



AUSTRIAN STUDY CENTRE FOR PEACE  
AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION – ASPR



Organization for Security and  
Co-operation in Europe

Narrative Report on the

# 22<sup>nd</sup> SUMMER ACADEMY ON OSCE

13 – 22 June 2018

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)

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VIENNA

## **ORGANISED BY**

Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Stadtschlaining

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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.

In the framework of



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# 1. Introduction

## **Event & Protagonists**

### **22<sup>nd</sup> Summer Academy on the OSCE**

The 22<sup>nd</sup> Summer Academy on OSCE took place from 13 – 22 June 2018 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 2018 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 16 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, scholars, and individuals with experience in working with or for the OSCE.

### **Speakers**

The speakers invited to the Summer Academy were experts from the OSCE Secretariat, high level diplomats as well as scholars with a deep knowledge about the organization's history, functions, field missions, challenges and current issues, strengths and weaknesses. Each and everyone's contribution was highly appreciated by participants and organisers!

A special highlight this year was the visit of Ambassador Thomas Greminger, Secretary General of the OSCE who dedicated some time to speak to the group about challenges and opportunities for the OSCE in the present and future. This was very much appreciated!

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 key note speech at the Opening ceremony. During the excursion to Vienna, Luca Fratini /Italy, presented to participants the challenges and chances faced during a chairmanship. Ambassador Kevin Dowling /Ireland, Dmitry Balakin /Russian Federation, Anton Eischer/ Austria and Guiseppe Gimondo /Italy discussed at the high-level panel possibilities of how to rebuild trust and cooperation in the OSCE area. Ambassador Christian Strohal /Austria engaged with participants in a discussion of the human dimension of the OSCE.

## **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 22<sup>nd</sup> Summer Academy, the composition of the content, the management of the lectures and speakers, and the overall organisation of the programme in general.

## **The organizers: Austrian Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution**

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

The ASPR is active in the following areas:

- **Capacity Building and Training for Peacebuilding:** The focus of ASPR lies on practically-oriented training programs on topics such as Conflict Transformation, Mediation, Human Rights to prepare practitioners for their deployment in crisis and conflict regions.

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

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

## 2. Methodology

### **Methodology of the Academy**

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

Lectures were dedicated to specific topics and strictly limited within the day, often following the pattern of 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 team-work. Simulation exercises dealing with interaction of multinational teams in conflict transformation situations highlighted the importance and limits of communication skills and promoted intercultural understanding among the participants.

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

## 3. Evaluation

### **Oral and written evaluation**

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

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

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

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

Participants tended to feel that the Academy had achieved its objective of expanding and deepening knowledge about the OSCE. Participants left the Academy with a better understanding of the purpose, the current and future role of the OSCE, as well as of its various distinct activities, enhancing their knowledge about the OSCE as well as the OSCE participating states and providing training in working more effectively within the OSCE diplomatic and OSCE-NGO milieus. In this respect, the range of input from speakers, the experience of Arie Bloed, who enhanced the critical dialogue between resource persons and participants, and the multinational and diverse occupational backgrounds of the participants proved beneficial.

However, a greater practical involvement of participants was recommended – in the sense of actively sharing and comparing specific topics in different states.

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.

Participants considered the 2 days/2 nights excursion to Vienna, including the visit to the OSCE Permanent Council, some presentations and the high-level diplomats-panel as very useful and interesting and 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 panel discussion of high level diplomats on the question of dialogue and de-escalation 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:

- Useful as for professional and for personal development; Very useful information about each dimension, overall picture of OSCE
- Well structured; well informative, but also up to date with relevant political development
- Usefulness for my professional development and for my personal development

- To refresh my knowledge about OSCE
- I learned more about OSCE, its structure, basic features. All of them were very useful for me.
- A lot of new and useful information
- Overall, it was good; great network, participants. Although, I have some comments about the organization
- Content of presentations was good. But still some lectures used long text in slide which is not good.
- It was very interesting participation of people for very different countries.
- Lectures can give deeply information during the lessons.
- Lectures were very interesting and useful for us.
- Gave my general overview of OSCE and the historical high as well
- Great lecture, perfectly interesting days of workshop. Great balance
- I think there was too much information that is publicly available on the website and too little case studies and real-life examples/experience/criticism of the OSCE work.
- It's very useful program. Helped me to develop my knowledge in OSCE, it's main dimension
- The program is extremely relevant and useful to everyone who wants to know about the OSCE or is planning a career in int. organizations/diplomacy.
- I understood learning is never late.
- Completed my knowledge about OSCE and giving the full image clearer.
- It was a great opportunity to become familiar with the work of OSCE, to hear new things about organization and its actions.
- Thanks a lot for such an amazing program, also for providing scholarship. It's very good opportunity in professional development, share of knowledge with other participants.
- Thank you for a great program!
- It was very interesting experience, and it is very important for my future.
- For my personal view it will be better if the simulations were more. Team of simulations will be organizing regarding the problems of all participant countries.
- You gave us a lot of information about OSCE and its structure. I think it would be interesting if you give the OSCE's work in the regions.
- As I said during the final evaluation better planning of the structure but depends of time schedule of speakers – possible to invite journalists to have another opinion. Thanks for nice moments in Stadtschlaining and in Wien.
- it would be nice if it would be additional lecture about human's dimension.
- I'd suggest better organization. Team building activities in the first day are crucial! Organizing of a group chat before the program would be helpful too. Meeting at the point could be improved. – Thank you!
- Thank you!
- Useful experience, helpful for my future work! Thank you.
- Thank you Ursula & Arie! Great experience.
- Thank you!

- Great program!
- Great program, great learning experience. Thank you!
- Thank you for everything!
- Thank you for the opportunity to attend the summer academy. It was a great experience in a personal a professional way!

## 4. Session Reports

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

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

**Presented by Zarko Puhovski**

**Summarized by Dijana Mitrovic, Montenegro**

Professor Puhovski managed to take us to the time capsule and make us rethink of the concept of dividing lines and borders. He provoked the idea of securing the borders in different times and took us throughout the Cold war, period after 1990's and through nowadays challenges.

Different interpretation of dividing lines in terms of borders were perceived through the prism of the Cold war and divided Europe at that time, through new interpretation of the borders after 1990 and lastly after Russian intervention on Ukraine. Third interpretation of dividing lines suddenly unfolded new version of cold war interpretation – Eastern and Western values. This differentiation was quite clear during the Cold war, as it was physical, military, geographical and ideological border. As he stated, now we discuss again East and West in geopolitical terms because geopolitics plays the role of ideology in the 60's and 70's. Now is the "naked geopolitics", as no one believes in ideological terms and the real problem in argumentation is to show criteria in differentiation. That is to show to us: How come Crimea is basically different thing than Kosovo\*? How come intervention in Syria can be allowed while other interventions cannot be allowed? How come you can support interventions in some countries and then not be ready to pay the price in terms of migrants?

Emphasizing the idea of European Union as a politically core region of OSCE, Puhovski stressed the fact that EU has no plan for the future. In this respect, the idea or lack of idea of borders of united Europe in ideal case one day was discussed. This "identity problems" is a part of interpretation of new dividing lines. In economic terms European Union was able to "swallow" new members and to make economic level of life better than it was, but politically we have many divisions, especially with regard to the rise of right wing populism. Touching upon the issue of migrants, Puhovski noted that even this issue is being instrumentalised as the migrants are now objects of play between leftist and rightist populists. This much brings to mind, as Puhovski noted, the fact that the whole concept of security of European Union is questioned. It is noticeable as there are no guidelines for new policy in the EU and no security guidelines. One more important thing is perspective of joining the EU for the other members of OSCE because some of them have that as their goal, and it is completely unclear how this process will be developed.

Professor also talked about the last element of dividing lines in Europe – that is terrorism. Terrorism imposed new level of controls which were impossible 50 years ago. Interestingly, as he said, almost no one discussed a new dividing line – no real terrorist threats to new members of the EU or states of OSCE. This astonishing dividing line has real implications on daily life. In this respect, we are experiencing that unprivileged parts of Europe have some privileges and at the same time this unprivileged part of Europe strives to major European cities. Among the new members of EU from South-East Europe many of citizens left their countries.

Concluding the lecture, Puhovski quoted a famous philosopher who once said: "The only way to understand the border is to cross it" – which is the essence of whole idea of the OSCE - crossing the borders and same criteria for human rights back in 1975. But the borders are still being built and we have new and new borders. When it comes to dividing lines within Europe it makes us think in two directions: one is to accept these dividing lines and to find ideology or to try to rethink the concept of Europe in order to see whether in these contemporary circumstances this one Europe can again in a new way be possible.

