSCE Summer Academy was held on the 13th of June 2019 at 9:00am. The weeklong trainings in the town of Stadtschlaining started with a presentation by Mr. Arie Bloed on the topic of "History, Basic Principles and Functions on OSCE".
Mr. Bloed started his lecture with an introduction about the OSCE history and vision in early 70s as well as the importance of OSCE organization for serving as a multilateral forum for dialogue and negotiation between East and West. He explained in detail about the period until 1990, and how the CSCE functioned mainly as a series of meetings and conferences that built on and extended the participating states' commitments. Then he explained that in the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, the CSCE was called upon to play its part in managing the historic change taking place in Europe and responding to the new challenges of the post-Cold War period, which led to its acquiring permanent institutions and operational capabilities. As part of the institutionalization process, the name was changed from the CSCE to the OSCE by a decision of the Budapest Summit of Heads of State or Government in December 1994.

Later on he continued with the philosophy behind OSCE mentioning the community of values and the community of responsibilities including the cooperative spirit, responsibilities in case of problems and non-intervention principle that was side-lined. After that, Mr. Bloed stressed the importance of the functions of OSCE and how they have shifted throughout the years. He explained about the standard setting and supervision, the stabilizing function that include conflict prevention, crisis management, post-conflict rehabilitation, arms control, CSBMs and SMMs; Assistance function such as ODIHR, missions and HCN; the legitimization of functions; the inter-institutional coordination of OSCE function and catalyst function.
At the end part of the session, Mr. Bloed spoke about the powers of OSCE mentioning the large mandates, the limited powers and restrictions, regional arrangements envisioned with the chapter VIII UN Charter, how consensus is made within OSCE institutions and the budged reductions.
At the very end, Mr. Bloed opened an open space for Q&A session. Participants asked further questions requiring more clarifications regarding the functions of OSCE and how the powers of the organization change depending on the states and if there are 'double standards' in the OSCE.

The OSCE's Organisation: Basic Features

Presented by Arie Bloed
Summarised by Armand Bande, Albania

Following the introduction to the history and basic principles of the OSCE, in the 2nd session of the first day the participants of the course were familiarized with the fundamental characteristics and features of the organization. By being introduced to such features, the participants were enabled to better understand, in broad terms, the fundamental OSCE functions, its role, relevance and contribution to a comprehensive security in the international context.

In continuation of the historical aspects of the OSCE's evolution, including changes of the organization's status and milestones marking such changes, the session started with broad explanations on why such changes occurred. On a general note, the OSCE's evolution was strongly linked to the international political and socio-economic developments. However, the OSCE preserved its general feature of a political organization triggering political processes, with its main task to function as a catalyst without legal powers that initiates processes to be implemented by the participating States themselves. The session then went on to focus on outlining the more concrete features of the OSCE, defining its role in international security.

One highly important feature of the OSCE is its non-legally binding nature, which originates from the time and purposes of its foundation. Both arguments in favor and against of this feature were presented. In this part it was underlined the importance for keeping the OSCE as a political rather than a legal actor, which allows for wider participation of the states in the process, flexibility and higher time-efficiency of its actions. Despite the lack of legal authority, the OSCE finds its power in committing the participating States politically, which often is translated into an international as well as national law-making process.

Other important features of the OSCE further discussed during the session were its aspects of being a dynamic political process, and an organization that opts for cooperative security. Here it was explained that it is at the core of the OSCE to ensure fast actions on security issues and have cooperation, instead of enforcement, at the basis of its modus operandi.

Another core element of the OSCE is striving for comprehensive security. The broad security concept, which includes political and military, economic and environmental, as well as human dimensions within the scope of its work, makes the OSCE very special in respect to the other international organizations who work on international security. Not only this feature of the organization is special, but it has the potential to create conditions for more security considering the importance and strong inter-linkage of each of the elements.

Lastly, the OSCE works on the basis of the principle of equality of all participating States, with decision making having to be solely by consensus. Despite the negative aspects of required absolute consensus, it also has the highly positive side of getting the countries into political commitments in case of reached consensus.

The OSCE: Security Sector Governance and Reform (SRGR)

Presented by Alexandra Pfefferle
Summarized by Zoya Belmesova, Kyrgyzstan

Ms. Pfefferle started the session by introducing the concept of security sector governance and reform. She let the audience share what they thought SSG/R meant. Most of the answers revolved around the idea of transforming unfunctional security sector to functional with the aim of producing a more effective and accountable security system. SSG/R involves different sectors, including law enforcement agencies (LEA), justice institutions and border management structures. Another important component of SSG/R is the democratic oversight mechanism. SSG/R is one of the major focus areas of the OSCE as well as other international actors.

Ms. Pfefferle then invited the class to divide into four groups and brainstorm ideas on security sector actors in four categories: 1) core state security providers; 2) justice and rule of law actors that could provide both security and oversight; 3) core security oversight actors; and 4) non-state actors that could provide both security and oversight. Then the teams proceeded to presenting the results of the brainstorming exercise. Some of the presented ideas were: 1) core state security providers: the military, police, special intelligence, border control, customs, migration department; 2) justice and rule of law actors that could provide both security and oversight: courts, ministry of justice, General Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Interior and law enforcement agencies, NGOs, lawyers, independent investigation bodies; 3) core security oversight actors: the military, the President, the Parliament, security council forces; 4) non-state actors that could provide both security and oversight: NGOs, academia, media, private companies, international organizations, criminal groups.

As per the OSCE definition, "good security sector governance implies the provision of security to a state and its people in an effective and accountable manner, within a framework of democratic, civilian control, rule of law and respect for human rights. Activities aimed at improving SSG are defined as "security sector reform" (SSR)... SSG/R is a political and technical process through which a country seeks to enhance the good governance of its security sector."

The two objectives of SSG/R are effectiveness and accountability. The SSG/R principles are: context specific, national ownership, respect for human rights, gender-responsive SSG/R, and holistic approach. The normative framework for the SSG/R is set in the OSCE's Code of Conduct in Politico-Military Aspect of Security (1994).

In the OSCE, that practices a comprehensive approach to security, activities to promote to assist with the SSG/R can be conducted within all three dimensions of the organization's work: politico-military dimension (e.g., defence reform, police reform, border security reform); economic and environmental dimension (efforts to enhance good governance, customs reform); and human dimension (justice and police reform, corrections reform, oversight by independent bodies). Some of the benefits of the OSCe approach to SSG/R are streamlining the presently fragmented commitments and mandates, strengthened cross-dimensional co-operation and co-ordination, and enhanced co-operation with other multilateral organizations.

At the same time, there are also some challenges– such as lack of a holistic concept and formalized approach, and a de facto approach– the OSCE faces in supporting the SSG/R. These challenges were explored in a mapping study on the role of the OSCE in SSG/R commissioned by the OSCE Swiss Chairmanship in 2013.

In conclusion, Ms. Pfefferle pointed out that work on SSG/R continues. SSG/R is a process, not a single activity. Several resources have been produced to support the process. They are: Guidelines for OSCE Staff on SSG/R (2016); Briefing Note for Senior Managers on the OSCE Guidelines on SSG/R (2017); Berlin Declaration and Resolutions Adopted by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly at the Twenty-Seventh Annual Session (2018); and the OSCE Approach to SSG/R (2019).

Interactive workshop "Working in Multi-national Teams"

Presented by Susanne Brezina, ASPR
Summarised by Inga Zelena, Ukraine

On 13 June, Susanne Brezina, an academic employee of the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR), conducted an interactive workshop under the title "Working in Multi-national Environment (Challenges and Opportunities)" that lasted for one-and-a-half hours. The workshop included both a theoretical and a practical session during which various challenges that may arise when working in a multicultural environment were explained and tested. More specifically, a definition to culture as a notion was examined and the constituent elements and dimensions of culture were identified using brainstorming and group discussions. Also, the speaker addressed the possible solutions and ways of dealing with the challenges when working in a multicultural team. During the workshop, a number of practical examples based on personal experience as well as recommendations based on professional expertise of the speaker were given, namely the necessity to demonstrate respect and to refrain from being judgmental, especially when lacking information on the issue, to accept cultural differences and react appropriately without taking it personally in case if there might be cultural differences in a multicultural team. While folding an origami crane and competing for the title to be the fastest team, the participants were able to test their communication, coordination and cooperation skills as well as the ability to work effectively in smaller multicultural groups.

