

REPORT
ON THE
SUMMER ACADEMY ON OSCE

June 26 – July 8, 2006

ORGANISED BY

Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Stadtschlaining
The Diplomatic Academy, Vienna

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PEACE CENTER BURG SCHLAINING, July 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4
METHODOLOGY	5
EVALUATION	6
SESSION REPORTS	11
Eurasia: New Dividing Lines	11
Historical and Political Development of the OSCE	13
Communication and Interaction in Multicultural Teams	15
Basic Principles of Security and Co-operation	17
OSCE as an institution: Basic Features & Institutional Structure and Budget	18
Economic and Environmental Dimension of the OSCE	19
The Security Dimension of the OSCE: Political-Military Issues	20
Conflict Management & Conflict Transformation Workshop	21
Relations with Other Security Organisations	22
Introduction, Concept and General Issues of Long-term Missions	24
Long-term Missions: Lessons Learned	25
The Security Dimension: Policing Issues	26
Case Study on Moldova/Transdniestria	27
Simulation Game on the Moldova/Transdniestria conflict	27
The Human Dimension of the OSCE: Standard Setting & Monitoring	28
The Human Dimension: Migration Issues	29
The Human Dimension of the OSCE: Media	30
Gender	31
Minority Issues within the OSCE & The Work of the HCNM	32
Election Monitoring	35
Reading Session and working Groups	37
Participants' contributions: Regional Aspects of OSCE Work	38

Negotiation and Diplomacy	41
Welcome and Introduction to the Permanent Council	42
Visit to the OSCE Permanent Council	42
Assessment of OSCE from the US point of view	43
Assessment of OSCE from Russian point of view	44
Assessment of OSCE from the EU point of view	45
Current Issues/OSCE Reform	46
The Future Role of the OSCE within the European Security and Co-operation Architecture	47
Wrap Up Simulation	50
APPENDICES	
APPENDIX 1: PROGRAMME	53
APPENDIX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	57
APPENDIX 3: LIST OF LECTURERS	59

INTRODUCTION

The 10th Summer Academy on the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe took place from the 26th of July to the 8th of August 2006 at the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Peace Centre Burg Schlaining, Stadtschlaining, Austria. The programme, which began in 1997, is held under the auspices of the OSCE and is financially supported by the Republic of Austria and by the OSCE.

The aim of the Summer Academy on the OSCE was to strengthen the participants' understanding of the Organisation by enhancing their knowledge of the history, structures, functions, values and current activities of the OSCE. The Academy's contribution is in training diplomats, scholars and practitioners, who work or intend to work in or with the OSCE. The two-week course also allowed its participants together to explore the ways in which the Organisation could be improved, reformed and made more effective in achieving its aim of bringing security and stability to Europe, broadly defined, in a co-operative way.

Twenty participants from twelve countries attended the 10th Summer Academy on the OSCE. The group comprised of diplomats who work with the OSCE either in Vienna or in their respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs, staff from OSCE field presences, academics and individuals with previous experience of working in NGOs.

The speakers invited by the Summer Academy were mainly experts from the OSCE, as well as diplomats and scholars with a deep knowledge of the Organisation's evolution, functions, missions and strengths and weaknesses. The participants of the Summer Academy were invited to share their personal experience of working in or with the OSCE in a form of a brief presentation.

Dr. Arie Bloed, the former Executive Director of the Constitutional and Legal Policy Institute in Budapest and currently senior consultant for international organizations such as the OSCE, UN and EU, moderated the programme, gave numerous lectures himself and posed probing questions to other presenters and to the participants.

Ms. Veronika Livšica, Summer Academy participant and graduate of the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna compiled this report. The production deadline for this report did not allow for review of the draft by the lecturers. Therefore, the responsibility for its content rests with the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution.

METHODOLOGY

The curriculum of the Summer Academy comprises of lectures, working groups, case studies, participants' contributions and workshops.

Lectures were divided into different sections. Mr. Arie Bloed presented the basic historical facts, structures and functions of the OSCE to the participants. This provided a foundation for further detailed examination of security concepts, economic and environmental dimension, minority issues, human dimension and work of the OSCE missions. Armed with this knowledge, the participants could proceed with the investigation of case-studies focusing on peace-keeping and conflict transformation, negotiations and regional aspects of the work of the OSCE.

Working group activities allowed for more creativity and expression on the part of the participants and thus contributed to the reinforcement of information acquired previously in lectures and facilitated the cross-pollination of ideas. Simulation exercises dealing with communication and interaction in multi-national teams and negotiations allowed the participants to acquire first hand experience of the challenges and rewards of the work of the OSCE. A comprehensive reader of OSCE documents and secondary literature was distributed among the participants before the start of the course in order to enable them to prepare and familiarize themselves with issues raised at the Summer Academy.

Each participant was required to write a report on one of the sessions of the Summer Academy. An evaluation of the content, structure, methodology and usefulness of the programme was carried out at the end both in writing and in an open discussion that aimed at voicing the impressions of the participants and offering suggestions for improvement.

EVALUATION

The program organisers distributed an anonymous questionnaire at the beginning of the first week, which participants filled in during the course of the sessions. Participants were asked to assess the individual daily sessions, each of the two weeks, and the overall program, 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 second week, participants formed three working groups to evaluate the overall program, and to make observations and recommendations. Each working group presented their findings in turn, and discussed them with other Summer Academy participants.

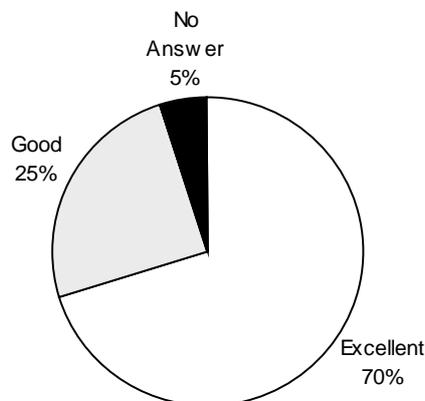
The overall evaluation of the program derived from the questionnaires can be illustrated in pie charts as follows:

Overall Evaluation of the Programme

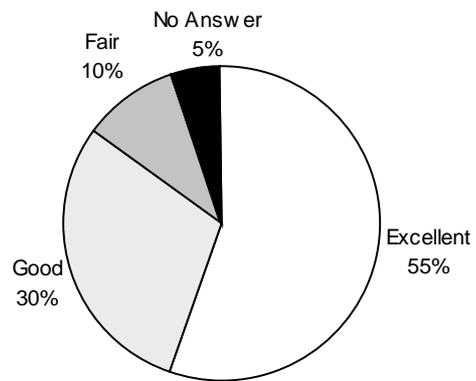
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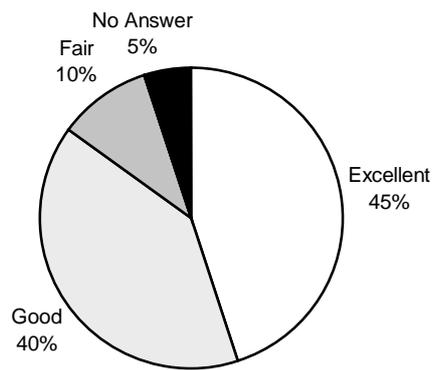
Usefulness for my personal development:



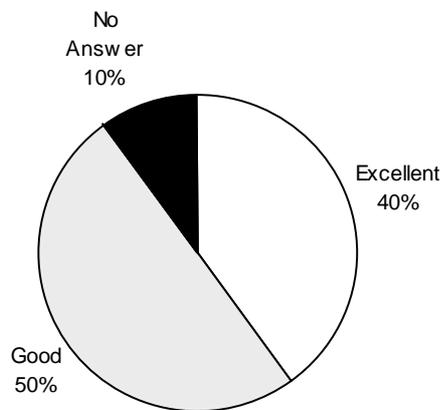
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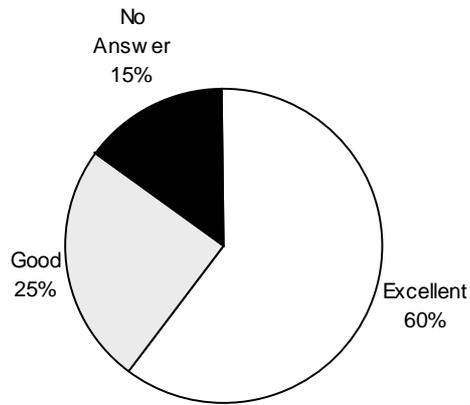
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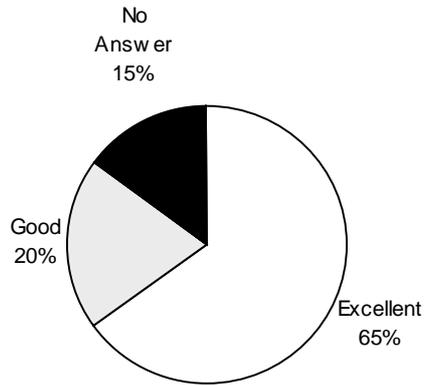
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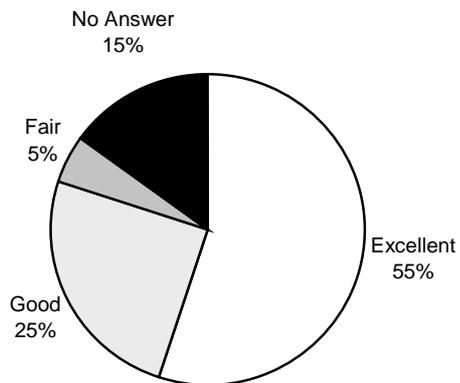
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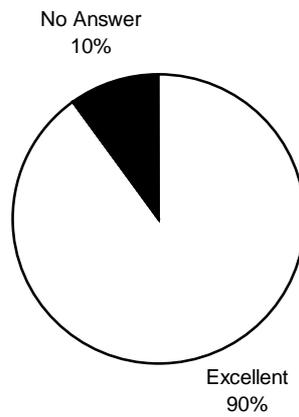
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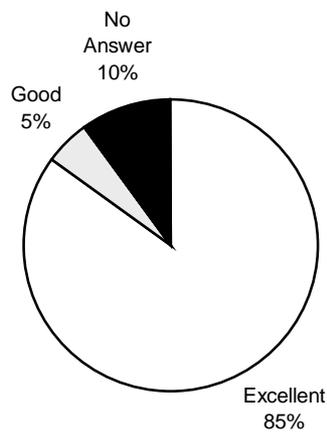
Library:



Staff of the ASPR - Ursula Gamauf:

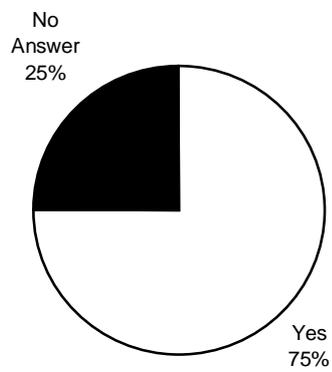


Staff of hotel:



Future Development of the Programme

Would you recommend the programme to colleagues?



Overall the participants found the Summer Academy on OSCE 2005 to be a very positive learning experience. They 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 and future role of the OSCE, as well as of its various distinct activities, enhancing their knowledge about the OSCE 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 Prof. Arie Bloed, who directed the Academy and enhanced the critical dialogue between resource persons and participants, and the multinational and diverse occupational backgrounds of the participants proved beneficial. However, more participants from “Western” OSCE Participating States would have been welcomed.