This lecture inspired many participants to raise some questions, and among others it was discussed about position of the Balkans in new dividing lines in Europe, European values, ability of and EU to speak in one voice, role of the EU in international arena and relations with powers such as China, Russia and the USA, but also about the need the rethink the concept of Europe.

## **Basic Principles of Security and Cooperation (1975-2018)**

**Presented by Arie Bloed**

**Summarized by Sanzhar Sulaimanov, Kirgizstan**

The lecture underlined basic principles of security and cooperation that arose during the Cold War. The professor started by describing the role, functions, and policies of the OSCE. The origin of the OSCE takes its root in 1975 during the signing of the Helsinki Final Act (HFA). During those times, the organization was called the CSCE which meant Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe. When signing the document, three groups of countries participated in the discussions: the Warsaw Pact, the NATO, and the Neutral and Non-allied. Each group pursued its own interest in the agreement. The Warsaw Pact's goal was to secure borders, achieve the Status Quo for the territory, and cooperate on the Economic dimension. The purpose of the NATO was to establish the free flow of ideas, people, and to pursue disarmament, human rights, and security in the region. The goal of Neutral countries was to instigate peace and bridge-building, restoring peace among states. The SCSE was divided to three basic dimensions: political-military, human, and economic-environmental.

A key principle of CSCE represented the rule of consensus: this was one of the most fundamental principles that allowed the organization to be balanced, trustworthy, and

provided room for discussions. The rule of consensus is the principle when all the participating states must agree or disagree on the matter. If there was a state that did not agree on the decision, it would not be passed. As a result of such a principle, no legally-binding document was created which meant that there would be no legal punishment for not complying with the agenda and decisions of the OSCE. However, there is a vast political pressure on the country if one decides not to follow the rules. There were many other documents that supplemented the agenda and decision-making process of the OSCE: The HFA (1975), Paris Charter (1990), Helsinki FuM (1992), Bonn Charter (1990), Copenhagen HD Charter (1990). The idea was to create a community of values (standards), and a community of responsibility. The functions of the OSCE incorporate:

- Standard setting, supervision
- "Stabilizing" function (conflict prevention, crisis management, post-conflict rehabilitation, SMM, conflict-security building management [CSBM], etc.)
- Assistance function (ODIHR, missions, HCNM)
- "Legitimizing" function (NATO, CIS)
- Co-coordinating function
- Catalyst function (in EED, terrorism, trafficking).

## **The OSCE's Organisation: Basic Features**

**Presented by Arie Bloed**

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

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

- The OSCE is an organization political in its nature. Commitments are politically binding, with a very strong influence on law-making. They are not legally binding in the sense that there is an existing court where one country will be sued if it does not fulfil its commitments. However, the OSCE has its legal relevance through, for example bilateral treaties or political influence, in order to fulfil its aim "softly". The fact that commitment are not legally binding should be considered as a positive when it comes to decision making process.
- When it comes to the institutionalization of the OSCE, it has started in 1990s, with the main aim to prevent conflicts. Three permanent bodies were established: Conflict Prevention Centre (24/7), Secretariat and Office for Free Elections. More or less, the concept of employment and salaries has been copied from the UN system. Taking into account all turbulences that OSCE went through, it could be described as a very "dynamic process."

- From the second and third letters of the OSCE abbreviation is evident that security is recognized as a common interest of participating states, for which sake they work together based on the concept of “voluntary co-operation” (no guns, nor enforcement action allowed). It is so-called “co-operative security” without clear definition of the term. Non-existence of definition should be considered as a positive, since, concept of “security” or “insecurity” changes very often and the role of the OSCE should be adjusted to the existing valid concept of the term.
- The OSCE promotes comprehensive security in the sense to find out the main roots of insecurity in order to create more secure environment. There is also no definition for the term “comprehensive security”, what allows the organization to keep a “large mandate” targeting different fields of security in order to prevent insecurity (for example SMM, election observation, High Commissioner for National Minorities).
- All decisions are made by consensus, what means absence of objections, in other words “process leading to unanimity.” It is a fundamental characteristic of the OSCE. The Rules of Procedure do, however, provide participating States with the possibility to express a formal reservation or their specific interpretation of a given decision, while still joining the consensus. This is so-called “interpretative statement” or ‘reservation’. There is also the “C-1 mechanism”, which is applicable when one country violates the core values, human rights and rule of law. That country could be suspended from the OSCE. It is consensus minus one. There was the only one case, when in May 1992 Federal Republic Yugoslavia was suspended due to the violations of the core values in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Another model is C-2, when two countries have disputes, then they are to be directed to consolidation, but not happened yet (excluding the parties to a dispute). However, “soft” political pressure is still considered as a better tool for the aim achievement.
- Members of the OSCE family are equal. It’s also evident that EU, Russia and United States have much more influence than other cousins in this family, since they are key players.
- The main goal of the OSCE is building the security area from Vancouver to Vladivostok, since all European States, the United States and Canada are entitled to take part in the OSCE. Kosovo is state that is missing. However, OSCE is very active in the Middle East (MENA), Afghanistan, etc.
- The OSCE is also considered as a “symbol” of civil society. NGOs have an open access to the OSCE. There are a very few limitations, for example for the organizations which practice or condone terrorism.

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

## **Main political bodies**

The main aim of this presentation was to be informed about the organization of the OSCE. The participants familiarized with main political decision-making bodies and executive bodies.

The highest decision-making body is the summit which should be organized each two years. The last one was in 2010 in Astana, KZ. It seems that the necessity to organize a new summit is higher than ever, but it will happen not sooner than in 2020 (most probably and not yet decided).

Other decision-making body which is convened yearly is the Ministerial Council – actually the highest body. On the weekly basis are the meetings of the Permanent Council, which consist of Permanent Representatives (ambassadors) of all pS; these meetings are always on Thursday and only in Vienna, the headquarters of the OSCE.

In pol-mil dimension are the meetings of the Forum for Security and Cooperation. Another informal subsidiary body is ACMF – Advisory Committee on Management and Financing that is managing the budget of the organization.

The most important executive structure is the Chairman in Office (CiO), with his personal representatives. CiO is part of the Troika, i.e. the previous and future chairperson. CiO for year 2018 is Italy, which was preceded by Austria and will be succeeded by Slovakia in 2019. For the first time, there is not yet the consensus in CiO for year 2020.

Special position within the organization has the Secretary General who is leading the organization on a daily basis with the Secretariat. Other subsidiary bodies are ODIHR (Office for the Democratic Institutions and Human Rights) / HQ in Warsaw, PL; then HCNM (High Commissioner on National Minorities / HQ in The Hague, NL and RFoM (Representative for Freedom of Media) / HQ in Vienna, AT. Very important are the field missions (totally 15), among them the SMM (Special Monitoring Mission) is dealing with the hottest current issue of OSCE and is deployed in Ukraine; consists of approx. 1100 persons.

The most related institution is OSCE Parliamentary Assembly / HQ in Copenhagen, DK, but this assembly is not part of the main structures.

The presentation finished with issue of budget and financing of the organization.

## Political Bodies, Executive Structures and Budget

Presented by Arie Bloed

Summarized by Tomáš Felix, Slovakia



### OSCE Institutional Structure :

- summit of heads of State: should be every 2 years, although the last one was in Astana, 2010. There is not a substantial agenda to have more summits. Organizing them is too expensive, and OSCE's budget is very limited compared to other organizations. There are always Review Conferences before to prepare the summit.
- Ministerial Council: (including informal Ministerials). Generally speaking, Ministries of Foreign affairs of all pS. For a long time, there hasn't been a meeting with all ministries. Since the above-mentioned summit is not reuniting anymore, this is the highest political body.
- Economic and Environmental Forum: meets once per year in Prague.
- Permanent Council (PC): Used to be the key decision-making body, where real negotiations took place, but nowadays is more for technical/organizational matters. They still settle OSCE's agenda, discuss budget issues and all the rest, but the real dialogue does not take place there anymore as it used to be in the 90s. N.B. OSCE is the only organization where USA and Russia get together so often (every 2 weeks) although you don't see this in the PC.
- Forum for Security Co-operation: meets every week, but even here no real dialogue anymore.
- Informal subsidiary bodies: e.g. Financial committee discussing the budget.  
+ other truly informal bodies outside the structure.

### OSCE Executive Structure:

There are no independent bodies like in the UN, no security council: OSCE is directly governed by countries, under the principle of Equality of all pS (i.e. San Marino can vote and veto exactly as Russia).

Chairman-in-Office: chosen for 1 year, the official chairman is the Foreign Minister of that country, in practice the everyday work is done by the ambassador of the permanent representation to OSCE.

Advantages: equal chance for every country to have the chairmanship (in theory, in practice it will never be USA or Russia, but more likely to choose smaller and “more neutral” countries).

Every new chairman can bring some changes, setting different priorities on the yearly agenda and thus renovating and keeping updated OSCE.