Political Bodies, Executive Structures and Budget

Presented by Arie Bloed
Summarised by Ivaylo Gatev, Bulgaria

The session provided an overview of the main institutional structure and some of the working processes of the OSCE. It was stressed that the organisation has a light and dynamic structure. Because its original remit had been monitoring and standard setting and because of its lack of a legal basis, the OSCE acquired a set of institutions that can be described as flexible and dialogical.

The OSCE institutional architecture is made up of political decision-making bodies and executive structures. The highest OSCE decision-making body is the Summit of Heads of State and Government. Summit meetings are meant to take place once every two years but in practice they are held less often than that. Organised summitry is a tiring and expensive process. There must be a very important reason to bring political heavyweights together. It would be interesting if the Albanian chair-in-office will organise a summit meeting in Tirana next year. The polarised atmosphere prevailing in the OSCE today would make such a meeting difficult.

Unlike summits, OSCE ministerial meetings are held annually. But in the last ten years even ministerial meetings have been difficult to organise because countries shy away from the OSCE chairmanship. Ministerial meetings decide the direction in which the organisation will be moving and announce important appointments to OSCE posts. Ministerial decisions and announcements are usually discussed and prepared at lower levels of the institutional hierarchy.

Situated below the Ministerial, the Permanent Council is the place where the real OSCE business is conducted. The Council is the key decision-making body of the organisation and the main venue for dialogue among the participating states. Many issues are thrashed out in working groups and sub-committees before they reach the Council. Since the Ukraine crisis broke out, Council meetings have become very lively. Probably because of that, parts of the PC meetings are closed to outsiders.

The Forum for Security Cooperation deals with military matters that fall within the first OSCE pillar or basket. Confidence-building measures such as exchanges of military observers and verification overflights are discussed in the Forum. The Forum operates according to rules of procedures that are somewhat different from those that govern the rest of the organisation. For example, unlike the Permanent Council, the Forum is chaired every three months by a different participating state in accordance with a preestablished order. The OSCE has other subsidiary bodies such as the Economic and Environmental Forum held in Prague, as well as truly informal bodies that lie outside the organisation's official structures, for instance, the Friends of Security Sector Governance.

In addition to the political decision-making bodies, the organisation is governed by a number of executive structures. Among these, the most important one is the chair-in-office. A different participating state assumes the chairmanship of the organisation each year. There is a nomination process whereby countries put themselves forward and are approved by the Ministerial Council. The chairmanship is the linchpin in the OSCE institutional structure and carries enormous prestige for the country holding the office. While the chair-in-office can use its powers to push through its priorities, it is expected not to be ahead of the consensus. The chairmanship is said to be in a dilemma between the national interest of the country holding the office and the collective interest of the organisation. The chairmanship is often influenced by political developments in, and the personality of the foreign minister of, the country holding the office.

Although the organisation does not provide administrative support, the chair-in-office can rely on an informal system called the troika composed of three consecutive chairs-in-office. Ideally, the troika should be composed of big and small countries. The chairmanship can also draw on the competence and resources of the OSCE Secretary General and its Secretariat. The Secretary General is the chief administrative officer of the organisation, but in recent years his role has become more political. The post is currently held by a Swiss, i.e. Thomas Gremminger. Interestingly, for the entire history of the organisation there has only been one Secretary General from a country east of Vienna. This is partly explained by the non-transparent nomination process, and partly by the funding imbalances within the organisation.

The OSCE has a number of agencies such as the Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, the High Commissioner on National Minorities, the Representative on Freedom of the Media, the Coordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities, as well as many ad-hoc field presences. The term 'field mission' is gradually phased out because of the stigma attached to it.

The organisation's level of staffing is low. There are currently approx. 550 OSCE staff in the Vienna-bases secretariat and 2,330 staff in the field presences. The number of policy staff is low. Because the OSCE is not a career organisation and because of issues of remuneration, the appointment of senior staff is a challenge. The OSCE also has a couple of related institutions such as the Parliamentary Assembly based in Copenhagen and the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration based in Geneva. The Court is considered controversial for a political organisation like the OSCE and has never been functional.

The OSCE budget is composed of compulsory national payments in accordance with a scale of contributions. The overall or unified budget for 2019 amounts to 138.2 million Euro, two thirds of which goes towards the upkeep of field presences (except the monitoring mission in Ukraine which is extra-budgetary).
Budgetary politics in the OSCE are complicated; the budget is sometimes used as a political tool to push through certain issues. Every year there is less money which inevitably results in loss of staff. The organisation also relies on an 'invisible budget' in the form of staff seconded and paid for by the national capitals.

Field Operations

Presented by Fred Tanner
Summarised by Svitlana Nosach, Ukraine

OSCE missions are an important instrument of multilateral diplomacy in the areas of conflict prevention and crisis management. The OSCE has a number of institutions and structures. The mandates of individual missions can take various forms.

The OSCE's field operations assist host countries in putting their OSCE commitments into practice and fostering local capacities through concrete projects that respond to their needs. Activities vary with the context of the individual field operation and host country and are governed by the mandate of each field operation. The field operations enable the OSCE to manage crises and to pay a critical post-conflict role, helping restore trust among affected communities. A number of field operations contribute to early warning and conflict prevention, and some also monitor and report on developments on the ground.

The OSCE works through three dimensions:

1. Politico-military dimension (CPC): arms control, combating cybercrime, border management, combating terrorism, conflict prevention and resolution, military reform, police reform;
2. Economic and environmental dimension (Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities): anti-money laundering, economy, energy, entrepreneurship, environmental, good governance;
3. Human dimension (Office for Democratic Institution and Human Rights, Representative on Freedom of the Media, High Commissioner for National Minorities): elections, national minorities, human rights, media freedom and freedom of expression, Roma and Sinti, rule of law, tolerance.

OSCE also covers cross-cutting issues such as Migration, Youth and General equality.

Total OSCE staff is approximately 3500 persons. Most of the OSCE's staff and resources are deployed in the OSCE's field operations in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and Central Asia. 83% of positions are allocated to field operations, of which 60% are local staff posts. 58% of the € 137.8 million budget is allocated to field operations.

OSCE field operations do:

- Promote regional stability and security by helping host States fulfil their OSCE commitments
- Facilitate reforms and political processes
- Keep OSCE community informed about relevant development on the ground
- Implement the Conflict Cycle Toolbox in line with their respective mandate.

All OSCE missions we can categorise in such groups:

- Observation and monitoring missions
- Early warning and conflict prevention
- Post conflict reconstruction missions
- Transition support missions
- Peace settlement support missions

The OSCE works for stability, peace and democracy, through political dialogue about shared values and through practical work that contributes to sustainable progress. Its work has many challenges that provide influence for field operations activities. The most important of them are mission creep, obsolescence effects with host country, incidences, constraining pressures from host country, redundancy, no legal personality.

Special Monitoring Mission (SMM)

Presented by Wolfgang Sporrer
Summarised by Anastasiia Tarasova, Ukraine

Presentation on "SMM Ukraine" delivered by Mr. Wolfgang Sporrer, Head of Human Dimension Unit, OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM) provides the insight on the SMM as the largest OSCE field operation. The presentation covers three major aspects: i) the founding moment of the Mission deployment; ii) mandate and tasks of the Mission; and iii) SMM and Human Dimension of Security.

The founding moment of the Mission goes back to the protest in Kyiv in 2014. The topic of the latter was the signature of the Association Agreement with European Union (EU) which the President of Ukraine declined to sign. As a result, protests started taking place on the main square in the capital city of Ukraine Kyiv – Maydan.

Maydan Movement was a mass movement embracing up to 800-900 thousand people all around Ukraine. President of Ukraine fled the country, Ukrainian Constitution did not foresee such case or give realistic solution. New Government that built itself brought stabilization but was confronted with question of legitimacy.

After success of Maydan Movement – anti-Maydan Movement started in 4 (four) cities in eastern Ukraine: Donetsk, Luhansk, Dnipro, Kharkiv. Anti-Maydan has never been a mass movement: 3-4, max 5 thousand participants of anti-Maydan in the city with population of one million people. However, it was violent, protesters started occupying governmental buildings. In Donetsk appeared automats, weapons, guns.

Fresh government in Ukraine, protest around Ukraine, loss of Crimea caused great threat of instability in the region. In this situation OSCE achieved a solid consensus of deploying SMM. Mandate of SMM is prescribed by the PC Decision 1117, March 2014. SMM is tasked to monitor security situation in 3 (three) dimensions throughout the county.