From the written comments and the oral evaluation the following points can be raised:

Overall, the methodology and the content of the program were evaluated very positively. Participants found the focus upon different content topics to be positive, though some desired greater attention to one or another specific issue. The participants concluded that in general a proper balance had been reached between providing an overview in a lecture and deepening the knowledge in working groups.

Participants felt that particularly the simulation exercise was very well organised and provided an excellent learning opportunity. Participants considered the excursion to the OSCE Permanent Council in Vienna as very useful.

Most participants praised the selection of speakers for the two-week program. The involvement of current and former high-ranking OSCE officials was considered particularly valuable. Participants also welcomed that the Director made himself readily available throughout the two weeks, and that some resource persons were able to continue discussion with them outside the seminar room. This greatly enhanced the overall learning experience.

Basically, participants were satisfied with the reader and additional reading materials although some suggested to reduce the amount of articles and only concentrate on the most important ones. However, they wished to have more materials about diplomacy and international relations, development and tendencies, as well as about regional projects led by OSCE.

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

SESSION REPORTS

Date: 27.06.2006, 09.00-10.30

Lecturer: Zarko Puhovski

Topic: Eurasia: New Dividing Lines

Professor Puhovski identified different elements of the topic: historical, philosophical, political and other. He stressed that identity of Europe is an old confusion, Europe from the beginning being a Christian invention, with geography playing a secondary role.

In relation to the EU enlargement process Professor Puhovski noted that all candidate countries say they always belonged to Europe. In fact in 1683 it was considered that the border of Europe was in Vienna. Due to the split within Christianity a practice of plurality had to arise in Europe. The 1648 Westphalian peace accepted the principle that whoever controls power defines the religion of population and ethnic nations came from there. Thus Europe is unity within accepted cultural and linguistic differences. At the same time, for the outside world Europe was seen as expanding through the practice of colonialism. In the 19th century Europe controlled the world, and even after their emancipation some states, such as US and Japan, developed European world view even further. If in the 17-19th century Europe was the centre of the world, after World War II the two centres of gravity shifted to Washington and Moscow.

For reasons of traditional strategy and also out of inertia, both the Soviets and Americans understood Europe as if it were more important than it really was, showing off their control over parts of Europe. One of the consequences of that was that notion of sovereignty in Europe changed; a shift of sovereignty to Moscow and Washington occurred as foreign armies were much stronger than local European ones. Within Europe there was a feeling that normalization was necessary: the first principle was 'hate each other but don't kill each other' and 'not living with each other but next to each other'. Already in the early 50s integration was started without talking about politics, based on a very liberal idea about common interests in economics. It was integration from below, explicitly anti-Communist and implicitly anti-American.

On the other side of the iron curtain the Soviet Union enforced integration from above, with ideology above all else. According to Professor Puhovski the Eastern side of Europe tried to build a building starting from the top floor. Military differences between the blocs at the time were not as strong as economic and cultural ones. And the domination of the Russian and English language was realized at the same time, but in different ways: through party officials and Coca-Cola adverts respectively. These developments contributed to the division of Europe and destruction of the essence of European tradition, while claiming that European tradition was being thus reestablished.

Strong differences existed among countries both within the West and within the East, even if the latter were not openly known. Yugoslavia in 1948, and later Albania and Romania left the Soviet system and went their own ways. In the West there was the ideology of human rights, but the real destiny of populations in Albania or Romania were secondary considerations comparing to the more important strategic ones.

During all this time the US had an economic promise, later Japan and the Asian Tigers became successful, while Europe remained a second rate power. The UK was always dependent on the US and even France's role was but a symbolic stance.

In 1989-1990 with the collapse of Communism, Europe was again centre of the world, because something was going on there. Until 1989 the EC was concentrated on Western Europe only. With the fall of the Berlin Wall the unthinkable became possible, but institutions were not prepared for that. In Professor Puhovski's opinion, NATO lost its original Cold War purpose, and tries to invent enemies now, with billions being invested to protect us from terrorism, whereas in fact often police force is more needed in peacekeeping than the army.

In the mid-1990s and until now, the question for the EU has been: is the acceptance of new members going to be a consequence of geo-strategic position of the country or is the EU a community of values? There seem to be double standards, examples are: Cyprus is as divided as Bosnia-Herzegovina but was allowed into the EU, Turkey occupies part of Cyprus and yet its membership is being considered, and then why Turkey and not Russia? There are still problems of European identity: is Moscow in Europe? In the European Constitution the word European is taken as relating to the EU not Europe and this is wrong.

In the words of Professor Puhovski there are no New Dividing Lines, only old ones with new interpretation: Donald Rumsfeld's old and new Europe are a hangover from the Cold War times. In New Europe: Eastern European diplomats listen to Washington the way they listened to Moscow and President Bush's vocabulary is similar to Leonid Brezhnev's. Within Germany you see the dividing lines most clearly, there is the so-called Ostalgie.

Professor Puhovski identified four types of new interpretations of new borders:

- 1 New states are still not able to play independent role of nation state (or at any rate less than old EU members). They are trained to suppress their own interests when it comes to ideology
- 2 There still exists a huge economic gap between East and West, and the borders now are not to stop Soviet tanks but to stop poor immigrants from Central and Eastern Europe going to work in the West.
- 3 There are residual cultural elements: the older generation have problems with language, technology, new public relations
- 4 Some parts of Eastern Europe are still very difficult to reach from the West.

According to Professor Puhovski, these are all deep consequences of the Cold War; they are unnatural for the European tradition. Above all there is a need to redefine the concept of Europe, based either on values or geography.

In the ensuing discussion the failed European Constitution, the limitations on sovereignty, rule of law and the neighbourhood policy were discussed.

Date: 27.06.2006, 11.00-12.30

Lecturer: Arie Bloed

Topic: Historical and Political Development of the OSCE

Mr. Bloed started by stressing that it is important to know the history to understand why the OSCE is functioning the way it does. The OSCE is an Organisation in Europe, not a European organisation, as US and Canada were in it from the beginning. The criterion for participation was vital interest in Europe, thus after the collapse of the USSR the Central Asian countries were accepted in OSCE for security and human dimension reasons.

The institution was different in 1975 than it is now. Then it was a group of confrontation, now it is supposed to be a group of friends. It was not a permanent organisation, but a process. And although there are permanent structures now the process goes on. In 1975 the main task was standard-setting; the aim was to avoid a war. The two blocs had to agree on rules of the game for coexistence: this was the Helsinki Final Act. Now the focus is on implementation and operational issues. In the beginning there was a civilizing system of deterrence, a political forum to avoid it going that far. Now we have a very fragmented organisation, with many groups, such as EU and GUAM, and the OSCE trying to civilize relations between them.

In the beginning East and West entered the game with different objectives. The Warsaw Pact countries wanted recognition of post-war borders. The other reason for the East was economic, as it turned out that the planned economy based on self-sufficiency did not lead to sufficient growth. The West had an interest in disarmament and in human rights: free flow of information. This tit-for-tat resulted in the Helsinki Final Act.

In the preparatory period in 1972-1975 a number of agreements were achieved: all countries with vital interest should be part of the game, all issues are interlinked – a fundamental principle of the OSCE. The Soviets initially wanted a legally binding document on borders, but with more human rights content the document became political, thus the OSCE has no legal basis. The Helsinki Final Act consisted of four baskets (dimensions): political-military, economic and environmental, and humanitarian and one last page on continuing the process.

There were follow-up meeting in Belgrade and Madrid, but by then the euphoria had passed, and there were new problems such as the imposition of Marshal Law in Poland and war in Afghanistan. At the time nobody knew what was going to happen, but the process continued. In 1983 there was an agreement on a follow-up document.

In 1975 the perception in the West was that people in the East were betrayed by the Helsinki Final Act and the winner was undoubtedly Moscow. But the Helsinki document was published in all official papers of the participating states and people got to read about their human rights and that started the development of NGOs that supervised the work of their governments. So the perception in the West gradually changed.

Change of leadership in Moscow in 1985 led to a different policy towards the West, to more transparency. In the second half of 1980s there was a meeting in Stockholm on Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs). The East was willing to accept new agreements, and even binding ones, such as visits, inspections, exchange of observers. In 1989 new supervisory mechanisms on the human dimension were introduced that could act without consent of the country.

Then the political environment changed with the collapse of Communism. Multi-party system and social market economy were concepts embraced all over Central and Eastern Europe. The question was: What to do with CSCE? Abolish it? The decision was to keep it with a different mandate, focusing on prevention of conflict. Thus in 1990 Secretariat, Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) and the Office on Free Elections were set up. Until 1990 the West was pushing the East to accept commitments, after that the East started pushing the West. A number of documents were signed: Paris Charter, CFE Treaty, Copenhagen and Bonn Documentes. In 1992 the institutionalization of CSCE really took place with the introduction of the Chairman-in-Office (C-i-O), the High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) and new procedures. In 1994 at the Budapest Summit the name was changed to OSCE.

But when the wars broke out in Yugoslavia no organisation was able to deal with the situation. It took time for the OSCE to adjust to this reality and develop constructive field presences.

What is the OSCE role in Europe now, along with the Council of Europe, NATO, EU? What is the added value of the organisation?

Currently the organisation is experiencing a crisis, triggered by the Russian Federation in 2000. The budget was not adopted for several years in a row with consequences for institutions and field presences. The main charge is the imbalance in terms of geography and dimensions. Election monitoring is often seen as a problem, as possibly triggering the so-called coloured revolutions. According to Mr. Bloed the main problem is that the OSCE is no longer serving the interests of the main players.

The reform debate is going on, the Panel of Eminent Persons report has been published and the OSCE is continuing its activities in spite of the crisis.

In the following discussion Mr. Bloed stated that in the future he could foresee more of a coordinating role for the OSCE.

Date: 27.06.2006, 15.00-18.30

Lecturer: Galya Dimitrova

Topic: Workshop 1: Communication and Interaction in Multicultural Teams

First Ms. Dimitrova invited the participants to discuss the pluses and minuses of working in multinational environments in pairs and then share the findings with the whole group.

The issues discussed included:

On the negative side: different language, mentality, clash of civilizations, difficult communication, risk to offend someone's religious or other feelings, domination of one party, difficult negotiation, misunderstandings, difference in economic development, arrogance

On the positive side: development of tolerance, understanding, knowledge about each other, learn how to act, new approach to work or study, finding consensus, overcoming stereotypes, enhanced flexibility, understanding as factor of peace

Then types of communication were presented: verbal, non-verbal accounting for 75% of meaning, actions. The non-verbal type includes: time, dress, stance, distance, gestures, eyes and voice.

Ms. Dimitrova listed the different stages of effective communication:

You construct the message (bearing in mind the background of the receiver),

You match the message to receiver,

You prepare the receiver,

You send the message,

They receive the message,

They interpret the message,

You confirm the message has been understood

Ms. Dimitrova explained styles of communication according to the levels of Assertiveness and Expressiveness.