Disadvantages: possible lack of coherence/stability. E.g. no one wants to chair for 2020, and every time we are dependent on the will of each country to chair.

Troika: previous chairman + present chairman + future chairman

it's up to the present chairman to choose to which extent he wants to work with the Troika or not.

Issue of time and attention that a Foreign minister of any pS can give to the OSCE as an institution: also, dependent on the national government and stability of it.

risk: chairmanship dependent on political developments within a country.

Secretary-General (SG) and Secretariat: leader of the OSCE's administration. In theory there is no political function attached to this body, although in recent years it is also getting that (with controversies).

In tot. about 500 administrative staff, political experts, etc. most of whom are based in Vienna.

ODIHR, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights: about 150 employees; very controversial body: election observation being one of the most discussed and controversial subjects.

Also, human dimension implementation role, monitoring and reporting.

Every September takes place the “Human dimension implementation meeting” at experts' level.

HCNM: see specific lecture.

RFM, Representative on the Freedom of the Media: quite controversial as well. See specific meeting.

Coordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities: see meeting.

OSCE Field presences: (question of nomenclature: missions, centres, offices, presences...). the word “mission” has now a stigma, receiving a mission means that you have a problem in your own country, thus need to change terminology. The one in Albania was the first to be renamed “presence”.

About 2.330 staff, mostly local staff, in field presences.

Related institutions:

Parliamentary Assembly: sizes of delegations depend and vary from country to country.  
3 sessions during the year.

3 general committees which reflect the 3 dimensions of OSCE.

Officially is an independent body from OSCE, voting on majority rules. In the 90s it wasn't relevant, but it was rather politically unrealistic: today it gains a more important role since the dialogue is blocked in the PC.

Court of Conciliation and Arbitration: Based in Geneva. Actually, they never received a case, is a very unknown body. It is part of a convention that not everyone has signed (e.g. USA, UK, Netherlands are not part of it).

Problem in terms:

conciliation = political discussion

arbitration = legal discussion

## **BUDGET:**

- compulsory scale of distribution lastly agreed in 2006.
- "invisible" budget: e.g. seconded staff paid directly by each Ministry of Foreign Affairs of pS and not by OSCE, also voluntary contributions, etc.
- unified budget for 2018: 137,8 million Euros
- the maximum budget was reached in 2000, above 200 million euros (due to Kosovo).
- general trend to diminish the budget
- 60% of it goes to field operations. Interpreters are also very expensive (everything has to be translated in the 6 operational languages of OSCE)

## **Field Activities**

**Presented by Charles Lonsdale**

**Summarized by Sejla Mehic, Austria**

The OSCE employs most of its staff (80%) and spends 60% of its budget in the diverse field missions throughout the OSCE-area. The basic purpose of the field missions is to support the particular participating State (pS) by meeting their commitments within the framework of the OSCE. Thus, the field activities help to respond to crisis or in a broader sense to prevent from crisis. Areas of work can vary from capacity building, arms control issues or gender related projects.

The first field operations were established in the 1990s in the regions of the former Yugoslavia and in the Caucasus and Central Asia in the early 2000s. As some missions have grown, others shrunk in their size or closed entirely. This depends on one hand on the

development of the pS but mostly on the political will and interest of the host country to have a field presence within its territory. Some missions can also monitor and report regarding developments on the ground. The OSCE's current largest field operation is the Special Monitoring Mission (SMM) in Ukraine, which was launched in 2014, with approximately 800 employees.

In order to initiate a field operation within a host country, the OSCE-pS must agree by consensus on a budget and a mandate. Furthermore, the OSCE must sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the host country and elaborate a programme of work. The work of the field activities is usually characterized by a strong collaboration with other institutions, international organizations and civil society as well as local and national authorities. In addition, the field operations have to be always status neutral. The Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) deals with the set-up, the restructuring and the closure of field activities.

Today's major challenges of all field activities deal with the political will of the host country, the limited leverage and enforcement. No pS can be forced in accepting field operations or particular projects led by the OSCE field operation. Moreover, the lack of insufficient budget and staff for field operations lead to more challenges for the OSCE. However, regularly reporting about the diverse projects of the field presences is highly important in order to show all pS what progress is being achieved.

## **Special Monitoring Mission (SMM)**

**Presented by Aleska Simkic**

**Summarized by Bartosz Czajkowski, Poland**

The Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM) was established by the Permanent Council Decision No.1117 dated 21 March 2014 on a request from the Ukrainian government. The mandate of SMM is focused on reducing tensions and fostering peace, stability and security by gathering information and reporting on the security situation, establishing and reporting facts in response to incidents, monitoring and supporting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, establishing contacts with local, regional and national actors and facilitating dialogue to reduce tension and to promote normalization.

Therefore, the main endeavor of the Mission is to monitor, report and to facilitate dialogue between involved sides. Even though OSCE SMM doesn't officially recognize the rebels, mission is not allowed to support any side of the conflict or to make any situation assessments. Unlike the other OSCE missions, the reports of the SMM are public and published on the OSCE website on a daily basis, which is quite unique practice as for OSCE standards.

OSCE monitors are spread all over the country, not just in the Eastern part of Ukraine. However, their presence there is the most significant. Currently there are 651 monitors being deployed. 568 out of them in the conflict zone, 227 in Luhansk MT (Sievierdonesk PH and Luhansk PH) and 341 in Donetsk MT (Donetsk PH, Kramatorsk PH and Mariupol PH).

Due to security reasons, Mission is not allowed to conduct patrols during the night time, which is the main obstacle to fulfill the mandate, since most violations are being carried out after the sunset. To tackle this constraint, some observation posts and forward patrol bases along the contact line were established, which together with the state of the art surveillance equipment like UAVs and cameras, enable monitors to successfully conduct their monitoring tasks.

The current SMM monitoring tasks are as follows: monitoring and reporting on ceasefire violations, monitoring withdrawal of heavy weapons (artillery >100mm, MLRS and mortars >120mm), monitoring weapons storage sites, impact site assessments, monitoring "Windows of Silence" for infrastructure repairs, monitoring entry-exit checkpoints (5 on 450 km long contact line), mine actions (but, not removing them), monitoring in border areas, monitoring human dimension and humanitarian situation, providing support for the work of other IOs and facilitating dialogue.

To sum up, the main take away is to understand that SMM is not a peacemaking mission/operation but monitoring mission. That means, SMM is not able to solve the crisis or to stop atrocities, but it can work on reducing tensions, hence improving overall situation of the people living in the conflict zone.

## **Workshop on Mediation, Negotiation and Diplomacy**

**Presented by Wilbur Perlot**

**Summarized by Mariola Ceku, Albania and Boshko Stankovski, Macedonia**

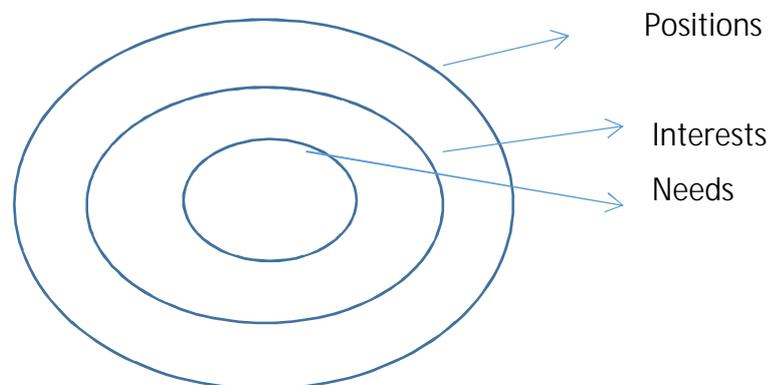
Wilbur Perlot, a senior training and research fellow from the Netherlands Institute of International Relations Clingendael, led a workshop on the topic of "Mediation, Negotiation and Diplomacy". Diplomacy has always been linked to negotiations, thus knowledge in negotiation is essential for young diplomats. The workshop started with an introduction where participants shared their experiences with negotiations. Through an open discussion aided by Wilbur's input, the participants gathered basic understanding of the process of negotiations as they shared their opinion about the essential elements which, in their view, are crucial for successful negotiations. Some of the elements mentioned included: preparation (gathering information, knowledge about the "other" side, etc.); active listening and understanding; being flexible; being patient; having the will to compromise; having control of one's emotions; respect for the other side; being

confident; building trust; having a strategy, having clear objectives and tactics; maintaining collaborative team work, being aware of timing; long term thinking, etc.

After that, Mr. Perlot elaborated on the phases of the negotiation process which are:

- Preparation;
- Setting rules/procedures;
- Exploration;
- Bargaining;
- Decision- making
- Constituency (Yes/No - if accepted followed by then step 7 - implementation; if not accepted - then back to the step 1 - preparation.