On 18-20th, March, nobody could foresee or deem on tank-battle in 4-5 months ahead. The speaker mentioned that at that time he was in Donetsk. And even at the meeting with the Chief of Police he was told that there was no predisposition or pre-history for any tension or any conflict. On 21st, March 2014 Mission was deployed to the peaceful country. In Donetsk monitoring officers were placed into hotel. Later on, heading to the daily meeting with the mayor of Kramatorsk, Sloviansk they found checkpoints with armed people wearing helmets and automats and met armed people with rifles AK. 8 mission members were kidnapped by armed insurgents / irregular armed formations.

May 2014, Ukraine lost control over eastern regions. Change of flags occurred, Ukrainian flag was gone. By the end of May, Ukraine lost state footprint in Donetsk and Luhansk. To reestablish control over the territories Ukrainian authorities launch Anti-Terroristic Operation (ATO). As Ukrainian army advanced east it got stuck. Ukrainian army was weak and in a dramatic condition. Rebels appeared to be better trained, equipped, and supplied.

September 2014, diplomacy took the floor and Minsk Protocol was signed. It allowed to stop large scale confrontation. Contact / front line was established *de facto* along the positions of the army. However, it was outlined that there was no natural reason for it. On both sides people speak same languages, share same / common history and affiliation, same ethnicity. It is an artificial line based on military basis.

Later on Minsk II process took place. Pact of Measures presupposing complete ceasefire in return to a certain autonomy for regions was adopted by representatives of Germany, France, Russian Federation, Ukraine, and armed formations of the self-proclaimed republics. Process of negotiations lasted 16 -20 hours. (Video is also available on YouTube). Certain roles were prescribed to SMM: monitoring of ceasefire; withdrawal of heavy weapons; to monitor and contribute to removal of mercenaries and armed formations. Every two weeks representatives of working group on security situation meet in Minsk. Discussion of the Trilateral Contact Group Russian, Ukraine and OSCE was chaired by the Chief Monitor of SMM Ambassador Ertugrul Apakan.

It was noted that Minsk Agreements are not very popular in Ukraine. However, agreement remains an agreement and the question is not about being popular or not popular. It is important to realize that any change to the agreement will demand consensus of all parties. Still, legal interpretation of the text of Minsk Agreements raises concerns: signed by former Presidents, not by Parliaments. However, it is endorsed by UN Security Council.

Tasks of the Monitoring Mission are enshrined in the mandate (monitoring, reporting and dialogue facilitation) and Mission strictly adheres to latter. One of the most substantive output of the Mission's work is reporting. Every day Mission publishes reports. SMM is the only mission that produces reports on a daily basis. As long as facts are indisputable, reports are used for negotiation process. All sides trust these reports. And they have reputation of being accurate. They are detailed and trustworthy, containing real info. Only once or twice there was a case when the failure was made in the report at the very beginning of the SMM work.

As part of OSCE mandate SMM monitors human dimension of security situation in Ukraine and in particular, impact of conflict on civil population. Human Dimension of Security is in fact a gigantic domain. SMM is in particular dealing with the conflict related issues.

It is necessary to admit that human rights are more controversial to report. As such, the information in the reports is scrutinized with the greatest care. Ambassador Ertugrul Apakan constantly emphasized and urged to strictly adhering to the principal of impartiality.

Reports are checked by minimum four monitoring officers of different nationalities. They undergo a range of verifications on various stages / levels starting from patrol reports – patrol hub reports – team reports – HQ Kyiv reporting Unit – going through the Chief of

Staff, Chief Monitor, Chairperson, signed by the Head of Reporting prior to being released. Worth mentioning that Reports do not undergo the check by Ukrainian authorities that guarantees the impartiality and transparency of the reports.

Human security is affected by on-going conflict. And the impact is not measured only by the civilian casualties, but it is the number of people affected by the conflict. Since 2014 millions of people have been affected by the conflict in the east of the country. It is possible to cross the contact line only in 5 places legally. Per month 1 million people cross the front line. Up to 6-7 hours or more, in heat and cold, people stand in long queues to cross the contact line. This year in Stanitsa Luhanska 21 people dies in a que crossing the bridge. Moreover, in Stanitsa Luhanska the bridge was damaged and since then people have to move over the ramp (disabled, elderly, etc).

SMM is not a humanitarian Mission. It applies the system of referrals. SMM can coordinate with other humanitarian organizations like UNCHR, ICRC, etc. SMM can go to villages and facilitate the provision of a wheelchair to a disabled or humanitarian support on both sides of the contact line. Pension issue was also mentioned as one of the most burning. The new President of Ukraine promised to try to find way to pay.

It was emphasized that one of the most important tasks that the Mission performs is facilitation of dialogue on the ground to enable infrastructure repairs, so called "windows of silence". It is in particular related to the maintaining of water infrastructure that is for being along the contact line is constantly damaged. By means of such "windows of silence" SMM facilitates the provision of water and gas on the both sides of the contact line.

Among the topics discussed and issues raised were, in particular, the way / proportionality of the positions / nominations from the participating states. SMM is represented by 800 unarmed civilian international monitoring officers from 40 participating states of different academic and professional background. 700 of whom are based in Luhansk and Donets regions. Monitoring officers collect information and report on incidents related to ceasefire violations, weapon withdrawal, and humanitarian situation.

Necessary to underline that the positions of the monitoring officers as well as the recruiting process are rather competitive. The data on the number of monitoring officers nominated by countries is open information and is available in the factsheets, press releases, SMM Status reports, available on Facebook page and on the webpage of OSCE SMM.

As for the formation of the budget of the mission, the information is also open to public. It is made up of 80% - funding by participating states and 20% - constitute voluntary contributions. Scale of contribution is different from UN.

Regarding the employment of preventive measures by the Mission, it is worth mentioning the saying of one of the Swiss experts that "successful preventive measures are as a rule invisible". SMM is in fact already a case of such a preventive measure. It doesn't have enforcement mechanism on the ground. SMM is a joint tool of 57 states. Parameters are decided by participating states and Ukraine.

As one of the most frequent question that mission receives is regarding 'who is fighting", the video from the cameras fixing night shooting (available on SMM Facebook page) near Stanitsa Luhanska was presented. It demonstrated the conditions in which observation is

taking place. Moreover, in its work, daily activities Mission actively employs planes – UAVs, drones – that provide the observations.

One of the aspects discussed was the access of the Mission to prisons in government and non-governmental detainees. SMM has access to the detention facilities on the government control areas. However, a so called division of labour exists and it is more the mandate of the humanitarian working group and its representative / coordinator Ambassador Toni Frisch.

SMM maintains contacts with a range of other humanitarian organisations in the area and in particular with those under UN humanitarian umbrella (OCHA, UNCHR, ICRC, etc). There are also humanitarian convoys deployed by Russian Federation and Fund of Renat Akhmetov (from Ukrainian side).

Mission is also mandated to monitor the security situation with regards to minority rights. In Human Dimension Unit there is the position of the Minority Rights Officer.

In the Weekly reports produced by SMM you can find the annexes on human dimension situation. One of the latest reports included a story of a pensioner on his journey to Ukraine in order to receive pension. On the website of the Mission there are also thematic reports available.

Workshop on Mediation, Negotiation and Diplomacy

Presented by Wilbur Perlot
Summarised by Ivaylo Gatev, Bulgaria

The topic of the workshop was mediation, negotiation and diplomacy, although the focus of discussion was really on negotiation. The first half of the workshop took the format of a tour de table. Participants took turns to discuss their experience in negotiation situations and to contribute a keyword each that describes an important feature of the negotiation process. This resulted in an unstructured discussion that however shed light on many important concepts and distinctions that pertain to the conduct of negotiations.

One of the key features of the negotiation process is respect, that is, respect for what one's interlocutor represents, i.e. their views. One can only negotiate with someone who one thinks has legitimate interests. Otherwise negotiation becomes impossible. Outwardly showing contempt for an interlocutor's negotiating position often leads to a breakdown in the negotiation process.

Another important feature of the negotiation process is agenda-setting. If one gets the agenda wrong, one would have a much harder difficult time later in the negotiation. Setting the agenda of the negotiation is done through skilful communication and is part of the preparation for the negotiation.

The issue of preparedness often came up for discussion. Every negotiation has a preparatory phase in which participants define their core interests and agree on the ground rules of interaction. These ground rules concern protocol, etiquette, dress code, seating arrangement, and suchlike. Formulating a negotiation strategy and coordinating the activity of team members is also an important part of the preparation. This is especially important in protracted negotiations conducted between multi-member teams.