The participants filled out a questionnaire to find out their own communication style: Direct (gets to the bottom line, speaks forcefully, maintains eye contact, presents positions strongly, impatient, argues),

Spirited (persuasive, good story-teller, focuses on the big picture, uses motivational speeches, overdramatic, generalizes),

Considerate (listens well, good counselor, uses supportive language, builds trust, avoids conflict, gives in easily),

Systematic (presents clearly, focuses on facts, is efficient in speech, well organized work space, bogged down in detail)

Then in pairs the participants presented their own cultures to each other. They discussed: history, tradition, religion, morality, sport, cuisine, honour, ethnic groups, family, tolerance and hospitability.

Culture was defined as:

... a way of life of a group of people...

... learned, base of our identity, combines visible and invisible, dynamic, accessible to outsiders

... a pattern of shared basic assumptions

A model of Culture was presented with different layers: the outer layer of artifacts and products, then the invisible layer of norms and values, and at the core the implicit layer of basic assumptions.

The participant discussed how cultures differ. In terms of:

Relationship with each other (rules vs relationships, group vs individual, status: achieved vs ascribed, neutral vs emotional, involvement: diffuse vs specific)

Relationship with environment

Relationship with time

The final part of the session was a game in three groups. The task was to work in teams and communicate effectively in order to find a solution to a puzzle.

The session was closed with a quote: “Harmony is that we all play different notes, but together we sound beautiful”

Date: 28.06.2006, 9.00-10.30

Lecturer: Arie Bloed

Topic: Basic Principles of Security and Co-operation

Mr. Bloed said he would talk about reality, not propaganda.

He asked participants how they would characterize the OSCE and words that came up were: bureaucratic, initiating, un-powerful, referee, international, capacity-building, global, confusing, co-operation, useful, exchange in experience, hope-less, semi-efficient, helpful, trustful, over-cautious and dependent.

Mr. Bloed himself described the OSCE as a community, community of values and community of responsibility. The values are: democracy, rule of law, protection of human rights and of minorities. In terms of standards the OSCE goes much further than other international organisations. It has detailed rules about how a state has to be organized internally, in terms of judiciary, for example. There are documents on everything from non-aggression to freedom of artistic expression. But some of the values have turned out not to be truly shared, with gender issues, for example, sometimes proving a bone of contention between certain states.

According to the OSCE philosophy, states are supposed to help each other in times of trouble. Thus, in the OSCE the classical non-intervention principle no longer really exists. The recent development, however, has been that more and more countries are invoking the non-intervention principle to shut out international criticism. If in the 1990s the OSCE was allowed to have a presence in Grozny, now something like that seems impossible. Theoretically the spirit of the OSCE is co-operative and constructive, whereby states with difficulties need to be helped more than just criticized.

The basic functions of the OSCE as outlined by Mr. Bloed are standard-setting (less so now) and supervision, stabilizing (conflict prevention, crisis management, post-conflict rehabilitation and peaceful settlement of disputes as well as CSBMs), assistance, legitimizing, coordinating and serving as a catalyst.

Mr. Bloed found that what was missing from the list of OSCE's functions was enforcement. Indeed, all the activities of the OSCE are based on voluntary co-operation. The only weapon available to the organisation is diplomacy. There is no possibility to make a state do something it does not wish to do. This is reflected in the consensus principle of decision-making. The OSCE cannot impose sanctions on states. The only thing it can do is to suspend a certain state in the case of gross and systematic violations of OSCE commitments. This is referred to as the 'consensus minus one' mechanism. Thus the OSCE is truly a soft security organisation.

One of the problems of the OSCE is its image. One often hears that then OSCE needs a better PR. When the organisation is successful, such as in case of successfully prevented conflicts, nobody finds out about this. Media attention is usually devoted to bloody crises, where the value of the OSCE's contribution is necessarily more limited due to its limited resources. In addition the organisation lacks a real strategic approach.

Date: 28.06.2006, 11.00-12.30 and 15.00-16.30

Lecturer: Arie Bloed

Topic: OSCE as an institution: Basic Features & Institutional Structure and Budget

The defining feature of the OSCE, according to Mr. Bloed is the fact that it is a purely political organisation, without a basic treaty. The documents adopted by the OSCE are politically, but not legally, binding. Similarly one does not talk about obligations at the OSCE, but about commitments and there are no members, but participating states. Normally, if a state violated a legal obligation, there are legal means of redress. In the case of OSCE commitments there is only mediation, negotiation and conciliation. However, Mr. Bloed drew the participant's attention to the fact that usually international disputes are settled by political means anyway.

The advantage of this political nature of the OSCE is that decisions can be adopted relatively quickly and documents enter into force immediately, if there is enough political will and the necessary consensus is in place. In addition, the OSCE documents have legal relevance in so far as they are often later taken up by other organisations as bases for legally binding documents.

The discussion about legalizing the status of the OSCE is ongoing. Another current discussion is about giving a legal status to the existing OSCE documents. The OSCE is further characterized as a dynamic process with a light institutional structure and offices in different countries. The OSCE is not a career organisation.

Another essential feature of the OSCE is its comprehensive security concept. The OSCE's agenda is security thus economic and human rights issues are approached from the security point of view. Increasingly, however, we find that some issues transgress the divisions between the three OSCE dimensions and this is where institutions prove inadequate.

The co-operative security concept is another basic feature of the OSCE. This means that the consent of all parties is needed for any step. Often this is considered to be a weakness. Nevertheless most participating states do not wish the *status quo* to be changed. The concept of voluntary co-operation is dear to their hearts.

All states within the OSCE are formally equal and this is reflected in the decision-making process. This issue is often criticized by the media and by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, but there is no political will to change it. Currently, small steps are being considered to deal with the most extreme negative consequences of the consensus principle. The geographic scope of the organisation is extensive, including 56 participating states and there are 11 Partners for Co-operation.

Mr. Bloed proceeded to outline the main political decision-making bodies, as well as operational structures and institution of the OSCE. He told the groups that there is a decreasing political interest on the side of the participating states in the high-level meetings. The Permanent Council has changed from a forum for spontaneous discussion into a reading out of prepared statements. The important decisions are made by small groups of important states.

At the end of the session Mr. Bloed took the participants through the list of epithets compiled at the beginning of the morning session and asked if they still agreed with them. A lively discussion ensued.

Date: 28.06.2006, 17.00-18.30

Lecturer: Bernard Snoy

Topic: Economic and Environmental Dimension of the OSCE

Mr. Snoy told the participants about how the Second Basket of the Helsinki Final Act evolved into the current Economic and Environmental Dimension. From his point of view the development of this dimension was really kick-started in 1990 with the Bonn Conference on Economic Co-operation in Europe. The concept of transition of the economy from planned to market economy was the main topic of discussion. The idea of the organisation of the Economic Forum was launched at the time, with the first Forum taking place in 1992. But it is only in 1997 that the first Coordinator for the OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities took office. In 2001 the Economic and Environmental Sub-Committee of the Permanent Council was created. The OSCE Strategy Document for the OSCE Economic and Environmental Dimension was unveiled, which states that the undertaken activities must be of a co-operative nature and should counteract threats of the economic and environmental nature.

Economic disparities, lack of good governance, money laundering and financing of terrorism, illegal migration, trafficking in human beings, environmental degradation and mismanagement of natural resources can all constitute threats to security.

Mr. Snoy proceeded to outline the main negotiations and decision-making in the Economic Dimension, at the Permanent Council level, at the Secretariat and Mission level.

The main activities in the Economic and Environmental Dimension include the Annual Economic Forum, activities in the area of strengthening good governance, fighting corruption, combating money laundering, anti-trafficking, promoting better business climate, as well as river monitoring, sustainable development programmes, Aarhus Convention. For the Economic Forum transport, energy, environment and demography are some of the most important topics.

Mr. Bloed raised the issue of energy security and Mr. Snoy replied that energy security needs to be seen in a comprehensive way, including both the demand and supply side, and transport and refining capacity. It needs the rule of law, a secure legal framework at the global level. Diversification is another crucial issue for energy security. In the framework of the OSCE it could be made clear to Russia that a diversification of pipeline routes is not an inimical act. Protection of physical security of energy infrastructure is badly needed. Energy security must above all mean a change in the way we use energy through energy efficiency and promoting renewable sources of energy and research. The re-balancing of the OSCE is taking place to keep Russia and certain other CIS countries engaged by upgrading the Economic and Environmental Dimension.

Mr. Snoy presented handbooks on fighting corruption, money-laundering and trafficking in human beings as well as on the environment.

Date: 29.06.2006, 9.00-10.30

Lecturer: Mark Werth

Topic: The Security Dimension of the OSCE: Political-Military Issues

Mr. Werth started with a question: Why do we have the political-military dimension? Because we want to make a difference. He proceeded with a brief overview of the historical development of this dimension. He stressed that the Forum for Security and Co-operation is a decision-making body equal to the Permanent Council and the CPC supports its work.

In the context of the Cold War CSBMs were launched to enhance openness and transparency. The CSBMs were to cover all of OSCE area, to be of military significance, to be of a politically binding nature and to be verifiable. Gradually measures shifted from voluntary to obligatory, these included: prior notification of maneuvers, exchange of military observers, verification.

According to Mr. Werth, in 1990 a breakthrough occurred with the Vienna document and the CFE Treaty. Negotiations on the Open Skies Treaty started then as well. Serious steps were taken towards arms reduction. The Vienna document foresaw disclosure of previously classified information and visits of various military facilities. There was a further evolution of the CSBMs. The political-military dimension is dynamic, with more items being added to the list. Conventional weapons are covered by existing agreements, but there is a need to adapt agreements to new types of technology. This issue is discussed at the Seminars on Military Doctrines.

In Mr. Werth's opinion, the results of CSBM implementation have increased confidence and transparency, reduced tensions between states and the possibility of interstate conflict. There has been a high, though uneven level of implementation. One of the important recent steps within the Political-Military Dimension has been the introduction of the Code of Conduct, which includes democratic control of armed forces, human rights within armed forces, and regulation of defence policies of states. Another area of OSCE activity is conventional arms transfer, as some of the most significant arms exporters are within the OSCE area. However, there is no verification mechanism for this.

In the area of WMDs the OSCE subscribes to the relevant UN Security Council resolutions. Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) are a particular focus of OSCE attention. The SALW Document was negotiated in 2000 and signed by all OSCE states and it regulates manufacturing, export, storage of SALW, weapons-collection regimes and information exchanges. MANPADs are included in the document. Border control is one of the most important measures to control SALW trafficking. Handbooks of best practices are published on this and a number of other problems.

Training, destruction of surplus weapons and other OSCE activities are costly. The aim of all these activities is to create an Interlocking Framework of Arms Control. Mr. Werth concluded by stressing the continuing relevance of the Political-Military Dimension and its example for the Partners for Co-operation.

Date: 29.06.2006, 11.00-12.30 & 14.00-15.30

Lecturer: Ursula Gamauf

Topic: Conflict Management & Conflict Transformation Workshop

Ms. Gamauf defined Conflict Management as an umbrella for a variety of activities aimed at preventing the conflict or reducing violence once a conflict has broken out.

Conflict resolution aims at ending a conflict by finding a solution through negotiation or mediation between parties or sometimes by pushing for a solution that results in negative peace. Conflict settlement aims at changing the behaviour of conflict parties, without finding a solution. Conflict transformation goes further by trying to resolve the underlying problems.