This was followed by a discussion about the so-called “layers” of negotiations which means that it is important to distinguish between needs, interests and positions in the negotiation process:



After the discussion, the participants played the exercise “Crocodile river”. It was used to illustrate different strategies that the parties employ in the negotiations process which can include: establishing criteria, bargaining, seeking creative solutions, and grand bargaining. It also demonstrated the importance of prioritizing and intra-group consensus-building during the negotiation process, as well as how the values which each party upholds influence its perceptions and, ultimately, its behaviour during the negotiations.

Following that, the participants discussed different tools which can be used in order to ensure successful negotiations such as: establishing rules and procedures (equal speaking time, etc), selection of place (neutral or not), listing all arguments and proposals, possibility of package-deal, possibility of using the good offices of a neutral third party.

Mr. Perlot further elaborated on different stages of negotiation processes, introducing participant to two commonly used terms in the negotiations theory: (i).BATNA (best alternative to negotiated agreement) and; (ii) ZOPA (zone of possible agreement). This was done by playing the second exercise called “Diplomatic Transport” for which the participants were divided into group of two.

In the afternoon, the participants played the third exercise, a negotiation simulation about a trade and cooperation agreement between the European Union and Sylvania. They were divided into pairs and used worksheets to make concessions. Each concession had a point value. Following the negotiations participants met in plenary and recorded their results on the board. Scores differed, since even negotiations based on needs/interests can be influenced by various factors. During the plenary session after the exercise, the participants learned more about some important concepts from the negotiations theory. The Nash equilibrium is the outcome whereby everyone scores the same. Although it is not necessarily the best outcome, it is often one that is satisfying because parties may perceive it as most fair. The optimal outcome is called Pareto, which is truly the highest possible value that can be created. It results from cooperation, which is a step above compromise.

Overall, the exercises two and three were used to familiarize the participants with the distinctions between distributive negotiations from one side (as seen in exercises two), and the integrative and value-added negotiations of the other (exercise three).

At the end of the day the workshop was concluded with the fourth exercise. All participants took part at a negotiation session over the agreement on Algeria, representing five parties, namely Spain, France, Germany, United Kingdom and Sweden. The aim was to provide an insight into the complexity of the decision-making process, as well as the divergent positions and interests of all parties involved and the practice of multilateral negotiations. Somewhat surprisingly, an agreement was reached by all groups, but only one was close to the best possible agreement. The purpose of the four exercises was to learn the participants how to seek a common ground of understanding, develop skills for bargaining and to understand the needs and limits of parties concerned, especially in situations where the parties have competing interest and different behaviour in the negotiation process.

## **Minority rights in OSCE**

**Presented by Arie Bloed**

**Summarized by Vladimir Khokhlov, Russia**

The rights of the national minorities belong to the most sensitive issues in the OSCE, since they may touch upon the territorial integrity of the participating states. However, this

topic is acknowledged to be a matter of security, therefore it comes into the view of the OSCE.

The phrase "rights of the national minorities" should be considered as the euphemism to commitments of the OSCE participating states towards some issues of the national minorities:

- No legally binding commitments in the OSCE (politically binding only)
- The language of the commitments on the national minorities is vague in favor of the participating states
- The language of international documents is more about principles than rights

### **Contradictory narratives:**

- National minorities want to be left unscathed
- Participating states tend to assimilate NM (in order to secure their rights and improve life standards)
- Kin-states tend to use the theme as a leverage in order to impose some conditions on other participating states

### **Main international documents:**

- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) – 1966
- Copenhagen Document OSCE – 1990
- Geneva Report OSCE – 1991
- General Assembly of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities – 1992
- Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (Council of Europe) – 1995

NB! *"In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language."* ICCPR, Article 27. This passage may be considered as a legally binding document.

**The High Commissioner on National Minorities** is the main OSCE instrument towards the issue of national minorities.

**Aims** – early warning and expertise

**Approach** – "silent diplomacy"

*The Council will appoint a High Commissioner on National Minorities. The High Commissioner provides "early warning" and, as appropriate, "early action" at the earliest possible stage in regard to tensions involving national minority issues that have the potential to develop into a conflict within the CSCE area, affecting peace, stability, or relations between participating States.*

[Helsinki Document 1992]

HCNM doesn't have any powers and it is his advantage, since the participating states don't hesitate to invite him/her.

**Main areas** of the HCNM attention:

- Language and educational rights
- Integration
- The concerns of the kin-states
- Standard-setting (the so-called "Recommendations" that can be also considered as a kind of expertise.

NB! The HCNM prefers to work with the kin-states in the "silent diplomacy" mod.

Some general principles of the HCNM Bolzano Recommendations

*1) Sovereignty comprises the jurisdiction of the State over its territory and population and is constrained only by the limits established by international law. No State may exercise jurisdiction over the population or part of the population of another State within the territory of that State without its consent.*

*4) A State may have an interest – even a constitutionally declared responsibility – to support persons belonging to national minorities residing in other States based on ethnic, cultural, linguistic, religious, historical or any other 6 Recommendations on National Minorities in Inter-State Relations ties. However, this does not imply, in any way, a right under international law to exercise jurisdiction over these persons on the territory of another State without that State's consent.*

## **The Politico-Military Dimension of the OSCE**

**Presented by Maria Brandstetter**

**Summarized by Nikola Regecova, Slovakia**

### **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 openness, predictability and transparency; information exchange on armed forces and major weapon systems planned activities

2 major pillars of 1st dimension:

- 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**

- High - level of implementation: commitment to information exchange, close to 200 inspections and evaluations a year but has become a routine business
- Principles of transparency and predictability remain relevant 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

#### FSC Decision 1/10 (procedure for administrative update)

- 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

## **Countering Transnational Threats**

**Presented by Manuela Eising**

**Summarized by Mariam Anastasyan, Armenia**

Transnational threats, such as terrorism, illegal trafficking, organized crime, and cyber-crime are the most significant threats to peace, security and stability worldwide, including to the OSCE participating States.

**The Transnational Threats Department (TNT)** created in the OSCE Secretariat (2012) is set to address transnational threats via ensuring better coordination, strengthened action and efficient use of OSCE's resources.

To fight against terrorism, illicit trafficking (including one in narcotics), cyber-crimes, etc. TNT comprises the expertise within units, such as:

- *Co-ordination Cell*
- *Action against Terrorism Unit*
- *Strategic Police Matters Unit*
- *Borders Unit*

Anti-terrorist activities play a prominent role in the OSCE. Guided by the 'Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism', the **Action against Terrorism Unit** acts as the OSCE focal point, information resource, and implementation partner, providing OSCE participating States and Partners for Cooperation with a wide range of programmes and activities.

The aim of the Unit is to

- *Prevent Violent Extremism and Radicalization (VERLT)*
- *Counter the Use of Internet for Terrorist Purposes*
- *Counter Terrorist Financing*
- *Critical Energy Infrastructure Protection*
- *International Legal Framework*
- *Human Rights Protection in the Context of Counter-Terrorism Measures*

The OSCE's response to terrorist threats follows a multi-dimensional approach to ensure that counterterrorism measures comply with human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Unit engages state authorities, the private sector, civil society, media, regional and international organizations, and develops and implements programmes based on innovative methodologies and tools.

Border security is another important dimension for the fight against transnational threats. The aim of the **Border Security and Management Unit** is to deal with the

- *Travel Document Security (for example detection of forged documents)*
- *Trafficking in Cultural Property*
- *Border Delimitation and Demarcation*
- *Cross-border co-operation / countering criminality*
- *Anti-corruption*

**The Strategic Police Matters Unit** is the focal point for the OSCE's police-related work, which supports the activities of the Secretary General, the OSCE Chairmanship, the TNTD Director, participating States and field operations. The Police-related activities are integral parts of the OSCE's efforts in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

Their task is to undertake

- *Community Policing*
- *Police Development and Reform*
- *Countering Organized Crime*
- *Cybercrime*
- *Illicit Drugs and Precursors*
- *Trafficking in Human beings and Migration-related Crime*
- *Gender-based Violence*

The OSCE Secretariat, the OSCE Institutions (such as ODIHR, Office of the Representative on Freedom of the Media and High Commissioner on National Minorities) and the OSCE Field Operations are the main bodies to deal with the Transnational Threats Department (TNT).

## **The Security Dimension: Policing Issues**

**Presented by Denise Mazzolani**

### **Policing Matters in OSCE**

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

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

### **Law enforcement models**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Later this year also in Skopje(Macedonia).

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

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

## **Simulation Exercise**

**Presented by Walter Kemp and Arie Bloed**

**Summarized by TomášFelix, Slovakia**

### **Simulation of meeting of PrepCom**

Participants of the academy obtained the day before the instructions about the topic of the day. Each of the participants represented one of the participating state, incl. the Chairman in Office (CiO), the Secretary General.