The session speaker introduced the onion model in negotiation theory. The model can be visualized as three concentric circles representing the difference between positions, interests and needs. Negotiating positions are priorities that negotiators announce at the start of negotiations and that often conceal interests such as maximization of net, as opposed to gross, income in, for example, negotiations about an employee's salary. Interests in turn conceal psychological needs such as the desire for recognition. Keeping in mind the difference between negotiation position, interest and need is crucial for successful mediation. It is possible to have a conflict of positions without a conflict of needs. This can lead to confusion and is one of the most common pitfalls in negotiations. Mediators need to watch out for excessive needs informing negotiators' positions. This phenomenon is known as 'egotiation' or ego-driven negotiation and is extremely difficult to mediate.

The art of the compromise was another point for discussion. Negotiators are rarely happy with the outcome of the negotiations. While compromises are acceptable to all, they are rarely satisfactory for everyone. Without exaggerating too much, if the two sides are dissatisfied with the negotiations than the mediator has done a good job.

The workshop also touched on the issue of body language. The advantages of reading body language were discussed, as were the pitfalls of misinterpreting body language. It was stressed that one should avoid excessive gesticulation when negotiating with people from a very different cultural background. The benefits of listening actively were also discussed alongside the dangers of selective listening. Negotiators are well advised to bring an observer with them to the negotiation.

In addition to outlining some key principles of negotiating, the speaker made some important conceptual distinctions that added to our knowledge of the subject. For example, a distinction was drawn between empathy, which good negotiators should have for the other side, and sympathy, which negotiators need not have and which may be detrimental to their position. While approaching the negotiation with a win-win mindset and an awareness of the common ground between the two sides may be beneficial for the outcome of the negotiations, being sympathetic towards the other side is rare and unnecessary. In the same way, mediators should be expected to be impartial, but not neutral, in negotiations.

An important distinction was also drawn between the concept of the shadow of the past, on the one hand, and the shadow of the future, on the other. Negotiations are oriented towards a future result, but the shadow of the past often hangs over them. This is

particularly true in conflict situations where the negotiating sides have a prior history of interactions. The two sides also enter the negotiations in the full knowledge that they will have to deal with one another long after the negotiations are over. The shadow of the future often causes them to adopt a more restrained approach in the negotiation.

Finally, the importance of spontaneity in negotiations was discussed. There are two schools of thought on that. A talented negotiator can rely on their charm and skill to achieve a good result for themselves. Talent is a power resource that they can draw on during the negotiation process. The other school of thought says that there is really no such thing as a talented negotiator. It's more a question of preparation and experience.

Workshop: Rules and Drafting

Presented by Walter Kemp
Summarised by Ivaylo Gatev, Bulgaria

The session introduced participants to the process of drafting of OSCE documents such as Permanent Council decisions and press releases issued by the Secretariat. The speaker explained that, in the case of documents issued by political decision-making bodies, the actual drafting was done by the chair-in-office in close consultation with the delegations of the participating states. Press releases were normally issued by executive structures such as the Secretariat. It was explained that because of the consensus mechanism, decisions and declarations were often based on a lowest common denominator, but that national delegations could add interpretive statements clarifying their position. Press releases, on the other hand, had to be newsworthy, clearly written, and had national ministries as their intended audience. The speaker illustrated these points with a couple of examples of real documents issued by OSCE bodies. The session ended with a group exercise involving the drafting of a Permanent Council declaration on the double anniversary next year of the 1990 Charter of Paris and the 2010 Astana Declaration.

Minority rights in OSCE and the HCNM

Presented by Arie Bloed
Summarised by Anastasia Borushko, Belarus

On June 16, 2019 Dr. Arie Bloed gave a lecture on the national minorities issue in the OSCE, including the role of the High Commissioner for National Minorities.

Minority rights are one of the most sensitive and important issues that the OSCE deals with, and which are linked to all three dimensions of the Organization.

Although minority rights are agreed to be very important for security, they are often misunderstood. The Charter of the United Nations (1945) does not provide even the definition of minority rights, it only speaks about the human rights in general. The first presently applicable international document that touches upon the issue of minority rights is the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1966.

Since the issue of national minorities in the context of security is very sensitive both for people and for states, it turned out that the traditional human rights are not enough. The aim of the minority rights is to _protect_ the most vulnerable groups and to _integrate_ them into the broader society with a view to ensure security. In the international context there is a question of how different countries solve their minority issues - trying to integrate, to assimilate or even to separate them. From the OSCE perspective it is important to preserve identity of minorities while integrating them into the society. Minority regime includes the interconnection of the minority rights and duties, since possessing rights always means certain responsibilities as well.

The unique character of minority rights reflects in the most important OSCE document on the issue - the Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the CSCE, 1990 - and is that minority rights are more principles, than clear-cut rights; it is always about giving, than obtaining. Bearing in mind the political nature of the OSCE minority rights (with exception of political rights) tend to be a deal between governments and minorities living throughout their territories.

The main international documents on minority rights:
- ICCPR 1966
- Copenhagen Document OSCE 1991
- Geneva Report OSCE 1991
- UNGA Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities 1992
- CoE Framework Convention on the Rights of National Minorities 1995

Basic features of minority rights:
- Categories (identity rights, participation rights, special measures)

- No clear definition
- Issue of citizenship
- Collective or individual nature
- Self-identification
- Self-determination (internal vs external)
- National minorities - people - indigenous people
- Non-discrimination (e.g. language, access to resources)

The OSCE High Commissioner for National Minorities is a unique instrument of the OSCE. The mandate of HCNM is to provide an early warning and, as appropriate, early action at the earliest possible stage "in regard to tensions involving national minority issues which have not yet developed beyond an early warning stage, but, in the judgement of the High Commissioner, have the potential to develop into a conflict within the OSCE area." [Helsinki Document 1992]. In practice it is the HCNM who makes statements on minority issues, gives certain recommendations to the states concerned and facilitates and conducts negotiations.

The presentation was followed by Q&A session when the participants discussed in details the most interesting issues on minority rights, including specific cases.

The Politico-Military Dimension of the OSCE

Presented by Maria Brandstetter

Politico-Military Dimension - report 18.6.2018
CSCE had three baskets: the politico-military, the economic- environmental, and the human. Later on, these became the institution's three dimensions. The main goal of the first dimension is to ensure military transparency, improve security and mutual trust among participating States.

European Security Architecture
Vienna Document (VD)
Open Skies (not officially OSCE Document)
Treaty of Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE)

Evolution of Vienna Document
1990 - exchange of information, evaluation
1992 - visit military contacts
1994 - defence planning, observation
1999 - regional measures (Chapter X) added - Black Sea Agreement
2001 - to increase openess, predictability and transparency; information exchange on armed forces and major weapon systems planned activities

<u>2 major pillars of 1st dimension:</u>
- transparency
- verification

Additional Documents CSBMs
Defence Planning 1993
Stabilizing Measures for Localised Crisis Situation 1993
Code of Conduct on Pol-Mil Aspects of Security 1994
Global Exchange of Military Information 1994
Principles governing non-proliferation
Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons

Institutional Framework
OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC)
FSC:
- the main OSCE body dealing with the Code of Conduct
- established at the 1992 Helsinki Summit
- unique platform for the 57 participating States to discuss topical security challenges
- has its own Chairmanship which rotates among the participating States in alphabetical order, with each State holding the FSC Chairmanship for four months (currently Slovenia)

OSCE Pol-Mil Agenda
CSBMs, including the Vienna Document 2011
Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security
Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)
Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (SCA)
Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (UNSCR 1540)
Promoting women, peace and security (UNSCR 1325)

Current status
- <u>High - level of implementation</u>: commitment to information exchange, close to 200 inspections and evaluations a year but has become a routine business
- <u>Principles of transparency and predictability remain relevant</u> but current version (2011) fails to reflect the evolving security environment and roles and missions of armed forces
- Agreement on Vienna Declaration's values but should not be taken for granted
- Lack of political will for years
- Linkage to other arms control arrangements (CFE/OS)

- Tasking from the Athens Ministerial Council 2009, Astana 2011, Vilnius 2012:
  - Targeted update of the Vienna document

<u>FSC Decision 1/10 (procedure for administrative update)</u>

- publishing new VD each 5 years
- holding a special FSC, "in order to reissue the VD"
- starting no later than 2011

Mandate to re-issue the Document in November 2011: VD 2011
- Entry into force December 2011

Challenges
- crisis in and around Ukraine
- selective implementation
- need for modernization
- divergent threat perceptions
- OS discussions
- protracted conflicts
- US-RF relations
- window of opportunity: Structured dialogue which started in 2016 under DE CiO

VD Key suggestions
Main ideas to be further developed as VD + decisions
- decrease thresholds
- Chapter III - additional inspection quota for the Chairmanship in case of conflicts
- digital cameras and GPS as standard equipment
- increasing team size
- naval CSBMs

- ➤ Active contribution of pS is a key
- ➤ Full implementation of the existing provisions during negotiations is needed
- ➤ VD vs CFE

Transnational Threats, Cybersecurity and Cybercrime

Presented by Jurai Nosal
Summarised by Ivaylo Gatev

The session began with a discussion of the nature of transnational threats or TNTs. An attempt at a definition of TNT was made, and an overview of the main characteristics of the phenomenon was provided. Multiple departments in the OSCE Secretariat are tasked to deal with TNTs, such as the Conflict Prevention Centre and the field presences. More recently, a Transnational Threats Department was set up to deal with issues that fall under the following thematic areas: terrorism, border security and management, strategic police matters, and information and communication technology security. The types of activity undertaken by the department include an ongoing political dialogue in the form of annual

meetings on trafficking of human beings. They also include training sessions, workshops and seminars where policy advice is given to participating states. Capacity building that aims to change the behaviour and processes of law enforcement agencies is an important part of what the TNT department does.