The group was asked to define conflict. Most associations with conflict are of a violent nature, but if there is no violence a conflict can be seen as an opportunity. John Galtung's theory of conflict was presented, whereby behaviour, attitudes and values and contradiction are seen as contributing factors. Violence in turn results from unresolved conflicts via polarization. Conflict escalation was described as a spiral, in this spiral the end of communication signals a point where a violent outbreak becomes likely. A model with a life history of conflict was distributed to the participants from peace to war and back to peace.

If peace is the aim, there are various techniques to resolve conflict, traditional ones such as mediation and high-level diplomacy, as well as new ones that try to involve the society and the media.

In order to resolve a conflict it is important to analyze it correctly and find the root-causes, be they social, political, cultural or environmental. Early warning is one of the OSCE's main functions that require constant evaluation.

Certain questions arise in respect to any conflict:

- Who are the actors, spoilers, peacemakers and others and what outside powers are influential?
- What are the motivations of the parties?
- What are the issues, scope and stage of the conflict?
- What power and resources parties possess, and what channels of communication are there?
- What is the history of the relationship and were there previous attempts of settlement?
- What are the primary, secondary and third parties?

After answering these questions some steps can be taken.

The group worked on a mini-quiz on the civil war in Tajikistan and then on a conflict mapping exercise for the same country. To conclude the participants looked at the different phases and steps for conflict transformation from diagnosis to prognosis to therapy. Conflict transformation is a long-term activity and it has to be based on respect for human rights and fulfillment of basic human needs.

Date: 29.06.2006, 16.00-17.30

Lecturer: Rexane Rasmussen

Topic: Relations with Other Security Organisations

Ms. Rasmussen started by stating that dialogue and co-operation with other International Organisations has been very important and has been enhanced since the 1999 Istanbul Summit Platform for Co-operative Security, which stressed that the OSCE's co-operation with other organisations should be strengthened in view of the changing nature of threats. There has been a growing awareness that international organisations need to develop synergies, because there are many actual and potential overlaps in their activities and this is particularly the case with the OSCE due to its broad mandate. There needs to be co-ordination to avoid duplication of work. The key partners of the OSCE are NATO, UN, EU and the Council of Europe (CoE) both in the field and at the level of the Headquarters.

At the latter level there are various high level meetings, mutual attendance of conferences, seminars and workshops. At the field level the co-operation is much more practical, but also much more dependent on the personalities and styles of individual leaders. There has been a systematization of co-operation at the HQ level, but in the field it is often shaped in an *ad hoc* manner and co-operation patterns in different countries are different due to differing mandates.

The UN is the primary partner organisation of the OSCE. The OSCE is a regional organisation under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter. There is co-operation in various areas, such as combating of terrorism, democratization, human rights, conflict resolution and others. The OSCE has observer status at the UN General Assembly. There are especially close relations with the UNHCR, with an UNHCR liaison officer in Vienna. Representatives of the UN attend the OSCE Annual Economic Forum. Ms. Rasmussen provided the examples of the conflicts in Georgia where the labour division between the UN and OSCE has been quite efficient with the organisations concentrating on different conflicts. Kosovo is the place where the OSCE is in charge of the third pillar of a broader UN-led framework.

The OSCE's relations with the EU are rather close due to a similarity of their values. The EU is represented by the state holding the EU presidency and the European Commission delegates a representative to the OSCE meetings. The two organisations work closely together on a number of issues in all three dimensions. There are meetings at the high level, at the working level and in the field. The EU contributes more than two thirds of the OSCE annual budget and the Commission contributes to extra-budgetary projects.

The CoE and the OSCE also have a common field of activities, but the organisations' activities tend to be complementary. The CoE focuses on legal issues, while the OSCE focuses on political aspects of a problem. Since the CoE has few representatives on the ground the nature of contact between organisations is somewhat different. The OSCE missions monitor whether or not a country complies with the CoE commitments.

Since 9/11 the OSCE has deepened its interest in hard security issues. Thus, NATO as a security organisation with a more narrow definition of security, has recently been a partner of more active co-operation of the OSCE. There are many examples of co-operation on the ground in the Caucasus and the Balkans. Apart from these international partners the OSCE has contacts with other regional organisation, but not on a systematic level or operational level.

Ms. Rasmussen admitted that the co-operation does not always work perfectly, as organisations develop strong prerogatives over their mandate and try to avoid intrusion of others. In such a case information-sharing becomes a problem. Other problems of co-operation may arise from personal disagreements or a frequent change in staff, as well as the scattered nature of the OSCE.

Some of the participants shared their own experience of co-operation between the OSCE and other international and security organisations.

Date: 30.06.2006, 9.00-10.30

Lecturer: Thomas Neufing

Topic: Introduction, Concept and General Issues of Long-term Missions

Mr. Neufing started off with a general introduction to the work of the OSCE in the field. He stressed that 85% of the budget and staff of the OSCE are in the field. This development took place in the 1990s. The setting up and accountability of missions was explained, the role of the Secretary General and of the Permanent Council in this respect was clarified. The size and scope of the missions was described and their main activities outlined.

In terms of conflict management, the field activities, as OSCE work generally, function at all stages of the conflict: early warning and conflict prevention, crisis management, post-conflict rehabilitation. Depending on the stage in the conflict cycle the mandate of a mission would be different from promotion of OSCE values to implementing ceasefire agreements to consolidating democratic institutions. Missions work in all three dimensions as all of them are tools for long-term conflict prevention. The techniques used by the OSCE are: open door policy, government contact, reporting, education and training, stable conditions for prosperity, elections and rule of law. In terms of early warning and preventive diplomacy the mechanisms are high-level negotiations, leading to verbal protests and missions. In terms of mediation, the OSCE was successful in Chechnya in 1995 and Albania in 1997. The post-conflict security-building focuses on civil society, elections, constitutions, rule of law, destruction of weapons, on refugees and IDPs and economic relief through donors.

A question was raised on who decides if a mission is accomplished. Mr. Neufing admitted that there are no clear-cut criteria, it is a political discussion. For renewal of mandate the consensus of all participating states is needed, some missions are open-ended and there are no objective verifiable criteria for closing a mission.

The group proceeded to work on a case-study of a mission in a fictitious country. Four groups were asked to come up with a range of activities to be undertaken by the OSCE in the given country, given certain time constraints and taking into account the needs of the population. The session was concluded by a discussion of the findings.

Date: 30.06.2006, 11.00-12.30

Lecturer: Markus Mueller

Topic: Long-term Missions: Lessons Learned

Ambassador Mueller, Head of the OSCE Mission in Kyrgyzstan, was introduced by Mr. Bloed. Ambassador Mueller outlined the recent developments related to the OSCE Centre in Uzbekistan. He briefly described the different mandates and activities of the OSCE in Central Asian states. The Centre in Bishkek is in a somewhat easier situation, as the working relation with the government has tended to be good. Since the change of government in the country the situation has not deteriorated for the OSCE. The access to ministries and the parliament is available and contacts with the civil society are frequent. The police project is the biggest in the OSCE field of activity.

Ambassador Mueller shared with the participants some impressions of the events of March 2005 in Kyrgyzstan. In the aftermath of these events the OSCE played an active role stabilizing the political situation and then in the preparation for the presidential elections.

The working programme for the next year aims at addressing key issues in the country. In the political-military dimension the Centre's activities include: support to political parties and the parliament, border management. In the Economic dimension - fighting corruption, money-laundering, improving business climate, good governance. And in the human dimensions – legal reform, judiciary reform, monitoring human rights, fighting trafficking in human beings and gender issues. The police assistance project is supposed to be included in the unified OSCE budget. The relevance and impact of the Centre's activities is supposed to be increased through performance-based management.

One of the main problems as Ambassador Mueller sees it, is the lack of co-ordination with ODIHR and HCNM. In many countries ODIHR is perceived as an institution that only criticizes states. Thus, more advance co-ordination would be helpful. Co-operation with other international organisations is also important in the OSCE activities in Kyrgyzstan. Another priority for the Centre is a build-up of outreach capacity of the centre, with representatives and small projects at *oblast* levels. The work of the Centre appears to be appreciated by the Kyrgyz government.

Participants raised a number of questions related to enforcement of OSCE measures, the mandate of the Centre, the budget, issues relating to the Russian, Chinese and US interests in Kyrgyzstan, work with different branches of power and the room for maneuver the Ambassador has in setting priorities for the Centre.

Date: 30.06.2006, 14.00-15.30

Lecturer: Andrew Carpenter

Topic: The Security Dimension: Policing Issues

Mr. Carpenter talked to the group about his career at the OSCE. He described his current activities as “simultaneous political-to-police interpretation.”

A question arises: Why is the OSCE doing policing?

There is a clear and present threat, we need to be prepared for conflict, terrorist attacks are also probable, but crime is happening now. Police often have more fighting experience than the army in peace time. Drug dealers and other criminals have automatic weapons, so the war is in our communities and it is against organized crime. The concept of comprehensive security requires the OSCE to address law-enforcement. About 25% of OSCE staff work directly or indirectly on rule of law issues, but without effective policing this can never work.

The question is how to get from preventing conflict to building democracy. Above all security is needed, meaning law and order. In 1999 at the Istanbul Summit the OSCE ‘discovered’ policing in the political sense and recognized the role of police especially in post-conflict rehabilitation. Police officers recruited need to have had eight years experience in their country.

The practice of policing was started by the OSCE in Eastern Slavonia, Croatia. The biggest policing mission is in Kosovo. A police force needs to represent different communities, and protect the rights of citizens, not serve the state. The work of the OSCE Kosovo Academy of Public Safety and Educational Development was presented to the participants. In Southern Serbia the police deployment helped to defuse potential conflict. After the isolation of Yugoslavia the police in the country had lost contact with other police services and thus could not fight trans-border crime. The role of the OSCE was in integration to fight trans-national crime and a range of other activities. In Macedonia the police was also used for conflict prevention.

In 2002 the Strategic Police Matters Unit was established at the OSCE Secretariat. The tasks are: augmentation of the professional capacity of law enforcement personnel, introduction of new techniques and skills for addressing contemporary policing issues, development of institutional capacities. The SPMU methodology includes preliminary visits, assessments and programmes of assistance. Current police activities outside of the Balkans concentrate in Kyrgyzstan.

Mr. Carpenter presented the main challenges for the SPMU: lessons learned but not applied, finding experienced staff, avoiding duplication and overlap. The answer according to Mr. Carpenter is to create a central point of information on all the law enforcement and policing issues. The digital library will safeguard institutional memory, collect and organize lessons learned, make knowledge accessible to practitioners. The policing experts database will need a ready roster of short-term expertise, quality rather than quantity and the right person at the right time. The Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism aims at avoiding duplication by listing projects open to practitioners.

Date: 30.06.2006, 16.00-17.30

Moderator: Arie Bloed

Topic: Case Study on Moldova/Transdnistria

The Moldovan participant of the Summer Academy on the OSCE made an introductory presentation on the conflict in Transdnistria. The group was given a brief history, the ethnic and religious composition of the country. Moldova is currently a unitary state. It was explained to the group how Moldova became a Soviet Republic and how Transdnistria became part of Moldavian SSR. The roots and outbreak of the conflict were described as were its consequences. The various attempts at settlement were explained, as well as the reasons for their failure. The involvement of the international community so far was outlined.

A lively discussion ensued.