The topic of the simulation day:

The United Nations Secretary General has requested the CiO to support the potential deployment of the UN peacekeeping mission to eastern Ukraine. The CiO had the task to seek support among the pS for this idea.

The CiO decided that he will call the Preparatory Committee to discuss among the pS the views and opinions of the situation.

In the beginning the CiO distributed in written form the agenda of the day:

1. Adoption of agenda
2. Information about the current issues in Ukraine

3. Possibility of a peace operation in eastern Ukraine
4. A.O.B

The agenda has been adopted unanimously.

The CiO summarized briefly at the beginning of the session the recent situation in Ukraine and targeted the topic – potential deployment of the UN peacekeeping mission in eastern Ukraine. It was not necessary to inform about the details as all pS are obtaining regularly the information through respective information channels.

The pS has been requested to express their opinions about the possible mission. Main reactions came from Ukraine, Russia, Slovakia (in capacity of Troika member), Austria (in capacity of Troika member), Bulgaria (on behalf of the European Union), Germany, United Kingdom, and United States. Other pS expressed their views as well.

During the morning session, exploded interesting discussion about the core issues how the mission should look like; not to forget the main task of the Special Monitoring Mission of the O.S.C.E. (SMM) that the mission should be under the mandate of the UN and must be adopted by the UN Security Council. Throughout the debate, CiO summarized shortly the partial results and pS came by consensus to support the possible deployment of the UN peacekeeping mission in eastern Ukraine.

Then the Cio informed that as this is a sensitive issue, the Preparatory Committee would prepare the draft of the statement to be adopted by higher decision-making body. The CiO prepared the draft of the text and requested some pS to participate at the drafting.

During the drafting session, the pS expressed their amendments to the draft. The CiO had to compromise on some paragraphs and wording to be able to reach a consensus. Sometimes it was necessary to be stricter when he saw the wrong direction of the debate.

At the end of the working session, the pS were able to reach a consensus on the text.

After the simulation came evaluation of whole day with mentioning good points as well as the negative. In general, the assessment was very good and pS (participants of the academy) appreciated the simulation where they were able to use the skills that they reached during the course.

Outcome of the Simulation Game:



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe**  
2018  
**Preparation Committee**

PC.DEC/XXXX  
19 June

Original: ENGLISH

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**DRAFT DECISION No. XXXX**  
**CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE OSCE AND THE POTENTIAL UN PEACE MISSION**  
**IN UKRAINE**

The Preparation Committee,

Committed to upholding the principles as enshrined in the United Nations Charter and in the Helsinki Final Act,

Underlining the importance of the OSCE as a regional arrangement of the UN under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, appreciating the work of the Normandy Group, the Memorandum of Understanding A/48/185 dated 1<sup>st</sup> June 1993 between the OSCE and the UN,

Reaffirming its full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine,

Agrees:

1. To reaffirm the role and the mandate of the SMM (Special Monitoring Mission) in Eastern Ukraine, operating under principles of impartiality and transparency, as defined in PC.DEC/1117 of 2014.
2. To coordinate the SMM with the possible upcoming UN peace mission, whose deployment is and remains a prerogative of the UNSC, and co-operate with other interested third-parties, (if the OSCE PC approves), including but not limited to the European Union, specifically with the purpose of:

- Enhancing the safety and security of the civilian monitors of the OSCE in Eastern Ukraine;
  - Securing the equipment of the SMM and strengthening technological intervention and investments;
  - Facilitating the fulfillment of the SMM mandate against major obstacles like the continued denial of access and/or restrictions of movement against SMM monitors, as well as attacks on SMM assets (such as drones);
  - Ensuring the need of a greater accountability from all parties involved, both in relation to ceasefire violations and incidents against the SMM;
  - Securing the critical infrastructures.
3. To underline the importance of protection and safety of civilians in affected regions by the UN peace mission.
  4. To recognize the importance of the UN peace mission in stabilizing and enhancing security in Donetsk and Luhansk regions, therefore allowing the signatories of the Minsk II Agreements to move forward in the full implementation, whose relevance for further dialogue and overall security is hereby highlighted (particularly concerning full ceasefire, the pull-out of heavy weapons and procedures for holding local elections);
  5. To call on the involved parties to create an effective mechanism to strengthen the mutual military contacts in order to fully implement the Minsk II Agreements;
  6. To request the OSCE Chairman in Office to express support for further discussions within the United Nations about a potential UN peace mission in Ukraine.

## **Freedom of the Media**

**Presented by Deniz Yazici**

Participants got insights in mandate, goals, tools and current projects of the Office of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media (RFOM).

The RFOM is indeed an independent OSCE institution, whose mandate is rooted in the Permanent Council Decision n.193 (1997).

The Representative's activities can be divided into two groups: observing media developments as part of an early warning function and helping participating States abide by their commitments to freedom of expression and free media. This includes efforts to ensure the safety of journalists; assist with the development of media pluralism; promote decriminalization of defamation; combat hate speech while preserving freedom of expression; provide expert opinions on media regulation and legislation; promote Internet freedom; and assist with the process of switching from analogue to digital broadcasting. The Representative also holds annual regional media conferences, bringing together journalists, representatives of civil society and government, as well as academics, to discuss current media freedom issues.

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

Harlem Désir was appointed as the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media on 18 July 2017 for a period of three years. Prior to this position, Désir (France) was French Minister of State for European Affairs, attached to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Development, since April 2014.

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

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

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

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

## **Chairmanship Challenges**

**Presented by Luca Fratini**

Italy is committed to ensure that the excellent work done last year by the Austrian team will not be lost, building on the Austrian Chairmanship achievements and efforts.

The world, nowadays, is much more difficult. Strengthening multilateralism is key to face today's challenges. The OSCE is among those international organizations that should be further enhanced.

This Organization is the best platform to deal with this complex situation, thanks to its comprehensive approach to security, to its capability to act immediately (if there is consensus!) but also to its relations with civil society, especially in the Human Dimension.

Italy has chosen the main motto - "Dialogue, Ownership, Responsibility" – in order to guide the work with the aim at reviving the "Spirit of Helsinki".

It was this Spirit that allowed the East and West to have dialogue, even in the shadow of the threats of the nuclear war. It is this Spirit that can allow the participating States today to overtake the stalemate and the mistrust that this Organization is facing, through an open, transparent and sincere interaction.

Precisely because of this context of mistrust, Italy is seeking to give fresh impetus to the so-called Structured Dialogue, which was launched under the German and Austrian Chairmanships, through an informal working group focusing primarily on the politico-military dimension of security.

The Italian Chairmanship is confident that dialogue and trust are possible. For example, in the field of cyber security, it focuses on the implementation of the existing confidence-building measures (CBMs) developed with a view to avoid the risk of conflicts stemming from the use of information and communication technology (ICTs). Italy is working to bring within the OSCE debate on issues, such as the fight against trafficking in human beings, drug trafficking and illicit trafficking of cultural heritage. We want to help improve the preparation of all participating States to counter these phenomena and break the link with international terrorism.

Italy is paying great importance to challenges and opportunities stemming from the Mediterranean and elsewhere, such as large migration flows. The chairmanship intends to address this issue not only from a security point of view, but also in terms of the economic potential of migration as well as through highlighting the importance of fostering pluralism and inclusion.

### First six months of the Chairmanship, results and challenges

So far, many positive results could be achieved. To give some examples:

As early January, negotiations on the Organization's budget and in March on the Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine were finalized. Consensus on two important decisions on

Human Dimension events were achieved in advance of predecessors and in a very polarized environment. Furthermore, the Chairmanship has succeeded in guaranteeing the OSCE observer mission at the two Russian checkpoints Gukovo and Donetsk a longer mandate, 4 months instead of 3, thus, allowing better conditions for the exercise of its mandate.

On protracted conflicts, significant progress has also been made in the Transdniestrian Settlement Process, for the benefit of the civilians involved.

Yet challenges remain.

Crisis in and around Ukraine is far from being solved. The protracted conflicts in the South Caucasus have not yet found a solution. Conventional arms control and the role of civil society in the work of the Organization remain open questions.

The issue of financial and human contributions of the participating States are other rather divisive topics.

Sometimes the OSCE feels like an Organization with three separate souls: Vienna, the Institutions, and Field Operations. For an effective action of the OSCE we need - and we are trying - to reconcile these three souls, as an integrated action will act as a multiplier, rather than divide available resources, and ensure consistency of both intents and action.

There are two global dynamics whose repercussions are visible in the OSCE. Firstly, increased tensions and mistrust among participating States, a Cold War 2.0. Secondly, a tendency to disengage from multilateral diplomacy. While the first dynamic had the paradoxical effect of raising the profile of the OSCE, as it was able to frame an initial response to the crisis in and around Ukraine, the second determines that solutions to international disputes are sought in different fora – be it bilateral or ad-hoc. For this second dynamic to reverse, we need to prove that multilateralism works.