The rest of the session focused on cybersecurity and cybercrime. Whereas cybersecurity refers to threats to national security emanating from state actors, cybercrime refers mainly to the misuse of information and communication technology by individuals and groups with criminal intent. While the former concerns itself with the protection of critical infrastructure and the absence of global rules on the use of cyber weaponry, the latter is part of the eternal conflict between criminality and law enforcement. The link between the two phenomena is the use of digital forensic evidence to combat both.

The trend in cybersecurity is characterized by an increase in cyber incidents involving state actors. The prime example here is Stuxnet used by the Israeli military to slow down the Iranian nuclear programme. There is growing incidence of the use of cyber-attacks in armed conflicts. According to the US Council of Foreign Relations, twenty-two states are suspected of carrying cyber-attacks against other states in the last decade.

A major challenge in the field of cybersecurity is the problem of attribution of blame in the event of a cyber incident. Servers located in an OSCE participating state can be hacked from outside and used as a weapon against another participating state. This is known in the trade as 'posturing' and can lead to misattribution of blame. It was noted that if a state is quick to point the finger of blame at another state in the event of a cyber incident, then in all likelihood there is political posturing involved. Another challenge is the absence of a legal framework regulating cyberspace. Without such a framework it is difficult to agree on the proper or improper use of cyber tools by states. A third challenge is to do with the increased vulnerability that goes with the growing computerization of civilian and military infrastructure.

The international response to threats to cybersecurity has come in the form of a series of reports produced between 2010 and 2018 by the United Nations Groups of Governmental Experts. The emphasis in these reports has been on norm setting in the field of cyber tools used by governments. The OSCE approach, on the other hand, has been on the prevention of conflict resulting from the misuse of information and communication technology through confidence building measures.

In fact, the organisation is leading the way in the use of confidence building measures in the field of cybersecurity. Sixteen such measures have been adopted so far. These include measures on posturing or the high jacking of countries' digital infrastructure, on exchange of information in crisis situations, and on cooperation between relevant national agencies that includes exchange of best practices and legal instruments. The OSCE counts the adopted sixteen measures as its main achievement in the area of cybersecurity. In concrete terms, a network of over a hundred national cyber points of contact has been established; over eighty national policy makers have been trained; four meetings are being held

annually among capital-level experts along with three annual sub-regional meetings (the last one in Southeast Europe). It was noted that the way forward was to focus on the implementation of the confidence building measures that have already been adopted.

The fight against cybercrime is another area where the OSCE aims to make a contribution. Cyberspace is increasingly being used by criminals because of the low risks, i.e. the difficulty of getting caught, and the high returns, i.e. the relative ease with which criminals can make large profits online. Cybercrime is increasingly commercialized as criminals offer their services for hire. The main challenges faced by law enforcement agencies in this area relate to access to evidence due to technical and legal barriers, as well as the knowledge gap between cybercriminals and law enforcement and judicial agencies. The judiciary was identified as the weakest link in the fight against cybercrime because of lack of technical expertise and sometimes even basic understanding of the issues involved. The brain-drain of qualified personnel to the private sector was identified as another major challenge in this area.

The international response has come mainly from the UN Office on Drugs and Crime and from the Council of Europe. The latter adopted the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime which has been signed by sixty-two countries. The OSCE itself adopted the 2012 Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities and is currently working on national capacity building and international cooperation with key players in the area of cybercrime. OSCE activities in this area are extra-budgetary so the organisation has to fundraise. Among its key achievements is a flagship project in Southeast Europe implemented in the period 2017-19. The project was funded by Germany, the US, Slovakia and the EU, and focused on the training of 200+ practitioners in anti-cybercrime techniques. National training curriculums were also developed. There are plans to roll the project out to other regions, for example, Central Asia.

The OSCE counts its geographical coverage, comprehensive approach to security, and wide network of partners among the organisation's chief strengths in the area of cybersecurity and cybercrime. Its main weaknesses, however, lie in the politically (as opposed to legally) binding nature of its decisions, its consensus-based approach (cybersecurity can be very political), and the budgetary constraints under which the organisation operates.

Report on the Session about ODIHR/Observing of Elections

Presented by Deniz Yazici

Reported by Nikoloz Simonishvili, Georgia

Mr. Peter Mossop, a representative of ODIHR in Vienna, talked about what is ODIHR. The OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) provides support, assistance and expertise to participating States and civil society to promote democracy, rule of law, human rights and tolerance and non-discrimination. It is the basic institution of the OSCE dealing with the "human dimension" of security and based on Helsinki Final Act, Principle VII (Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought conscience, religion or belief).

ODIHR was created in 1990 by the Charter of Paris and established in 1991. The name of the office was changed in 1992 to reflect the broadened mandate it received at the 1992 Helsinki Summit. Accordingly, the main documents of the Institution are the Copenhagen Document (1990), Charter of Paris for a New Europe (1990), Moscow Meeting (1991) and Istanbul Charter for European Security (1999).

Mr. Mossop also touched upon the relationship between human rights and security. He explained that there is International security, including human rights principles and democratic standards; National security, including respect for human rights; Individual security, which includes respect for the fundamental rights of individuals.

Mr. Mossop talked about ODIHR's commitments, including the fundamental freedom and human rights, rule of law, non-discrimination, civil society and free media, democratic institutions and minority rights.

In the approaches of ODIHR, he drew attention on focus on assisting, watchdog function, monitoring, reporting, and educational activities. As tools of ODIHR, he has identified reports, publications, databases and methodology.

Finally, he touched upon the election observation and noted that ODIHR observes elections, reviews legislation and advises governments on how to develop and sustain democratic institutions.

Representative on the Freedom of the Media

Presented by Deniz Yazici

Reported by Arnold Khachaturov, Russian Federation

The Representative on the Freedom of the Media is considered by OSCE to be a fundamental democratic institution. According to the Permanent Council decision of November 1997, free flow of information across borders is not just a human right, but also a fourth pillar of democracy. Certain limitations of freedom of expression can exist, but

these restrictions must be very narrow and proportionate to the aim (hate speech and call for violence should be prohibited, but it should be done according to the rule of law).

Journalism plays a specific role in society, particularly in conflict prevention, and is regarded as an integral part of global security. Violations of media freedom are not ordinary crimes, but crimes against society as a whole which require specific legal framework. For this reason a separate institution has been established by OSCE to protect freedom of media in all 57 participating States.

OSCE Representative on freedom of media is appointed by consensus of 57 foreign ministers at a Ministerial Council meeting after careful scrutiny of different candidates. The mandate of the Representative lasts for 3 years with a possibility of extending it for another 3 years. Its main function consists in monitoring the situation and assisting the states in furthering a free, independent and pluralistic media landscape. As there is no international definition of journalism, it cannot be described by formal criteria such as a press card or a university degree. If a person provides on Facebook critical analyses on issues of wide interest with an impact on society he also falls under protection of the OSCE commitments.

To increase transparency of his work every 6 months the Representative reports back to the Permanent Council on what he was doing durring this period. This report, which covers every single intervention, current priorities and future plans, is published online with unrestricted access.

The toolbox used by the Representative includes rapid response for non-compliance with the OSCE commitments. This ability makes OSCE the only intragovernmental media "watchdog" in the world, as other organizations provide mostly academic recommendations in thematic policy areas without a possibility of rapid response.

The Representative's counterpart within pS is the Foreign Ministry, but, depending on the issue at stake, he will address different governmental actors and law enforcement bodies. Another important part of the Representative's toolbox is legal review and expertise of national laws concerning journalistic activity. In a best case scenario OSCE experts help states to develop comprehensive media legislation. In the worst case scenario OSCE is pushing for change after the adoption of the laws that are not compatible with OSCE commitments.