Date: 1.07.2006, 9.30-17.30

Moderator: Arie Bloed & Ursula Gamauf

Topic: Simulation Game on the Moldova/Transdnistria conflict

The participants of the Summer Academy were put into small groups representing Moldova, Transdnistrian authorities, Russia, Ukraine, EU, US and OSCE. Information was distributed to them about the current state of affairs as assumed for the purposes of the game. They also received instructions about their aims, limits and maneuverability.

Their first aim was to get all parties to resume negotiations, the second aim was to achieve a basic agreement among parties about the (dis)continuation of the EUBAM monitoring mission and the final aim was to find a basic consensus among parties about a rough outline for the future constitutional status of Moldova.

In the course of the following hours the participants tried to start the negotiations while adhering to the rules of the game. Many 'representatives' found it difficult and ended up violating their instructions and making the kind of concessions that would have never been made by the parties in real life. For example, the Moldovan representatives gave up their objections to sitting down at the same table with Transdnistrians, the Transdnistrians demonstrated a very high degree of independence from Russia and none of the parties learned to use 'the media' to their advantage.

At the end of the day, while none of the original aims were really achieved in compliance with the rules of the game, a sort of a plenary was played out to give the participants an idea of what it could be like. At the meeting, in a move of an unprecedented concessionary nature, the Moldovan representatives agreed to a federalization of Moldova with a very high degree of autonomy for Transdnistria.

The value of the simulation consisted in giving the participants the opportunity to test and develop their diplomatic skills. The difficulties and challenges encountered by the group closely resembled those that arise in real-life negotiations. Thus, this practical exercise was greatly appreciated by the participants, as a useful preparation for professional activities and a way to further explore the work of the OSCE.

Date: 03.07.2006, 9.00-10.30

Lecturer: Arie Bloed

Topic: The Human Dimension of the OSCE: Standard Setting & Monitoring

Mr. Bloed started by saying that as with many things in OSCE the Human Dimension is a nice concept without a definition, but it is a broader concept than that of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It includes democracy, rule of law and protection of national minorities. For the OSCE this concept is determined by security concerns and focuses on structural problems, not individual ones.

Minority rights need to be ensured to avoid an outbreak of violent conflict. The OSCE is a leading organisation in standard-setting related to minority rights and new instruments to implement relevant commitments (HCNM). The issue of election monitoring (ODIHR) was a hot one from the beginning. Without proper elections you get unstable regimes that are inherent risks for the country and the region. Similarly, it is believed that viable political systems can only exist with a proper legal infrastructure.

The basic features of the Human Dimension are: comprehensiveness, intrusiveness and political character. The character of the relevant documents is politically binding. Certain countries mention compliance with the OSCE commitments in various bilateral treaties, thus making the Copenhagen document legally binding for that country.

The OSCE has been good at developing standards, initiating developments in other organisations, but also in monitoring. The OSCE is one of very few organisations that pay close attention to the supervision of implementation. Human Dimension Implementation Meeting or Review Conferences are monitoring instruments in the Human Dimension. However, skepticism exists about the effectiveness of such gatherings. Gradually human dimension issues have started to be addressed at the Permanent Council sessions as well.

The autonomous status of ODIHR is a controversial issue, as its director makes statements that at times irritate the Participating States. The HCNM and the field presences also have a role to play in the Human Dimension, even if it may not be their primary occupation. Depending on their mandate, the missions can play a supervisory role, as well as alert the Participating States to a certain problem. Now, the new confidential type of report is more often used; it tends to be sent to the relevant institutions only.

Date: 03.07.2006, 11.00-12.30

Lecturer: Anna Platonova

Topic: The Human Dimension: Migration Issues

Ms. Platonova started by a general introduction to global migration issues. As for the OSCE region, the systems of two of the participating states - US and Canada - are based on migration; in the EU there is supposedly a free movement of workers; and the third big migration system is the CIS. US, Russia, Germany, Kazakhstan and Ukraine are the most important destinations for migrants within the OSCE region.

Ms. Platonova introduced a typology of migration flows:

Forced migration: asylum-seekers and refugees, and Internally Displaced Persons

Voluntary migration: migrant workers and family reunification

Irregular migration: clandestine entry, fraudulent entry, legal entry with overstay, administratively-induced 'illegality'

The OSCE views migration as a potential source of conflict due to a set of perceptions: that the state may lose control of border security, central cultural identity, that immigrants increase competition for economic opportunity, consume a large share of social spending, that another state is encouraging 'Brain Drain' and that refugees are being armed for re-deployment in country of origin.

The main international documents on migration are: 1952 Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, UN Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement, 1990 Convention on Migrants and Members of their Families (not signed by destination countries). Possible remedies for migration problems are adhering to existing norms, readmission agreements and enhancing border security while managing migration in a humane manner.

The main partners of the OSCE in the field of migration are UNHCR, IOM and CoE. Within the ODIHR, the Migration Section is part of the Democratization Department. Their approach includes an emphasis on local ownership, regional co-operation and exchange, gender mainstreaming, 'no blueprint approach' and 'do no harm' principles.

In terms of migration and freedom of movement, there is a programme on cross-border migration and a programme on internal migration. In the former field, the focus is on the 'new' countries of destination, such as Russia and Kazakhstan. The programme helps states to develop migration policy, law enforcement trainings and improvement of evidence base. This is often based on bilateral initiatives. The programme on internal migration is mainly focused on reform of population registration systems and exit/entry regulation. Other programmes within the Democratization Department that may deal with migration issues are democratic governance, gender equality and legislative support.

According to Ms. Platonova, a migration policy ought to be both humane and pragmatic. There are benefits of migration to both origin and destination countries and no single state can claim unqualified success in this area.

Date: 03.07.2006, 14.00-15.30

Lecturer: Roland Bless

Topic: The Human Dimension of the OSCE: Media

Mr. Bless started with a brief outline of his professional experience with the OSCE. The Office of the Representative on Freedom of the Media (FoM) was established in the late 1990s, it is the smallest of the autonomous institutions. The mandate consists in monitoring whether the OSCE participating states live up to their commitments in the field of freedom of the media.

Within the OSCE there are two types of countries: those where the free media is a long-standing tradition and those where a transformation from the state-controlled media has recently occurred. In all of these countries problems with freedom of the media happen. But in the countries with free press, discussion of these problems takes place within the country. In the second type of countries, the discussion comes from outside. The Representative on FoM may then empower the civil society actors to uphold their rights.

Within the mandate of the Office on FoM there are monitoring of the legal framework so that free media can function, work with civil society actors and assessment visits. The Office on FoM informs delegations of the participating states in Vienna on concerns in their country and issue recommendations to the participating state.

Most of the former authoritarian countries have similar problems. The Office of FoM believes that print media should be privatized and for electronic media the BBC is often a good model. The internet for Office on FoM is infrastructure more than a medium as such. Decisions about shutting down an internet site should be made at the court of law. Hate speech, protection of minors, incitement of violence provisions should apply to all media, including the internet.

The Permanent Council (PC) appoints the Representative on FoM and he/she reports to the PC. The most regular form of interaction is regular reports, taking stock of the FoM activities, usually at quarterly intervals. The Office on FoM works closely with the field presences, especially where they have a media development mandate, but it cannot instruct them.

In the years to come, the Office on FoM will continue to advocate for privatization of the print media and progress in the field of digital and terrestrial broadcasting will make licensing unnecessary. From the legal point of view, there is a concern that defamation and libel provisions may be used against journalists, especially in countries where the judiciary is not independent. The CoE obligations in the field of the media are a guideline for the OSCE as well.

The participants proceeded to discuss the so-called 'cartoon crisis', privatization of the media, public broadcasting in Central Asia and other issues with Mr. Bless.

Date: 03.07.2006, 16.00-17.30

Lecturer: Nicole Watson

Topic: Gender

Ms. Watson started by talking about her professional experience so far. She proceeded to define gender as socially constructed roles for women and men. It is an acquired identity that is learned, changes over time, and varies widely within and across cultures, whereas sex identifies the biological differences between men and women. The group looked at some gender stereotypes and examined advantages and disadvantages of traditional roles ascribed to men and women.

Ms. Watson asked: Why are gender issues an issue?

Because there are:

International commitments on gender equality and non-discrimination.

OSCE political commitments on gender equality, non-discrimination and gender mainstreaming.

Because:

Gender inequality, discrimination and human rights abuses undermine peace and security.

Gender mainstreaming within the OSCE is the responsibility of everybody.

As far as gender and non-discrimination in the OSCE is concerned there are numerous commitments dating from 1975. The other international documents relating to gender issues were also presented. The OSCE 2004 Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality includes implementation and reporting commitments. Internally, the Action Plan foresees measures in training, management and recruitment.

Ms. Watson explained the concept of gender mainstreaming for the group, which means considering implications of any measure both for men and women as well as developing specific actions with a focus on gender equality.

The discussion that followed touched upon a variety of themes, such as the difficulty of implementing gender mainstreaming in practice, the relation between gender issues and the comprehensive concept of security, as well as quota systems for female representation.

Date: 04.07.2006, 9.00-10.30 & 11.00-12.30

Lecturer: Falk Lange

Topic: Minority Issues within the OSCE & The Work of the HCNM

Mr. Lange started by saying that Mr. Bloed could have said everything he was going to say. He then briefly talked about his career.

Minorities as the OSCE sees them are mainly national minorities, although religious minorities and ethnic groups are also mentioned in OSCE documents. There is no waterproof definition of national minorities. The issue of national minorities was already important for the negotiation on the Helsinki Final Act. In the run-up to the 1990s the issue was perceived as belonging to the Human Dimension, as part of respect for human rights and basic freedoms. Already in the late 1980s the issue of the Hungarian minority in Romania was raised. At the collapse of Communism the perception in Western capitals was that national minorities would not have the base for self-determination and succession. Many Western politicians were not aware that striving for self-determination within the USSR could not be solved within the then existing framework.

Mr. Lange stressed the political, intergovernmental nature of the OSCE. In the early 1990s the OSCE documents established minority issues as not being exclusively within the domain of an individual state, but issues of concern to all participating states. The main OSCE documents on the topic are Moscow Document, Helsinki Document, Vienna Document, but above all the Copenhagen Human Dimension Conference of 1990, because it established a certain framework for what states need to consider when dealing with national minorities. Respect for the rights of national minorities is closely linked to the rule of law, and independent judiciary, development of democratic state, transformation from an autocratic regime.

The rights reaffirmed were the right to freely develop the identity, right to establish and maintain organisations, right to have contacts with other parts of this minority across the border or with the kin state, right to freely disseminate and receive information in the mother-tongue, right and duty to learn the official language, but also the right to receive education in the mother-tongue. National minorities have a right to participate in political life at all levels. Other international documents make reference to national minorities as well: UN and CoE. These are legal standards, but they are relatively general. There are no exact determining thresholds.

The CSCE process was one on security and co-operation. Human rights became increasingly important, but with an understanding that security and human security could not be disconnected. Therefore national minority and their situation formed a part of the security architecture to avoid insecurity and instability that could spill over into conflicts between sovereign states. Integration of national minority came to be seen as an issue of good governance.

Within the OSCE, apart from the HCNM, other instruments deal with national minority. ODIHR deals with the Roma issue, integration, tolerance and anti-discrimination measures. The issue of tolerance and anti-discrimination particularly came to the fore after 9/11 and three personal representatives of the C-i-O were appointed to combat discrimination, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and Islamophobia. The OSCE field presences have certain aspects of their work related to minority issues.