And we should also bear in mind that the main drivers of today's geopolitics are also elsewhere. The OSCE can then either be a secondary battlefield or - and this is what the Italian Chairmanship is aiming for – participating States can work together to make it a side table where trust and dialogue can be slowly rebuilt step by step, overcoming a mainstream narrative and a self-fulfilling prophecy of Russia or the United States being necessarily enemies.

## Conclusions

One of the main challenges being the Chair of this Organization: the Chairmanship cannot steer the OSCE in a direction contrary to the course indicated by participating States. While the Chair has a significant potential to broker deals and find breakthroughs in difficult situations, it can only do as much as the other States enable it to do. The main challenge for the Chairmanship is certainly the lack of political will.

The main commitment must come from all participating States and all participating States need to have an interest in seeking consensus.

The essential predictability of the OSCE, where there is no hierarchy among participating States, needs to become again an advantage rather than a limit. Consensus needs to

become again an enabler to allow bolder actions in a controlled environment, rather than a stricter system of veto than the UNSC, or a source of political stalemate.

This is what the Italian Chairmanship is trying to achieve for the sake of the Organization, the largest regional security organization in the world, and the one billion people living in its participating States.

## **Economic and Environmental Dimension (EED)**

**Presented by Ambassador Ermelinda Meksi**

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.

## **Human Dimension / Election Observation**

**Presented by Christian Strohal**

**Summarized by Olga Bykova, Russian Federation**

Human Dimension is one of the three OSCE baskets and a part of the comprehensive concept of organization. It is the part of the organization which has an immediate impact on the society. It was created to assist states to implement the democracy and help to people who suffer.

The OSCE has established a number of tools to monitor the implementation of commitments that participating States have undertaken in the field of human rights and democracy. In this dimension, OSCE works with governments, Human Dimension commitments book is the "list" of things which governments have agreed to fulfill and to follow. "It's in a way weird subject for diplomacy. Because you can't compromise over the torture but still people are being tortured every day". OSCE has not only principals to follow, but also mechanisms.

Modern challenges to human rights are digitalization, globalization, migration, and populism. ODIHR works specifically with these challenges because they are all linked to a security. Human Dimension works in order to protect human rights of Refugees and migrants, fighting extremism, terrorism and transnational phenomenon such as human

trafficking. Also, OSCE ensures the inclusiveness, that none of the governments of states denies the participation.

ODIHR supports not only with human rights and promotion of non-discrimination and tolerance, but also promote democracy and free elections. One of the main activities of ODIHR is the election observation. It all began with the elections and after former offices of free elections became offices for Democracy and Human Rights.

It should be noted that elections are not always a peaceful process. Sometimes election assistants have to deal with dangerous and things. As an example, it was presented shooting during elections in Albania.

The election is a complicated process and it's different from country to country. Also, it's very tricky because the cases of cheating during the election still exist. It takes a while to ensure that country has a legislative framework for free elections. There are 2000 elections observers employed every year. This great amount helps to assure fair elections in all 57 countries represented in OSCE. Within the OSCE cooperation countries send observers to each other in order to be unbiased.

OSCE makes sure that commitment between all states is alive and all countries follow recommendations. OSCE also stress that in order to secure stability, peace, and democracy it's necessary to work together. Only together states can achieve their goals.

## **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 – i.e. for 2020. 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 tour visit through the castle of Schlaining and the Peace Museum as well as the Peace Library.

At the end of the Academy, participants enjoyed a farewell dinner at a traditional Landgasthaus in Vienna; this wonderful event was sponsored by Austria which was very much appreciated by all involved!

# 5. Appendices

**Appendix 1: Programme**

**Appendix 2: List of Resource Persons**

**Appendix 3: List of Participants**

**Appendix 4: Evaluation**

## Appendix 1: Programme

DATE & TIME	SESSION	SPEAKER	METHOD
<b>Wednesday, 13 June</b>			
<b>Until 16.00</b>	<b>Arrival of Participants / Check-in</b>		
<b>16:30 – 17:00</b>	<b>Coffee-Break served break-out room in the Castle/Seminar Centre</b>		
<b>17.00 – 18.30</b>	<b>Introduction of Participants and Team &amp; Introduction to the Programme</b>	<b>URSULA E. GAMAUF-EBERHARDT Co-Director of the Summer Academy on OSCE/ ASPR</b>	<b>Interactive Introduction Session</b>
<b>18:45</b>	<b>Group photo in the courtyard of the castle</b>		
<b>19:00 – 19:45</b>	<b>Official Opening Ceremony</b>	<b>AMBASSADOR FLORIAN RAUNIG Austrian Mission to the OSCE GUDRUN KRAMER, Director, ASPR</b>	<b>Ceremony in the “Engelssaal”</b>
<b>20:00</b>	<b>Welcome Cocktail &amp; Welcome Dinner in the Knights Hall</b>		

<b>Thursday, 14 June</b>			
<b>09:00 – 10:30</b>	<b>Security and Cooperation in the OSCE Area: Conflicts and New Dividing-Lines</b>	<b>ZARKO PUHOVSKI</b> University Professor, Zagreb / Croatia	<b>Lecture Q&amp;A</b>
<b>11:00 – 12:30</b>	<b>Workshop 1: Working in Multinational Teams</b>	<b>HARALD RETTNER</b> International Expert in Peace Building and Conflict Transformation, Freelance Trainer	<b>Interactive Workshop</b>
<b>15:00 – 16:30</b>	<b>Basic Principles of Security and Cooperation: 1975-2018</b>	<b>ARIE BLOED</b> Director of the Summer Academy on OSCE	<b>Presentation Q&amp;A</b>
<b>17:00 – 18:30</b>	<b>The OSCE's Organisation: Basic Features</b>	<b>ARIE BLOED</b>	<b>Presentation Q&amp;A</b>
<b>Friday, 15 June</b>			
<b>09:00 – 10:30</b>	<b>Political Bodies, Executive Structure and Budget</b>	<b>ARIE BLOED</b>	<b>Presentation Q&amp;A</b>
<b>11:00 – 12:30</b>	<b>Field Activities</b>	<b>CHARLES LONSDALE</b> Deputy Director for Policy Support Service, Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC)	<b>Presentation Q&amp;A</b>

14:30 – 16:00	SMM Ukraine	ALESKA SIMKIC Deputy Chief Monitor, OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM)	Presentation Q&A
16:30 – 18:00	Workshop 2: Rules & Drafting	WALTER KEMP Office of the SG, Head of Strategic Policy and Planning Unit / Summer Academy Co-Director	Workshop
18:00 – 18:30	Simulation: Explanation & Preparation	WALTER KEMP & ARIE BLOED	Presentation Q&A
<b>Saturday, 16 June</b>			
09:00 – 12:30 (incl. breaks)	Workshop 3: Mediation, Negotiation and Diplomacy	WILBUR PERLOT Training and Research Fellow, Deputy Director / Clingendael Academy, Netherlands Institute of International Relations Clingendael	Interactive Workshop: Presentation, Q&A Role Plays Simulation Discussion
14:00 – 18:30 (incl. breaks)	Continued		
19:00	Social Event at Winery		

<b>Sunday, 17 June</b>			
<b>Free morning</b>			
<b>11:00-13:00</b>	<b>National Minorities (incl. HCNM)</b>	<b>ARIE BLOED</b>	<b>Presentation</b>
<b>15:00 – 17:00</b>	<b>Guided Castle Tour</b>	<b>LASZLO FARKAS Former Academic Director, European Peace University (EPU)</b>	<b>Tour</b>
<b>Monday, 18 June</b>			
<b>09:00-10:30</b>	<b>Participants' Workshop</b>	<b>ARIE BLOED</b>	<b>Workshop</b>
<b>11:00-12:30</b>	<b>The Politico-Military Dimension of the OSCE</b>	<b>MARIA BRANDSTETTER Senior FSC Support Officer, Forum for Security and Cooperation Support Section /CPC</b>	<b>Presentation Q&amp;A</b>
<b>14:00</b>	<b>Visit of the Peace Library in the former Synagogue</b>	<b>URSULA GAMAUF-EBERHARDT</b>	
<b>15:00 – 16:30</b>	<b>Countering Transnational Threats</b>	<b>MANUEL EISING Anti-Terrorism Unit, TNDT</b>	<b>Presentation Q&amp;A</b>