Top priority of the Representative is safety of journalism which remains a severe issue in many countries. This includes physical threats, psychological violence, arbitrary police actions, attacks on property, intimidation online etc. Only 1 out of 9 crimes against journalists is effectively investigated.

Next priority are the new security challenges in an era of transnational threats such as extremism, mass surveillance and hate speech. The question is how to regulate these issues and at the same time to ensure protection of media freedom. Journalists' rights are often violated through arbitrary and vague terminology: for example, reporting on certain

terrorist groups in some countries is considered to be a criminal offense. Criminal codes and anti-terrorism laws can affect independence of journalism in a negative way.

Another issue are disinformation campaigns, propaganda and "fake news". In a digital landscape where large technological companies are increasingly important in the informational space, it is extremely important to ensure that public journalism with high fact-checking standards is not totally substituted by social media. Distrust for public service broadcast lasts only until the political crisis hit the scene.

The Representative's aim is to ensure media literacy and to support strong national journalistic communities who could respond to such campaigns. Special attention is required for marginalized voices. For example, women journalists suffer from systematic threats online not for their professional activity, but for their identity. At the same time, OSCE do not engage in media content, concentrating on supporting vibrant media landscape and strong professional standards.

Finally, finding a sustainable business model which does not depend on a single source of financing is very important for sustaining media pluralism. Lack of financial independence can have a detrimental outcome on local media.

Economic and Environmental Dimension (EED)

Presented by Ralf Ernst

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.

Future Challenges and Opportunities

Presented by Walter Kemp

Role of the OSCE. The bad news is that overall, the space for dialogue is shrinking. The good news is that that space is occupied by the OSCE.

OSCE more relevant and needed than at almost any time in the past 25 years. But building consensus will be harder.

Some say that the OSCE is like a barometer: it can show you what the weather will be like and provide early warning.

But perhaps the OSCE should be more like a compass – to provide direction, orientation in a world where principles and values are being undermined.

Those who prefer the barometer analogy would say that what is needed are small steps: pragmatic and incremental. Need to rebuild trust. Gain a better understanding of threat perceptions.

Those who prefer the compass analogy would say what is needed is a big vision that can be aspired to to help rebuild trust, reaffirm principles, reset relations, and seek ways to achieve at least peaceful coexistence, if not the vision of a Euro-Atlantic/Eurasia security community. To that end, it may be necessary to call a Summit.

For both, it is important to have the buy-in and political ownership of participating States. It is discouraging that few countries are interested in Chairing the OSCE. Why: is the burden too onerous? Is it expensive? Unrewarding? Perhaps ways need to be found to make the Chairmanship more attractive.

Moving forward, I think 7 "P"s will be important.

Platform for dialogue: the OSCE is once more highly relevant as a platform for dialogue – one of the few where Russia and the West inter-act on a regular basis. The Structured Dialogue is a unique informal space for dialogue that could give pS a better understanding of each other's threat perceptions, and take steps on pol-mil issues that could reduce tensions and build confidence.

Prevention: the core business of the OSCE, now taking on added relevance with the debate on sustaining peace/sustainable development in the UN.

Partnerships: OSCE cannot do everything on its own. There is scope for strengthening the OSCE's profile as a regional arrangement of the UN, there is now an exchange of letters between the OSCE and the EU that could open the way for closer partnership, there is talk of developing a roadmap for closer partnership between the OSCE and its Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation, and there is room for closer cooperation with other partners, including civil society, parliamentarians, and development agencies.

Positive unifying agenda: it is important to identify areas where interests converge or overlap – and to build on these "islands of cooperation".

Principles – that said, consensus and cooperation should be done in a way that reaffirms the principles that are the bedrock of the OSCE and the European security order.

Priorities – the OSCE cannot continue to do more with less. Zero nominal growth should be used as an opportunity to set priorities: to do less and do it better while still maintaining the OSCE's comprehensive approach to security.

Perspective – setting priorities should part of a more strategic process of multi-year planning, and taking a longer term perspective on where the OSCE area should be going,

and how to get there. The new focus on multi-year budget planning and greater continuity between Chairs could help in this regard.

In short, the OSCE is very much in the focus of efforts to enhance security and cooperation in Europe. There is an urgent need for effective multilateralism, and a more cooperative approach to security.

The debates that we have had in the Summer Academy are not hypothetical or academic. They are real. We need imagination, fresh energy, and a future-oriented perspective. And we need a more constructive spirit, and greater empathy – like that demonstrated in the simulation.

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 (Heuriger) close to the Hungarian border, a barbecue dinner at the Hotel Burg Schlaining and a guided visit of 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 Landgasthaus in Vienna.

5. Appendices

Appendix 1: Programme
Appendix 2: List of Resource Persons
Appendix 3: List of Participants
Appendix 4: Evaluation

Appendix 1: Programme

	Wednesday, 12 June	Thursday, 13 June	Friday, 14 June	Saturday, 15 June	Sunday, 16 June	Monday, 17 June	Tuesday, 18 June	Wednesday, 19 June	Thursday, 20June	Friday, 21 June
Topic	*Welcome & Intro*	*Background*	*Basics*	*Tools*	*Human Dimension*	*Pol-Mil Dimension*	*Simulation*	*OSCE in Action*	*Wrap-up*	*departure*
9 - 10.30		Security and Cooperation in the OSCE Area: Challenges & Opportunities ZARKO PUHOVSKI	Political bodies, Executive structures and budget ARIE BLOED	Participants' WS: Working Groups ARIE BLOED	9-10:30 Workshop 2: Rules and Drafting WALTER KEMP ------- Simulation Explanation – Preparation ARIE BLOED & WALTER KEMP	Human Dimension JANICE L. HELWIG	Workshop 4 PC Simulation ARIE BLOED & WALTER KEMP	7:00 Departure from Schlaining 9:00 Sec.Check 10-11:15 EO/ODIHR PETER MOSSOP 11:30-12:30 FoM DENIZ YAZICI	10 – 11 PC 11:30-12:30 EED / RALF ERNST	Individual Departure from Vienna
11-12.30		Basic Principles of security and co-operation ARIE BLOED	Field Operations FRED TANNER	Workshop 3: Mediation, Negotiation and Diplomacy WILBUR PERLOT	11-12:30 National Minorities incl. HCNM ARIE BLOED	The politico-military dimension MARIA BRANDSTETTER	Continued	12:30 – 15 Free Time to check-in, lunch (individually)	12:30-15:00 Free Time	
15 - 16.30	Arrival of Participants	14:15 Peace Library 15-16:30 The OSCE: Basic Features & SSGR ARIE BLOED	13:45-14:45 Castle Tour VIKTORIA PICHLER, ASPR 15-16:30SMM Ukraine WOLFGANG SPORRER	Continued	14:30-16:00 Participants' Presentations: Volunteers	TNT – Cyber crime JURAJ NOSAL	Continued	14:30-15:00 Current Issues PESKO - 15-16 Chairmanship Challenges & Opportunities KATARÍNA ŽÁKOVÁ	15:15-16 Future Challenges &Perspectives WALTER KEMP	
17 - 18.30	Introduction of Participants, Team, Programme ARIE BLOED, URSULA GAMAUF	17-18:30 Working in multinational Teams SUSANNE J. BREZINA, ASPR	17-18:30 Transnistria Mediation Case Study WOLF-DIETRICH HEIM	Continued		Participants' Workshop: Preparation for the Simulation ARIE BLOED	Continued	16:15-18.00 How can the OSCE contribute to a safer Europe? Expert Panel FRATINI, I / BALAKIN, RF / KRUMM, FES/ LIECHTENSTEIN	16:15-17:00 Wrap-up, feed-back BLOED & KEMP & GAMAUF --- Going to the hotel to refresh, leaving at 19hrs for dinner	
19.00	Official Opening Ceremony Amb. RAUNIG/A, KEMP, BLOED, GAMAUF 19:45 Welcome Dinner Rittersaal		19:30-21:00 Participants' Presentations: Volunteers	Social Event	Barbecue	Time to prepare for the SImulation		Free Evening	19:30 Closing, Farwell Dinner	

DATE & TIME	SESSION	SPEAKER	METHOD
Wednesday, 12 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** **Academy Director** **URSULA E. GAMAUF-EBERHARDT** **Academy Co-Director / ASPR**	**Interactive Introduction Session**
19:00 – 19:45	**Official Opening Ceremony**	**AMBASSADOR FLORIAN RAUNIG** **Austrian Mission to the OSCE** **ARIE BLOED & WALTER KEMP & URSULA GAMAUF** **Academy Directors**	**Ceremony in the "Engelssaal"**
19:45	**Group Photo** **Welcome Cocktail & Welcome Dinner in the Knights Hall**		