Questions from participants raised the issue of the resistance to the definition of the concept of national minority and the importance of citizenship for the recognition of a certain groups as a

national minority. Political capability to be represented was important for the HCNM's rather *Realpolitik* understanding of national minorities. A question was raised about Kosovo. The Kosovo Albanians did not want to be recognized as a national minority, but as somewhat above that, an autochthonous people. The concept of civic loyalty to the state is the one that the HCNM is trying to promote. The group then proceeded to discuss the issue of 'new minorities' in Western Europe and the success and failure of different models of integration.

Mr. Lange then moved on to the topic of HCNM, an instrument unique in its flexibility, intrusiveness and confidentiality. The institution was created in 1992, the intention was to develop a conflict-prevention instrument. The mandate is to provide early warning and early action in tensions involving national minority. Emphasis is given to those conflicts, which present a risk to security and where HCNM could add value. HCNM resources are limited, but the small size of the team allows for flexibility. HCNM works independently, but with the support of the OSCE participating states. The High Commissioner can interpret the situation and determine how and when to become involved. The HCNM is accountable to the C-i-O and OSCE political bodies. The HCNM has developed projects to engage governments as well as minorities. The mandate allows the HCNM to go to any participating state and talk to anyone to collect information. The High Commissioner has found regular visits useful. He assisted states in drafting legislation, trouble-shooting in times of real or potential crisis and working on projects.

Conflict-prevention requires resources and political will; the HCNM can raise the alarm or try to put out the fire. The HCNM has to get involved at the right moment, not to exacerbate the situation, but not to come too late. The HCNM also keeps other OSCE institutions and international organisations informed. The HCNM takes a quiet co-operative approach, which makes interlocutors more communicative and allows him to be frank in expressing his views. He tries to maintain confidence over the long term.

HCNM – High Commissioner ON not FOR National Minorities, he is not an Ombudsman or an advocate for minority rights. This is often misunderstood both by minorities and majorities.

Change takes time, legislation and mechanisms to deal with minority concerns are required. The process should misspell misconceptions and bring a co-operative approach. The HCNM plays the role of the third party to facilitate dialogue. Legislation on minorities should be drawn up with minority involvement. HCNM has tried to create conditions for the parties to conduct their own dialogue, to see that the game is not zero-sum. Long-term attention to issues, even if they are no longer in the news, is necessary.

Effective participation of national minorities in public life is a must for a peaceful society. The authorities thus acquire a platform to explain their policies. The minorities get a stake in their state and peace is more likely. The aim is an integrated, multicultural state.

There is still an imbalance in resource allocation, with more resources going to peace-making than to conflict prevention, which would be the more effective option. Preventive diplomacy and minority integration pays dividends. Small-scale focused assistance can have large-scale results.

The HCNM has been active in a number of states in the OSCE area. In the early 1990s the HCNM was above all involved in the Baltic States and Central Europe. Recently, his attention has been shifting to the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Central European states have already joined various Euro-Atlantic structures and had to adhere to stricter norms on human rights and basic freedoms. The High Commissioner has made a number of recommendations on linguistic, education rights and

participating in public life. Recently he has made statements on media and policing issues. Recommendations can be general or country- and policy-specific. In the Baltic States he has been involved in citizenship, language and education issues. The HCNM has increasingly been using larger-scale projects to promote his policies. In the 1990s the HCNM lavished much attention on Macedonia and the Baltic States and Hungarian minority in Slovakia and Romania, as well as the Crimean issue. Recently he has been asked to examine the issues of 'new minorities' in established democracies.

A question was raised on inter-ethnic policing in Central Asia; the focus of that project apparently being on training. The value of that project has been questioned. Another question related to the possibility of exploring and learning from the example of countries or societies that are multi-cultural and peaceful. The resources and staff of the HCNM are so limited that he is unable to do such a lessons learned exercise. How does the HCNM decide that his work is done in a certain country? The High Commissioner's work is never done!

Although the example of HCNM is useful and valuable for the wider international community, a replication of such a mandate is unthinkable without the historical and political context in which it was set up. Sovereignty still rules!

Date: 04.07.2006, 14.00-15.30
Lecturer: Jonathan Stonestreet
Topic: Election Monitoring

Mr. Stonestreet presented the handbook and brochure on election observation. The four points that Mr. Stonestreet intended to talk about were: what is election observation, the ODIHR mandate, methodology and new developments in election observation.

The topic has been very prominent within the OSCE in the recent years. The overall aim of election observation is to enable a factually based assessment of the conduct of elections in line with OSCE commitments, other international standards and domestic legislation. The purpose is to help all OSCE participating states to improve their electoral process for their citizens.

The first international election observation mission was in 1857 in Moldavia and Wallachia. Today it is a common feature of the international scene. UN came up with guiding principles for election observation. The Office for Free Elections was established in 1991, it expanded to ODIHR in 1992. In 1994 it was mandated to conduct long-term observation. In 1996 a structured election observation methodology was developed. Since then, there have been over 120 election observation or assessment missions.

The ODIHR mandate for election observation was included in the Copenhagen Document in 1990, the Budapest Summit in 1994, Lisbon Summit in 1996 and Istanbul in 1999. The mandate can be summarized as follows: to observe the course of national election proceedings before, after and during the election day; to issue assessments, assist with legislation, assist with implementation of commitments and recommendations. In the 1990 Copenhagen Document the OSCE participating states confirmed their commitment to abide by fundamental democratic principles. OSCE States committed to a standing invitation to other OSCE states to observe elections. Mr. Stonestreet mentioned key principles for democratic elections: universal, equal, fair, secret, free, transparent and accountable. He outlined the 10 Copenhagen commitments related to elections.

Why does the OSCE observe elections? To assess compliance with OSCE commitments, to enhance the integrity of the process, to deter possible fraud and intimidation, to recommend ways in which the electoral process can be improved. It is process (not result) oriented – only interested in results to the degree that they are reported honestly and accurately.

When does ODIHR observe? There are many elections and resources are limited. ODIHR regularly observes election in OSCE participating states emerging from a non-democratic past. ODIHR has also begun to focus its attention on the electoral process in countries with longer-established democracies, looking at a particular aspect that might be of concern.

Who are the observers? They include officials from ODIHR, long-term and short-term observers, parliamentarians, special co-ordination from OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and national support staff.

Mr. Stonestreet outlined the election observation methodology. The process starts with an invitation from the participating state, shortly before the election there is a needs assessment mission, the core team and long-term observers are deployed before the election, short-term observers come a few days in advance, the preliminary statement follows the election, few weeks later there is a final report and then a follow-up process.

The main focus of election observation missions is: legislative framework, election administration, political party and candidate registration, voter registration, election campaign, role of media, election dispute resolution and rights of domestic observers. There are regular meetings with authorities, political parties and other stakeholders. The short-term observers observe polling station; opening, voting, counting and tabulation of results. There are reports through check-lists and statistical analysis and exceptional findings are submitted in written comments. Observer teams are multi-national, and they are deployed in twos.

Possible problems that can be witnessed during the voting procedure are: illegal campaigning, disorganization and over-crowding, interference or presence of unauthorized persons, intimidations, voting not secret, ballot box stuffing, multiple voting, failure to check ID, improperly sealed ballot box, failure to follow procedures and restricted access of observers. During the count problems could be: failure to follow procedures, observers having restricted access, adding additional marked ballots arbitrary invalidations of ballots, unauthorized persons, ballots not counted honestly, protocols not filled in ink or copies not posted for public display. In the tabulation process the transport of polling materials is observed, as well as integrity of election result protocols and transparency and adherence to procedures.

In response to a question raised by a participant, Mr. Stonestreet said that ODIHR does not react to reported observations of other groups of observers. Mr. Bloed stated that election observation is the subject of a lot of criticism within the OSCE, he asked if some of these complaints are justified. Mr. Stonestreet stated that he understands the motivation for such criticism more than its substance. The talk of 'double standards' is never concrete enough, and the examples given are weak and can easily be refuted. A participant raised a question of who can be an election observer.

Date: 04.07.2006, 16.00-17.30

Moderator: Arie Bloed

Reading Session and working Groups

The participants were divided into four groups and given different topics to consider:

1 The Panel of Eminent Persons stresses that the OSCE should focus on areas where it has added value. Which are these areas and which areas can be reduced or eliminated?

2 How could OSCE political leadership be strengthened? What are present strengths and weaknesses?

3 Is the criticism on OSCE election observations justified in any way?

Group 1 identified some areas of focus for OSCE: early warning and conflict prevention, political dialogue, post-conflict rehabilitation, police training, border management, promotion of rule of law, tolerance and non-discrimination, election observation, trafficking in human beings. Trafficking in drugs and weapons, terrorism, organized crime can be left to other actors. Arms control and CSBM activity can be reduced.

Group 2 found that both the image and the structure can be improved. The OSCE needs to raise awareness in Participating States about their activities, avoid 'political tourism'. Heads of missions and other staff need to have longer mandates, more co-ordination needs to be developed within the OSCE, missions and delegations should work closer together and the three baskets also need to be integrated and coordinated better. Problems of annual chairmanships were discussed as well.

Group 3 decided that the criticism of election observation is not fully justified. The groups highlighted the setting of standards, giving legitimacy and taking care of the technical nature and application of standards. This was hotly debated within the larger group. The point was raised that some OSCE participating states never invite observers.

Date: 05.07.2006, 9.00-10.30 & 11.00-12.30

Moderator: Arie Bloed

Participants' contributions: Regional Aspects of OSCE work

Afghanistan:

The participants from Afghanistan presented their country to the group, giving information about the country's history, location and statistics. Afghanistan is divided into 34 provinces, has 2 official languages and 6 other languages are spoken there. 84% of the population are Sunni and 15% Shia. In the post-Taliban era the Bonn Agreement of 2001 established an Interim Administration, a Loya Jirga and a Transitional Authority. Presidential elections were held in 2004 and parliamentary elections in 2005. There were OSCE observers on both occasions. The participants from Afghanistan outlined the main relevant UN Security Council resolutions and conferences in support of Afghan reconstruction process. ISAF is a NATO force under UN mandate, operating in Kabul and northern and Western provinces of Afghanistan. The Afghan colleagues presented the structure of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and its diplomatic missions abroad. Since the time was tight, they quickly outlined their relations with the OSCE, their status as Partners for Co-operation, the activities undertaken with the help of the OSCE and its participating states.

Georgia:

The participants from Georgia started by saying that the first OSCE mission was established in 1992 in response to the breakout of conflict in the country. The OSCE deals with the Georgian-Ossetian conflict (monitoring the joint peace-keeping forces in the conflict area), with SALW and border monitoring. From 2000 to 2004 the Missions to Georgia observed the Georgian-Chechen border. In the human dimension the Mission supports the Georgian government in fulfilling its OSCE commitment. In the economic and environment dimension, the Mission works with legislation and regional economic and environmental activities. The main partners of the OSCE in Georgia are UN, EU and CoE. Anti-terrorism, anti-trafficking, munitions disposal and police assistance are just some of the OSCE activities in Georgia.