17:00 – 18:30	The Security Dimensions: Policing Issues	DENISE MAZZOLANI Deputy Head, Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU), Transnational Threats (TNT) Department	Presentation Q&A
<b>Tuesday, 19 June</b>			
09:00 – 18:30 (incl. breaks)	Simulation Exercise	WALTER KEMP & ARIE BLOED	Role Play, Simulation
<b>Wednesday, 20 June</b> <b>VIENNA EXCURSION (Day 1) to the OSCE Conference Centre / Hofburg</b>			
7:00	Departure to Vienna		
~9:30/10:00	Security Check / HOFBURG		
10:30 – 11:30	Current Issues	SHIV SHARMA Media and Outreach Officer, Communication and Media Relations Section, OSG	
11:45 – 12:45 Room 525	Freedom of the Media	DENIZ YAZICI Office of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media - Senior Advisor, Spokesperson	Presentation Q&A

<p><b>12:45 – 14:45</b></p>	<p><b>Check-In the Hotel, Free-time, Lunch break</b></p>		
<p><b>15:00 – 16:00</b> <b>Room 525</b></p>	<p><b>Chairmanship Challenges</b></p>	<p><b>LUCA FRATINI</b> <b>Deputy Permanent Representative/Delegation of Italy to the OSCE, Chairperson of the PrepCom</b></p>	<p><b>Presentation</b> <b>Q&amp;A</b></p>
<p><b>16:15 – 18:00</b> <b>Room 525</b></p>	<p><b>High-level Panel:</b> <b>“Dialogue and De-escalation:</b> <b>How to rebuild trust and Cooperation in the OSCE Area?”</b></p>	<p><b>AMBASSADOR KEVIN DOWLING</b> <b>Permanent Representation of Ireland to the OSCE</b></p> <p><b>DMITRY BALAKIN</b> <b>Deputy, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the OSCE</b></p> <p><b>ANTON EISCHER</b> <b>Senior Military Advisor, Permanent Representation of Austria to the OSCE</b></p> <p><b>GIUSEPPE GIMONDO</b> <b>Military Advisor, Permanent Delegation of Italy to the OSCE</b></p> <p><b>MODERATION: WALTER KEMP</b></p>	<p><b>Presentations</b> <b>by Panellists</b> <b>Q&amp;A</b> <b>Discussion</b></p>

**Thursday, 21 June**  
**VIENNA EXCURSION (day 2) to the OSCE Conference Centre / PC / Hofburg**

<b>10:00 – 11:00</b> <b>Neuer Saal</b>	<b>Visit of the Permanent Council (PC)</b>		
<b>11:00 – 12:00</b>	<b>Human Dimension</b>	<b>AMBASSADOR CHRISTIAN STROHAL</b> <b>Austrian Delegation to the OSCE</b>	<b>Presentation</b> <b>Q&amp;A</b>
<b>12:00 – 13:00</b> <b>Room 525</b>	<b>Economic and Environmental Dimension (EED) of the OSCE</b>	<b>ERMELINDA MEKSI</b> <b>Deputy Co-ordinator/Head, Economic Activities / Economic and Environmental Dimension</b>	<b>Presentation</b> <b>Q&amp;A</b>
<b>12:30 – 14:15</b>	<b>Free time</b>		
<b>14:30 – 15:00</b> <b>Room 525</b>	<b>Future Challenges and Opportunities I</b>	<b>THOMAS GREMINGER</b> <b>Secretary General of the OSCE</b>	<b>Presentation</b> <b>Q&amp;A</b>
<b>15:00 – 16:00</b> <b>Room 525</b>	<b>Future Challenges and Opportunities II</b>	<b>WALTER KEMP</b>	<b>Presentation</b> <b>Q&amp;A</b>
<b>16:00 – 17:00</b> <b>Room 525</b>	<b>Wrap-up, Feedback</b>	<b>WALTER KEMP</b> <b>ARIE BLOED</b> <b>URSULA GAMAUF</b>	

	<b>Time to refresh at the Hotel; Leaving the hotel together at 19hrs</b>		
<b>19:30</b>	<b>Closing Farewell Dinner</b>		
<b>Friday, 22 June</b>			
	<b>Individual departure of Participants</b>		

## Appendix 2: List of Speakers

		<b>NAME</b>	<b>Position</b>
01	Mr.	Arie BLOED	International Consultant, Lecturer and Trainer, Director of the Summer Academy on OSCE
02	Ms.	Ursula GAMAUF-EBERHARDT	Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR) - Programme Manager, Co- Director of the Summer Academy on OSCE / ASPR
03	Mr.	Walter KEMP	OSCE Secretariat, Office of the Secretary General - Head, Strategic Policy and Planning Unit / Summer Academy Co-Director
04	Ms.	Gudrun KRAMER	Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR) - Director
05	Mr.	Florian RAUNIG	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Permanent Mission of Austria to the OSCE - Ambassador, Head of Task Force
06	Mr.	Zarko PUHOVSKI	University Professor, Zagreb / Croatia
07	Mr.	Harald RETTNER	International Expert in Peace Building and Conflict Transformation, Freelance Trainer
08	Mr.	Charles LONSDALE	OSCE Secretariat - Deputy Director of Policy Support Service, Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC)
09	Ms.	Aleška SIMKIĆ	OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine - Deputy Chief Monitor
10	Mr.	Wilbur PERLOT	Clingendael Academy - Senior Training and Research Fellow, International and European Negotiations
11	Mr.	Christian STROHAL	Permanent Mission of Austria to the OSCE - Ambassador
12	Ms.	Maria BRANDSTETTER	OSCE Secretariat - Conflict Prevention Center (CPC) - Project Officer (Structured Dialogue)
13	Ms.	Denise MAZZOLANI	OSCE Secretariat, Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU), Transnational Threats (TNT) Department - Deputy Head
14	Mr.	Manuel EISING	OSCE Secretariat, Trans National Threats Unit (TNT) - Anti-Terrorism Unit
15	Mr.	Luca FRATINI	Permanent Mission of Italy to the OSCE - Minister Counsellor Deputy Permanent Representative

		<b>NAME</b>	<b>Position</b>
16	Mr.	Deniz YAZICI	OSCE Secretariat, Office of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media - Senior Adviser Human Dimension
17	Ms.	Ermelinda MEKSI	OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) - Deputy Co-ordinator/Head
18	Mr.	Anton EISCHER	Senior Military Advisor, Permanent Representation of Austria to the OSCE
19	Mr.	Kevin DOWLING	Ambassador, Permanent Representation of Ireland to the OSCE
20	Mr.	Dmitry BALAKIN	Deputy, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the OSCE
21	Mr.	Giuseppe GIMONDO	Military Advisor, Permanent Delegation of Italy to the OSCE
22	Mr.	Shiv SHARMA	Media and Outreach Officer, Communication and Media Relations Section, OSG
23	Mr.	Thomas GREMINGER	Secretary General of the OSCE

### Appendix 3: List of Participants

		<b>NAME</b>	<b>citizen</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	Ms.	Mariola CEKU	Albania	Specialist at the Prime Minister's Office of Albania, Department of Legislation, Monitoring of Programs and Anticorruption
2	Ms.	Armela MAXHELAKU	Albania	University of Tirana, Albania - Lecturer, Faculty of Law
3	Ms.	Mariam ANASTASYAN	Armenia	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Development of the Republic of Armenia - Chief Specialist a the External Relations Division
4	Ms.	Sejla MEHIC	Austria	Permanent Mission of Austria to the OSCE, Austria - Intern
5	Mr.	Vahid ALIYEV	Azerbaijan	Democratic Progress Institute (DPI), Britain - Legal Intern, International Law Department, Democratic Progress Institute
6	Mr.	Simone POSSENTI	Italy	Cooperation Intern at the Italian Embassy in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania and Master Student
7	Ms.	Chiara PAROLIN	Italy	Lawyer
8	Ms.	Lumnije DEMI	Kosovo	Head of Division for Inter-Municipality Cooperation
9	Mr.	Sanzhar SULAIMANOV	Kyrgyzstan	Student at OSCE Academy in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan; English Teacher, International School
10	Mr.	Islambek SARYEV	Kyrgyzstan	NGO PF "Our Voice" Bishkek - Project Coordinator
11	Mr.	Boshko STANKOVSKI	Macedonia	Centre for Intercultural Dialogue, Kumanovo, Macedonia - Trainer and Expert Consultant
12	Ms.	Dijana MITROVIĆ	Montenegro	Adviser at the Committee on International Relations and Emigrants of the Parliament of Montenegro and Secretary of the Delegation to the OSCE PA
13	Mr.	Bartosz CZAJKOWSKI	Poland	European Union Military Staff, Belgium - Action Officer, Military Assessment and Planning Branch
14	Ms.	Daria VORONINA	Russia	Programs Intern at the World Leadership Alliance - Club de Madrid