Thursday, 13 June			
9:00 – 10:30	**History & Basic Principles of Security and Cooperation: 1975-2019**	**ARIE BLOED** Director of the Summer Academy on OSCE	**Presentation Q&A**
11:00 – 12:30	**The OSCE's Organisation: Basic Features**	**ARIE BLOED**	**Presentation Q&A**
14:15	**Visit to the Peace Library**	**LISA FANDL** Head Librarian, ASPR Peace Library	**Presentation Q&A**
15:00 – 16:30	**SSGR**	**ALEXANDRA PFEFFERLE** Conflict Prevention Centre /CPC	**Presentation Q&A**
17:00 – 18:30	**Working in Multi-national Teams**	**SUSANNE BREZINA** Academic Staff, ASPR	**Interactive Workshop**

Friday, 14 June			
09:00 – 10:30	**Political Bodies, Executive Structure and Budget**	ARIE BLOED	Presentation Q&A
11:00 – 12:30	**Field Operations**	**FRED TANNER** **Senior Advisor to the Director of the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC)**	Presentation Q&A
13:45 – 14:45	**Guided Castle Tour**	**VIKTORIA PICHLER** **ASPR Academic Staff**	Guided Castle Tour
15:00 – 16:30	**SMM Ukraine**	**WOLFGANG SPORRER** **Head of Human Dimension Unit, OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM)**	Presentation Q&A
17:00 – 18:30	**Transnistria Mediation Case**	**WOLF DIETRICH HEIM** **Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) Austria**	Presentation Q&A
19:30 – 21.15	**Participants' Presentations (Volunteers)**	ARIE BLOED	Presentation Q&A

Saturday, 15 June			
9:00-10:30	**Participants' WS: Working Groups**	ARIE BLOED	**Presentation Q&A**
11:00 – 12:30 (incl. breaks)	**Workshop: 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**		
19:00	**Departure to Social Event at Winery (Heuriger Mittl)**		

Sunday, 16 June			
9:00-10:30	**Workshop: Rules & Drafting**	**WALTER KEMP** **Head of the Strategic Policy Support Unit /Office of the Secretary Genera (OSG)**	**Interactive Workshop**
11:00-13:00	**National Minorities (incl. HCNM)**	**ARIE BLOED**	**Presentation**
14:30-16:00	**Participants' Presentations (Volunteers)**	**ARIE BLOED**	**Presentation Q&A**
	Free afternoon		
19:00	**Barbecue in the Hotel Yard**		

Monday, 17 June			
09:00-10:30	**Human Dimension**	**JANICE L. HELWIG** **US Delegation to the OSCE**	**Presentation** **Q&A**
11:00-12:30	**The Politico-Military Dimension of the OSCE**	**MARIA BRANDSTETTER** **Senior FSC Support Officer, Forum for Security and Cooperation Support Section /CPC**	**Presentation** **Q&A**
15:00 – 16:30	**TNT – Cyber Crime**	**JURAJ NOSAL** **Transnational Threats Department, Strategic Police Matters Unit**	**Presentation** **Q&A**
17:00 – 18:30	**Participants WS: Preparation for the Simulation**	**ARIE BLOED**	**Interactive,** **Q&A**
Tuesday, 18 June			
09:00 – 18:30 (incl. breaks)	**Simulation Exercise**	**WALTER KEMP & ARIE BLOED**	**Role Play,** **Simulation**

Wednesday, 19 June **VIENNA EXCURSION (Day 1) to the OSCE Conference Centre / Hofburg** ***Sessions will take place in Room 532***			
6:30	**Early Breakfast /** **Check-out of the Hotel in Schlaining**		
7:00	**Departure to Vienna by Bus**		
~9:15	**Security Check / HOFBURG**		
10:00 – 11:15 **Room 532**	**ODIHR / Election Observation**	**PETER MOSSOP** **Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)**	
11:30 – 12:30 **Room 532**	**Freedom of the Media**	**DENIZ YAZICI** **Office of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media - Senior Advisor, Spokesperson**	**Presentation** **Q&A**
12:30 – 15:00	**Check-In the Hotel, Free-time, Lunch break** **(individually)**		

14:30 – 15:00 Room 531	**Current Issues**	**MARCEL PESKO** **Director** **Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC)**	
15:00 – 16:00 Room 532	**Chairmanship Challenges**	**KATARÍNA ŽÁKOVÁ** **Deputy Permanent Representative** **Delegation of Slovakia to the OSCE,** **OSCE Chairmanship 2019**	**Presentation** **Q&A**
16:15 – 18:00 Room 525	**Experts' Panel:** **"How can the OSCE Contribute to a safer Europe?"**	**LUCA FRATINI** **Deputy, Permanent Delegation of Italy to the OSCE** **DMITRY BALAKIN** **Deputy, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation** **to the OSCE** **REINHARD KRUMM** **Friedrich Ebert Stiftung** **STEPHANIE LIECHTENSTEIN** **Journalist** **MODERATION: WALTER KEMP**	**Presentations** **by Panellists** **Q&A** **Discussion**

Thursday, 20 June **VIENNA EXCURSION (day 2) to the OSCE Conference Centre / PC / Hofburg** ***Session will take place in Room 531***			
10:00 – 11:00 **Neuer Saal**	**Visit of the Permanent Council (PC)**		
11:30 – 12:30 **Room 531**	**Economic and Environmental Dimension (EED) of the OSCE**	**RALF ERNST** **Deputy Co-ordinator** **Head, Environmental Activities / Economic and Environmental Dimension (EED)**	**Presentation** **Q&A**
12:30 – 15:00	**Free Time**		
15:15 – 16:00 **Room 531**	**Future Challenges and Opportunities**	**WALTER KEMP**	**Presentation** **Q&A**
16:15 – 17:00 **Room 531**	**Wrap-up, Feedback**	**URSULA GAMAUF, WALTER KEMP, ARIE BLOED,**	
	Distribution of **Certificates**	**URSULA GAMAUF, WALTER KEMP, ARIE BLOED,**	
	Time to refresh at the Hotel; **Leaving the hotel together at 19hrs**		

19:30	Closing & Farewell Dinner		
Friday, 21 June			
	Individual departure of Participants		

Appendix 2: List of Speakers

		First Name	Family Name	Position
01	Mr.	Arie	Bloed	International Consultant, Lecturer and Trainer, Director of the Summer Academy on OSCE
02	Mr.	Walter	Kemp	OSCE Secretariat, Office of the Secretary General - Head, Strategic Policy and Planning Unit
03	Ms.	Ursula	Gamauf-Eberhardt	Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR) - Programme Manager
04	Mr.	Florian	Raunig	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Permanent Mission of Austria to the OSCE - Ambassador, Permanent Representative
05	Ms.	Alexandra	Pfefferle	OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre (FSC Support Section)
06	Ms.	Susanne J.	Brezina	Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR) – Programme Manager
07	Mr.	Fred	Tanner	Senior Advisor to the Director, Ambassador, Conflict Prevention Centre
08	Ms.	Viktoria	Pichler	Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR) - Project Coordinator
09	Mr.	Wolfgang	Sporrer	OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine - Head of Human Dimension
10	Mr.	Wolf-Dietrich	Heim	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Austria - Ambassador
11	Mr.	Wilbur	Perlot	Clingendael Academy - Senior Training and Research Fellow, International and European Negotiations
12	Ms.	Janice	Helwig	U.S. Mission to the OSCE - Representative of the U.S. Helsinki Commission
13	Ms.	Maria	Brandstetter	OSCE Secretariat - Conflict Prevention Center (CPC) - Project Officer (Structured Dialogue)
14	Mr.	Juraj	Nosál	OSCE Secretariat, Trans National Threats Unit (TNT) - Project Assistant
15	Mr.	Peter	Mossop	Office of Democratic Institutins and Human Rights (ODIHR), Direction and Policy Department - Special Adviser/Director's Representative in Vienna
16	Ms.	Deniz	Yazici	OSCE Secretariat, Office of the Representative on Freedom of the Media (FOM) - Adviser