Ukraine:

The OSCE work in Ukraine started in 1994, assisting the government with the return of Crimean Tatars. The OSCE presence in Ukraine was changed into the Office of Project Coordinator in 1999. Projects were undertaken in all three dimensions. In the Human Dimension there were democratization and good governance projects, as well as civil society development, media projects, assistance in drafting of new election code. The OSCE supports Ukraine in fighting trafficking in human beings. The disposal of mélange rocket fuel is one of the OSCE priorities in the political-military dimension in Ukraine. Cleaning up of the territory of an ammunition depot is another important project that combines environmental and military features. Requests for starting these projects took 2 years to process.

Kazakhstan:

OSCE in Kazakhstan: between two capitals

The participants from Kazakhstan briefly gave some information on the country. The capital was moved from Almaty to Astana in 1997. The OSCE centre was opened in Almaty in 1999 and then a liaison office was open in Astana. This setup is not convenient as the Head of Mission, who resides in Almaty has to constantly travel to Astana. In their activities, the Centre tries to involve state bodies, civil society and OSCE and other international organisations. The Centre works on legislation on mass-media reform, elections, combating money-laundering; training programmes for

judges, prosecutors, journalists; as well as on *mélange* and SALW projects. Economic diversification is a security issue for oil and gas-reliant Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan:

The two other participants from Kazakhstan presented the achievements of Kazakhstan and its aspiration to become the Chairman of the OSCE in 2009. The Kazakhstani principle is democratization through economic growth, with a responsible foreign policy. Kazakhstan is about to enter the WTO. Kazakhstan is home to many different ethnic and religious groups, who coexist peacefully. The country appreciates OSCE's support. From 2007 Kazakhstan will have a separate mission to the OSCE.

Turkmenistan:

The participant from Turkmenistan talked about OSCE activities in Turkmenistan. The centre in Ashgabat deals with projects in all three dimensions. There are projects on capacity-building for border and customs officials, arms control training, tax collection, micro-credit fund for farmers' associations, youth employment, human rights training for law enforcement agencies, development of tourism, some health and safety issues and an art project for children. In the view of the Turkmen colleague the OSCE can be most effective in the environmental and economic dimension.

Belarus:

The participant from Belarus presented the OSCE Office in Minsk, established in 2003. The activities of the Office are mainly concerned with the economic and environmental and human dimension. The projects mainly deal with technical assistance. The projects in the human dimension sphere are more difficult to implement than others. Also, since then projects are small and the amounts of money are equally small, some government officials are reluctant to work with them. The Belarusian leadership sees the presence of the Office as a compromise and applies the 'carrot and stick' approach to it.

Montenegro:

The participants from Montenegro gave the group some basic information about the country. The OSCE has a Mission to the Republic of Montenegro. The Office in Podgorica was open in January 2002 and worked within the mandate of the Mission to Serbia and Montenegro, while already enjoying substantial autonomy. The activities of the Office were in the field of ensuring a smooth transformation of the country and aiding the government in its reforms. Democratization processes, anti-trafficking, gender equality, civic education, legislative reform, institution-building, prison reform, combating organized crime, establishment of an ombudsman, media reform, police reform and environmental protection are some of the Mission's activities.

Kyrgyzstan:

The participant from Kyrgyzstan decided to talk about OSCE policing issues in the country. OSCE has policing projects in the Caucasus and in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Conflict in Central Asia is likely and the OSCE police assistance problem is aimed at nipping it in the bud. The programme in Kyrgyzstan was started in 2003. It is a purely technical programme with 8 projects initially. It mainly concentrates on the capital, Bishkek. Some concepts, such as intelligence-led policing are inappropriate for the Kyrgyz situation.

Kyrgyzstan:

The second participant from Kyrgyzstan talked about the so-called revolution of March 2005 and having highlighted the basic facts mentioned that the OSCE sent 175 observers to the country. The

OSCE was accused of instigating the revolution and its mediation between Mr. Kulov and Mr. Bakiev was unsuccessful.

Armenia:

The Armenian member of the group talked about the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh: its breakout, development and unsuccessful attempts to resolve it. The negotiations continue to the present day and the OSCE is involved in the format of the so-called Minsk group.

Date: 05.07.2006, 14.00-17.30
Topic: Negotiation and Diplomacy
Lecturer: Sonja Rauschutz

Negotiation is an efficient tool of problem solving and coming to a favorable agreement suiting different parties involved in clash of interests. However, it is necessary to have a set of skills and comprehensive knowledge about different concepts of negotiation in order to achieve an efficient results and best solutions.

Some negotiation concepts discussed:

- Interest based negotiation
- Positional bargaining (for not complex issues)
- Compromise based

There may be different patterns for negotiation taking into consideration different backgrounds and cultures. So, people's expectations of each other may vary depending on their culture, circumstances, situation and their interests. Therefore, we should consider negotiation to be a thorough process by means of which the parties involved solve their disputes, find remedies, or come to a mutual agreement, try to achieve individual or joint goals and negotiate to achieve such results, which are convenient for the involved parties. Four "P" are needed for efficient negotiation: People, Purpose, Products and Process, meaning that negotiation should go consequently one by one. First analyzing people's needs, then what is the purpose, what results to be achieved and how should be the process.

Negotiations may be held either to reach co-operation, to solve conflict of interests, to seek for alternative dispute resolution or just in case of a change process. If A and B parties involved in the "dispute", A may compete, and B may yield or initially both may use the strategy of avoiding conflict. Therefore, the behavioral tactics can be shortly described as follows:

- Avoiding conflicts
- Competing (despite good results achieved)
- Yielding
- Compromising
- Joint Problem Solving

Economists use the concept of Pareto Curve, which uses strategy of "compromising" i.e, when one has to give up some expectations in the context of another achieving more (condition cannot improve for the one side without making it worse for another).

Relationship vs interest: 1) No confusing professional with personal; 2) Process to identify the reasons; 3) In some culture relationship may be helpful to achieve expected outcome...

To achieve successful results in negotiation, it is necessary to conduct preliminary analysis, which includes priorities, key interests and possible options or alternatives. Another point is to have an experienced facilitator, who has a deep understanding of the issue being disputed.

Negotiation process requires good preparing and planning, researching reasons (or what's behind), coming to an agreement (when parties present their proposals), analyzing the outcome and confirming agreement with contract or official documents, and analyzing the process of negotiation (what has gone wrong during the process, what can be improved and etc).

Date: 06.07.2006, 9.30-9.55

Lecturer: Hans Michael Plut

Topic: Welcome and Introduction to the Permanent Council

Mr. Plut started by briefly explaining the history of the Hofburg Palace. He said that apart from the OSCE this part of the Palace houses two affiliated bodies: the CFE and the Open Skies Treaty. The Segmengalerie is a place for informal meetings. The seating arrangement in the Neuer Saal is according to the French alphabetical order, there is a seat for the European Commission and Partners for Co-operation and Parliamentary Assembly representatives sit at the back. The Chairman and guests, who are going to make a presentation sit at the head table. For official meetings there is simultaneous translation into the six official OSCE languages: English, Russian, French, German, Italian and Spanish, but this is very expensive. The Permanent Council (PC) is the decision-making body of the OSCE, based in Vienna, it meets every Thursday and sometimes there are special PCs. The Ministerial Council meets once a year in the country that is holding the Chairmanship. The OSCE Summits are supposed to take place every two years, but the last one was in 1999 in Istanbul. The PC takes formal decisions and preparatory committees cook them up beforehand. Similarly, there is a finance committee and a sub-committee for economic affairs. The consensus principle reigns in the OSCE, which is why the Chairman negotiates in advance to have everyone on board and there is no voting during the PC, so as not to put a country on the spot. Apart from the PC, the Conference Services are also in the Hofburg and they have a helpdesk for those looking for OSCE documentation. The EU, as the largest group of states within the OSCE, has coordination meetings before PCs to have a common position.

Date: 06.07.2006, 10.00-13.00

Visit to the OSCE Permanent Council

Items on the agenda:

- 1 OSCE Office in Yerevan
- 2 Report of the Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office for Article IV of the Dayton Peace Accord, Brigadier General C. Sampaolo
- 3 Presentation by the OSCE External Auditor of the Audit Report on the 2005 Financial Statements
- 4 Review of Current Issues
- 5 Decision on the theme, format and organizational modalities for the Fifteenth Economic Forum
- 6 Decision on the agenda and organizational modalities of the 2006 Mediterranean Seminar
- 7 Report on the Activities of the Chairman-in-Office
- 8 Report by the Secretary General
- 9 Any other Business

Date: 06.07.2006, 14.30-15.14

Lecturer: Julie Finley

Topic: Assessment of OSCE from the US point of view

Ambassador Finley said that she became familiar with the OSCE while working on NATO enlargement. The OSCE is involved in transforming countries, but it is still trying to find a new identity in the post-Cold War mode. The OSCE is relevant and if it did not exist, it would be necessary to invent it. The Missions are the main asset of the organization, although they are of varying quality. In any case, the main work is done there and not in the Hofburg, where everything is too formal and diplomatic. According to Ambassador Finley, the US likes strengthening Euro-Atlantic bonds, convinced that democratic governance produces greatest stability and economic opportunities. Her Excellency stressed that the US does not impose democracy but supports countries when they request help. The OSCE is a vehicle for spreading democracy. In this task, co-operation is key, even if it is sometimes difficult. The broad definition of security is important in the view of the US. Some participating states may view security only as military security, as armour, for example Russia seems to view OSCE Missions with suspicion, whereas in fact they are there just to help countries to fulfill their commitments. Ambassador Finley states that Russia has a desire to control others, as it is uncertain about its future and its path and consequently defensive. The US and the Russian Federation have a curious relationship. The Ambassador asked: why doesn't Russia engage in constructive relations with its neighbours? Why is Russia suspicious of OSCE Missions? In her opinion this stems from the former feeling of powerlessness.

The US and Russia are crucial for the OSCE, if they agree on something, others will also agree. From the US point of view, the OSCE is pretty good, there might be only a need for fine-tuning. Some believe that the organisation needs major reform, especially the ODIHR. This debate made this year very difficult. The US does not think that the Secretariat needs to be strengthened and it is 110% behind ODIHR, as all of its activities build foundations for democratic nations. Russia wants to control ODIHR.

US and Russia agree on counter-terrorism, there will be a conference next year about that, also on anti-trafficking. Economic and environmental security is also important.

In Ambassador's opinion, the 56 Participating States need to talk openly. Central Asia is the most intriguing region, it is not really independent, it is full of resources and the OSCE is trying to help Central Asia reach its potential.

Ambassador Finley stressed that it is more difficult to deal with the EU than with Russia, as it is slow and weak in making decisions.

In response to a question the Her Excellency said that having a new agenda every year is unproductive. The OSCE should not drop anything from its list of priorities, but stop adding.

Answering a question about the possibility of Kazakh Chairmanship in 2009, she stated that any country can assume Chairmanship, provided it has very high standards and can demonstrate commitment to improvement and reform. Current developments in Kazakhstan are controversial from this point of view.

Ambassador Finley emphasized that in her opinion the OSCE's main task is stabilizing transitional democracies.