		<b>NAME</b>	<b>citizen</b>	<b>Position</b>
15	Mr.	Vladimir KHOKHLOV	Russia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russia - Attaché, OSCE Division, Department for European Cooperation
16	Ms.	Olga BYKOVA	Russia	Collegium of Advocats Yekatarinburg - Legal Secretary Assistant
17	Ms.	Nikola REGECOVA	Slovakia	Permanent Mission of the Slovak Republic to the OSCE, Austria - Attaché
18	Mr.	Tomáš FELIX	Slovakia	Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic - OSCE Chairmanship Department
19	Ms.	Davlatsulton SALTANATOVA	Tajikistan	Master Degree Student at OSCE Academy in Bishkek
20	Ms.	Guljemile HEMRAYEVA	Turkmenistan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan - Desk Officer of Representative Office for Mary Province
21	Ms.	Maya GAYYPOVA	Turkmenistan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan - Third Secretary of the Middle East and Africa
22	Mr.	David ANDROSHCHUK	Ukraine	Young European Ambassador from Ukraine in The "EU NEIGHBOURS east" project; Head of the Youth Council on Issues of the District's Socio-Economic Development under the Head of District State Administration
23	Ms.	Oleksandra GARSHYNA	Ukraine	OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) - Intern, Democratic Governance and Gender Unit
24	Mr.	Ryan BUTCHER	USA	English Teacher DEC English School Kiev, Ukraine

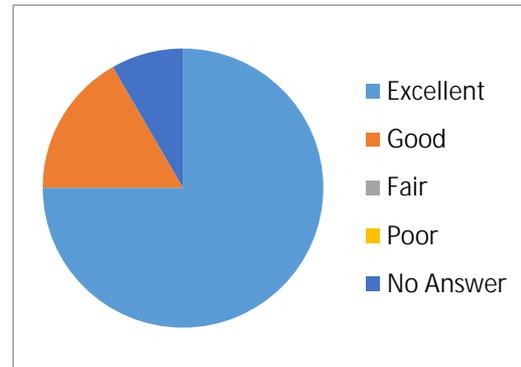
## Appendix 4: Evaluation

### 2. OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAMME

#### 2.1 Usefulness

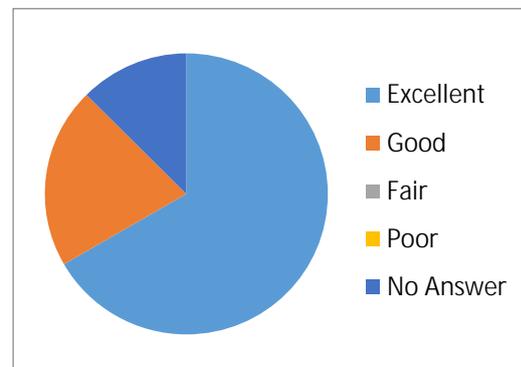
for my professional development

Excellent	18
Good	4
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	2



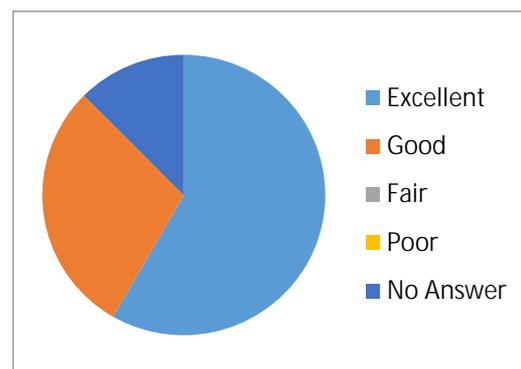
for my personal development

Excellent	16
Good	5
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	3



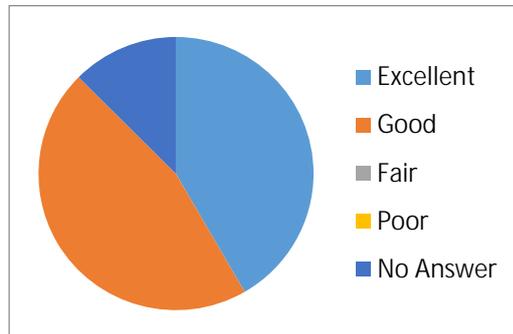
#### 2.2 Basic Structure of the Programme (composition of the programme in two weekly modules)

Excellent	14
Good	7
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	3



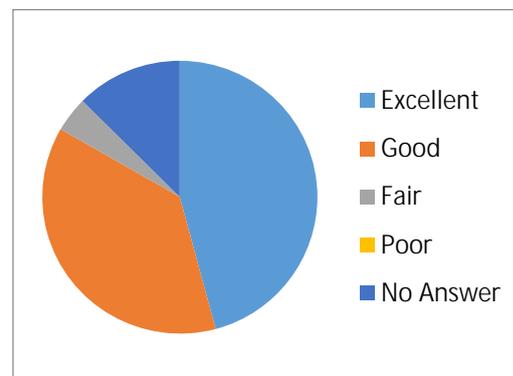
**2.3 Methodology of the programme** (mix of lectures, working groups, exercises)

Excellent	10
Good	11
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	3



**2.4 Readings**

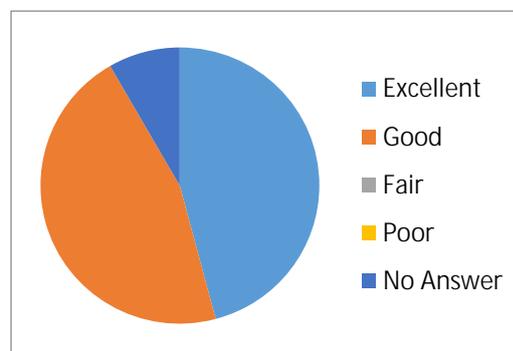
Excellent	11
Good	9
Fair	1
Poor	0
No Answer	3



**2.5 Facilities**

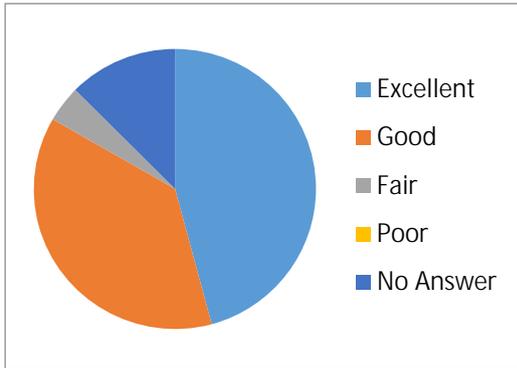
Hotel Burg  
Schlaining

Excellent	11
Good	11
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	2



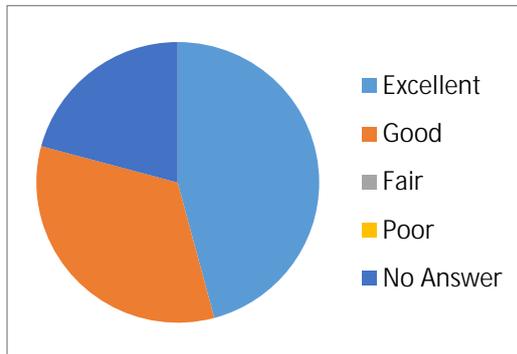
### Seminar Rooms

Excellent	11
Good	9
Fair	1
Poor	0
No Answer	3



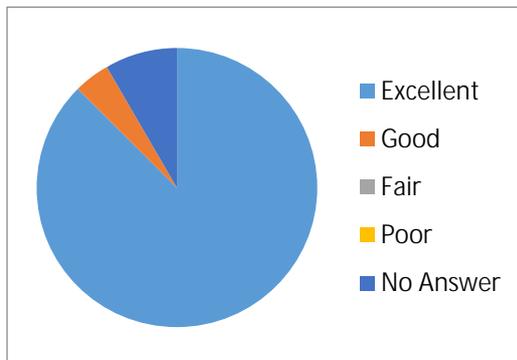
### Library

Excellent	11
Good	8
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	5



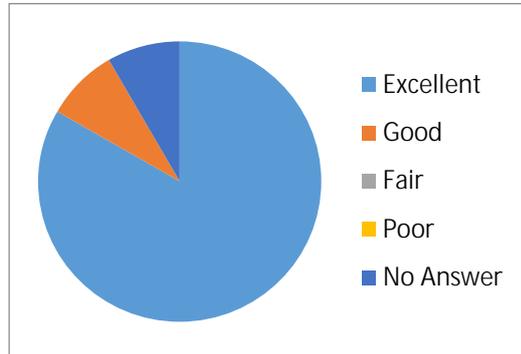
### 2.6 Staff of the ASPR - Ursula GAMAUF-EBERHARDT (helpfulness, efficiency, etc.)

Excellent	21
Good	1
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	2



**2.7 Staff of the Hotel** (helpfulness, efficiency, etc.)

Excellent	20
Good	2
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	2



**3. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROGRAMME**

**3.1 Would you recommend the programme to colleagues?**

Yes	22
No	0
No Answer	2