		First Name	Family Name	Position
17	Ms.	Katarína	Žáková	Permanent Mission of Slovakia to the OSCE - Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative
18	Mr.	Luca	Fratini	Permanent Delegation of Italy to the OSCE - Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative
19	Mr.	Valery	Maslin	Permanent Mission of Russian Federation to the OSCE, Senior Counsellor
20	Ms.	Stephanie	Liechtenstein	Journalist
21	Mr.	Reinhard	Krumm	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Regional Office for Cooperation and Peace in Europe - Head of office
22	Mr.	Ralf	Ernst	Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) - Deputy Co-ordinator
23	Mr.	Marcel	Pesko	OSCE Secretariat, Vienna - Director of the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre, Head of the OSCE Secretariat

Appendix 3: List of Participants

		First Name	FAMILY NAME	citizen	Position
1	Mr.	Armand	BANDE	Albania	OSCE Presence in Albania - Senior Political and Reporting Assistant
2	Mr.	Françesk	FUSHA	Albania	Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, Albania - Desk Officer, Sector of Political Dialogue, EU Department; Member of the Albanian OSCE Chairmanship Team, MEFA
3	Ms.	Hripsime	MARKOSYAN	Armenia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia - Attaché at Media and Public Diplomacy Department, Third Secretary
4	Ms.	Denise	WORNIG	Austria	Graduate Student at The Bush School of Government and Public Service, Texas A&M University, Fulbright Foreign Students Program
5	Ms.	Aytan	ALIYEVA	Azerbaijan	President of Great Silk Way International Youth Union
6	Ms.	Anastasia	BORUSHKO	Belarus	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus, Directorate General for Europe and Northern America, European Cooperation Department - Third Secretary
7	Mr.	Ivaylo	GATEV	Bulgaria	Affiliated Research Fellow (non-resident scholar), Institute of Asia and Pacific Studies, University of Nottingham, Ningbo, China
8	Ms.	Natia	KVARATSKHELIA	Georgia	European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM) in Georgia, Zugdidi Field Office - Interpreter
9	Ms.	Tamari	KARCHAVA	Georgia	European Union Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM), Zugdidi Field Office, Georgia - Administrative Officer
10	Mr.	Nikolozi	SIMONISHVILI	Georgia	Georgian Young Lawyers' Association - Parliamentary Secretary
11	Ms.	Zhulduz	ORAZAYEVA	Kazakhstan	MA Student (Economic Governance and development), OSCE Academy in Bishkek
12	Ms.	Jamilya	AKMURZAYEVA	Kazakhstan	OSCE Programme Office in Astana - Fund Administration Unit, Travel Assistant
13	Ms.	Zoya	BELMESOVA	Kyrgyzstan	National Policy and Planning Officer, OSCE Programme Office in Bishkek

		First Name	FAMILY NAME	citizen	Position
14	Ms.	Alla	POLTARETCAIA	Moldova	OSCE Mission to Moldova - Office of Head of Mission, Office Assistant
15	Ms.	Carolina	SCLIFOS	Moldova	Young European Ambassador for Republic of Moldova
16	Mr.	Krenar	QOKU	North Macedonia	Project Coordinator and Founder at Vox Populi, Board Member at IREX
17	Ms.	Ellina	RUSETSKAIA	Russia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russia - Secretary-Referent at the OSCE Section, Department for All-European Cooperation
18	Mr.	Arnold	KHACHATUROV	Russia	Deputy Editor of Politics and Business Department in "Novaya Gazeta"
19	Ms.	Anita	ROHNER	Switzerland	Silba, Press Coordinator for the election observation mission in Ukraine; part of Swiss expert pool for civilian Peacebuilding
20	Ms.	Jemile	NURLYYEVA	Turkmenistan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan - Staff Member of the Department of International Information
21	Ms.	Sheker	HOJANAZAROVA	Turkmenistan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan - Staff member of the Representative office for the Lebap Province
22	Ms.	Inga	ZELENA	Ukraine	University of Graz, Austria - Project Assistant and MA Student "Global Studies", Sustainable Development, Law and Global Politics
23	Ms.	Svitlana	NOSACH	Ukraine	OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine - Procurement Assistant
24	Ms.	Anastasiia	TARASOVA	Ukraine	OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine - Administrative HR/Finance Assistant

Appendix 4: Evaluation

2.   OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAMME

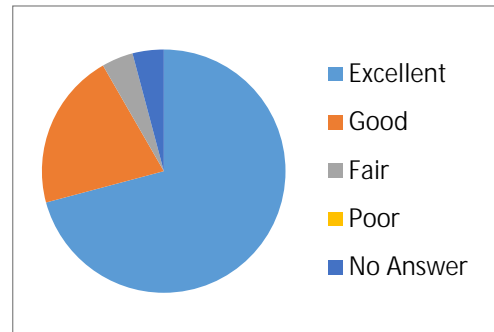### 1.1. Usefulness

for my professional development

Excellent	18
Good	4
Fair	1
Poor	1
No Answer	0

1.2. Usefulness

for my personal development

Excellent	17
Good	5
Fair	1
Poor	0
No Answer	1

1.3. Content

Excellent	18
Good	4
Fair	1
Poor	0
No Answer	1

1.4. **Methodology of the programme** (mix of lectures, working groups, exercises, readings):

Excellent	21
Good	2
Fair	1
Poor	0
No Answer	0

2.1 **Usefulness**

for my professional development

Excellent	20
Good	3
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	1

for my personal development

Excellent	20
Good	3
Fair	1
Poor	0
No Answer	0

2.2 Basic Structure of the Programme

Excellent	17
Good	6
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	1

2.3 Methodology of the programme (mix of lectures, working groups, exercises)
(composition of the programme in two weekly modules)

Excellent	15
Good	9
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	0
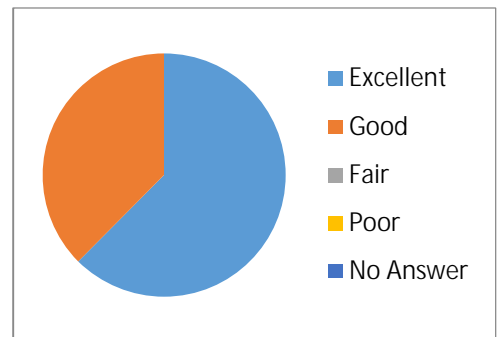
2.4 Readings

Excellent	18
Good	3
Fair	0
Poor	2
No Answer	1

2.5 Facilities

Hotel Burg Schlaining

Excellent	15
Good	7
Fair	2
Poor	2
No Answer	0
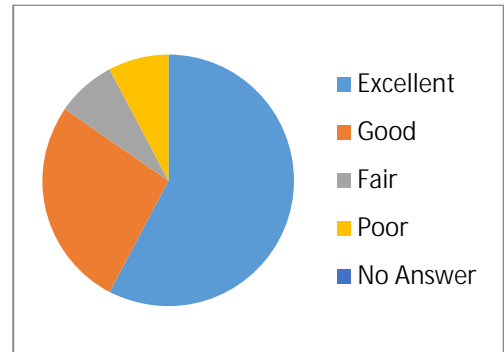
Seminar Rooms

Excellent	17
Good	6
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	1

Library

Excellent	17
Good	4
Fair	1
Poor	1
No Answer	2
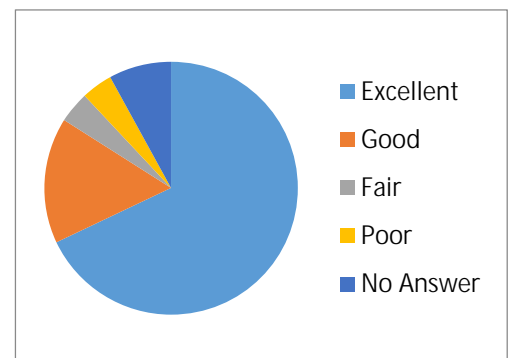
2.6 Staff of the ASPR - Ursula GAMAUF-EBERHARDT (helpfulness, effiency, etc.)

Excellent	23
Good	1
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	0

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

Excellent	15
Good	5
Fair	4
Poor	4
No Answer	0
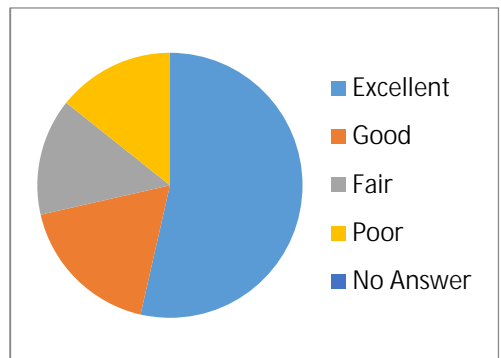
3. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROGRAMME

3.1 Would you recommend the programme to colleagues?

Yes	20
No	2
No Answer	0

8