Date: 06.07.2006, 15.15-16.00

Lecturer: Andrey Rudenko

Topic: Assessment of OSCE from Russian point of view

Mr. Rudenko started by saying that it is exciting to work with the OSCE and Russia likes the organization, because it is a great school of negotiation and a forum for consultation. The Russian Federation wants to make it stronger and more transparent, attractive to all 56 Participating States. That is why reform is necessary, it would bring more dynamism and increase ownership by all. Communication on such a large scale is important for many countries. The USSR supported it and now Russia does. Russia sends its Foreign Minister to all Ministerial Councils. The situation has changed a lot since the early 1990s, new challenges emerged, the comprehensive approach is good for supplementing the work of other international organisations. The OSCE reform should aim at re-orienting the organisation to cope with global emerging threats that are relevant to all.

According to Mr. Rudenko, the last year or two saw some positive developments. But the question remains of how to adapt current tools to new tasks. The OSCE no longer has to act as a bridge between East and West, so these instruments are losing relevance. The OSCE should work more collectively, so that the small states are also involved.

The present structure has to change. The Secretary General should be invested with a leading political role. Missions should also be improved, providing assistance to host countries instead of just monitoring and punishing them. The issue of the legal status of the OSCE needs to be addressed as well. An international organisation needs a charter, a convention and rules of procedure. At the moment the OSCE cannot enter into agreements with international organisations and states. The staff has no diplomatic immunity. So far there is no consensus on the legal status, but rules of procedure are close to accomplishment.

The Ljubljana Ministerial Council produced the Roadmap to reform. But, in the words of Mr. Rudenko, the process is painful and there are differences of opinion. It would be good to agree on something by the end of the year.

In response to a question about Russia's bad image, Mr. Rudenko stated that Russia's image is what the OSCE deserves. Russia can be firm and cohesive and its views on reform are known. Russia has a right to defend its interests and if Russia left the OSCE there would be no intrigue anymore.

Replying to a question about work with other states, Mr. Rudenko said that productive work with the US is good for the OSCE, but there are other important actors. The EU can sometimes act as a go-between and there are also neutral countries with their own agenda. Russia supports a more active role for all states. The EU position is always necessarily a result of a compromise, but the voices of all states should be heard.

Date: 06.07.2006, 16.00-16.45

Lecturer: Christina Harttila

Topic: Assessment of OSCE from the EU point of view

Ms. Harttila started with a brief outline of her career, which involved work at the Finnish MFA, as well as the EU and UN. She then explained to the participants the main features of the EU: the pillars, the competences, structures, the CFSP, Council and Commission. She admitted that it is difficult to approach the EU, as one needs to contact different structures on different matters. In the OSCE context, it is the EU Presidency that has to be approached. To have a common EU position, there are EU coordination meetings before PCs and a consensus has to be reached. Therefore it is difficult to negotiate and engage in spontaneous dialogue at the PC itself.

According to Ms. Harttila EU-OSCE relations are good, all EU members being OSCE participating states as well. The OSCE participating states are EU's neighbours.

The EU and the OSCE share basic values: democracy, human rights, security, stability and the rule of law. EU is happy with the functioning of the OSCE, there could be fine-tuning but no major change.

In response to a question about policing in Bosnia-Herzegovina Ms. Harttila said that the EU is a political animal with a sense of responsibility towards the Balkans. The EU is not afraid of OSCE competition, as its members contribute more than 70% to OSCE budget. The OSCE exists to serve governments.

As for the reform discussion, all international organisations are currently undergoing some sort of reform. The problems of the OSCE are political and technical changes might not solve them anyway, for there are serious differences of opinions on the issue.

A question was asked about the new division within the OSCE between EU member states and others. Ms. Harttila replied that everyone has the same commitments so there should be no such dividing line. When countries want to align themselves with EU statements, it is their initiative and there are strict rules about how this is done. Another participant asked why statements are made on behalf of the EU, if not all issues are relevant to all member states? This is because the EU is a state-like actor and has its own interests.

Referring to Kazakh aspirations for the OSCE Chairmanship in 2009, Ms. Harttila states that EU welcomed them, and that the Chairmanship had to exemplify OSCE commitments.

Date: 06.07.2006, 18.00-19.00
Lecturer: Christo Polendakov
Topic: Current Issues/OSCE Reform

Mr. Polendakov presented himself and his professional experience to date.

He then proceeded to talk about different types of decisions at the OSCE. The Ministerial Council (MC) decisions can be taken by silence procedure, which expires 2-3 weeks after the announcement, as well as at the Council itself.

He identified three groups of decisions: administrative ones, dealt with by a standard approach; strong consensus decisions, based on platform of co-operativeness; and difficult decisions, such as the one on the Roadmap. There are different bodies that work on decisions: informal ones, such as cafeteria discussions, lunches, "groups of friends", and formal ones, such as various special working groups, preparatory committees, PC and MC.

Every Chairman tries to adopt as many decisions as possible, the so-called 'deliverables to Ministerial', because the Chairman-in-Office is not only responsible to participating states, but also to the electorate of the country of which he is the Foreign Minister and the MC is the most visible event.

Most decisions have some reform aspects. The inception of the OSCE was already reform and reform is constant within the organisation. There are 736 PC decisions, most of them without an expiry date, building up an OSCE *acquis*.

With the decisions 17 the Belgian Chair decided to engage some 12-13 ambassadors to help with the Reform Agenda. This is diversification of authority, responsibility and creativity. On the Agenda is effectiveness: getting more for your money.

One year chairmanship is long for an international organisation. The OSCE is relatively non-bureaucratic. The annual budget is approximately 160-180 million Euro with about 25 million of extra-budgetary contributions.

Since the OSCE is a non-career organisation, new people are constantly joining it, which brings reform on top of reform on paper.

Serious criticism of the OSCE was voiced 2 years ago and as a result there was no agreement on the budget, scales of contributions problems still arise. There is clearly a need for change, but consensus might mean that everybody is equally unhappy. The Panel of Eminent Persons made some recommendation. In Mr. Polendakov's words there is a sense of *deja-vu* from this, there is talk of administrative reform and also of developing strategies to deal with 'new threats'. The OSCE needs to find niches and adapt to change. But the OSCE is as good as states allow it to be, it is a negotiation forum, where the lowest common denominator needs to be found and there is always tit-for-tat and 'scratch my back and I scratch your'.

Replying to a question about the role of the SG, Mr. Polendakov stated that the SG sometimes has the right of initiative, but is not given opportunity to deliver commensurate with his level of responsibility. Heads of Missions can be appointed without any SG involvement, and yet he is accountable for them.

Date: 07.07.2006, 9.30-11.00

Lecturer: Wilhelm Hoyneck

Topic: The Future Role of the OSCE within the European Security and Co-operation Architecture

Ambassador Hoyneck said he would like to give an overview of the OSCE as part of European security architecture.

European Security Organisations:

To understand the future of the OSCE we need to understand where we are at this point. The post-Cold War situation is over. There are still fundamental changes and transition in Europe, but it is also clear that the main challenges are not rooted in Europe but spring from globalization: energy, environment, terrorism, migration. No one country in OSCE area can safeguard its comprehensive security interests alone, they have to pool the possibilities and find common interests. The first parameter for that is regional co-operation. Even in a region like Europe, regional co-operation is not an easy task, even in this relatively small region we are different: in perceptions, interests and capabilities. Against this challenging background the network of European regional organizations is really unique comparing with other regions. This is a historical achievement and the envy of other regions. But is it good enough? In order to develop long-term perspectives we need to see the OSCE in the context of the evolving European security environment.

The EU has 25 member states with two more coming. By then almost half of OSCE participating states will be EU members. On most issues they speak with one voice: Presidency. Two implications follow: non-EU OSCE members feel like vis-a-vis a block and ask whether the OSCE will lose its individual nature and will the EU extension overcome the East-West divide or bring a new one? The latter is not a very likely scenario in the Ambassador's opinion, since Russia and EU do not want to separate Russia from Europe. There is also a clear extension of EU capacities. CFSP is continuously strengthened and ESDP is rapidly developing too. In 2004 the ESDP launched 3 new missions, in 2005 it launched 7 new missions. Is the EU set to play a key role for crisis management in Europe? This seems to be the Brussels view. Some questions remain as far as EU capacity is concerned. What is the future potential of the EU neighbourhood policy? Will the EU try to instrumentalize the OSCE? EU gives money to South Ossetia through OSCE.

NATO has 26 members, 5 new members under discussion. Late in 2006 some of these might have a ticket for accession. But here again we witness an extension of capacities and special relations developed with Russia and with Ukraine. The NATO-Russia Council deals with relationship between the 26 allies and Russia to build lasting peace in Euro-Atlantic area. The OSCE is a platform for political discussion for NATO, EU and NATO. The PfP allows for operative and constructive relationships with almost all countries in OSCE area and some aims are close to those to the OSCE values. Will NATO in the long or medium term have the same number of members as OSCE, including Russia?

The geographical outreach of CoE has come to an end. Belarus is not a member and Canada and the US are observers. Russia is currently the president of CoE, with a priority of Europe without dividing lines. The CoE is also extending its capacities. The European Court of Human Rights is a unique feature of the CoE. Individual applications multiply and there is a backlog in proceedings. The CIS and CSTO and Eurasian Economic Community are also parts of the Eurasian Security architecture. Within the CIS area we see an increasing integration competition between the three and EU, NATO and in a way OSCE. The SCO is also increasingly involved, especially in Central Asia. Four conclusions: It is obvious that the EU, NATO and CoE enlargement and other IOs has influenced and will continue to influence the OSCE role: increasing overlap in membership, mandate and capacities. East and West of Brest participation and involvement in and protection from

the participation in these organizations is different. The power balance of European politics makes little sense in a globalized world, but power politics will matter today and in the future. Big and small powers have legitimate security interests also outside their borders. Are they satisfied within the existing European security architecture? From Moscow or Kyiv perspective it does not look like a balanced situation. Will this make the OSCE more relevant or less relevant?

Role and Positions of the OSCE:

The comparative strengths of the OSCE include the comprehensive concept of security, but is it still a comparative advantage? The OSCE has the most comprehensive mandate and that is still a strength. This qualifies the OSCE for cross-sector activities. The comprehensive membership is another strength. The Central Asian region has gained in strategic importance and the Kazakh initiative to become chairman in 2009 has to be seen in this context. But does Russia want to see OSCE as an actor in Central Asia?

The standards of the OSCE, particularly in the human dimension and elections, are detailed and important. The CSBMs are certainly underestimated. These, together with the CFEN Treaty remain a centerpiece of European security. The standard setting in the economic area is less important. The institutions, such as the HCNM, ODIHR, Representative on FoM and field missions are comparative advantages of the OSCE. In Ambassador's opinion, the OSCE's experience in conflict prevention and non-military crisis management is a very important advantage. The areas where changes are necessary are also numerous: political and structural. The political challenges are the most serious ones. The Roadmap of Ljubljana Ministerial avoids addressing these issues. ODIHR was asked to produce a report on some of the controversial issues related to it. An erosion of consensus particularly on non-interference is obvious, particularly in the human dimension. The disagreement is on how human rights and democracy should be promoted. Coloured revolutions and the OSCE involvement in them have led to deep division lines. There is not just an East-West divide on the subject, but also a Transatlantic divide. Does Europe have a preference for order over freedom? Human dimension monitoring is another divisive issue. The PEP was right to recommend an unbiased and more standardized way of monitoring. In Ambassador's view it is high time for frank discussion on what is democratic change. The OSCE should look at UN's practices and principles. Human rights are an inherently sensitive subject, but not necessarily and intrusive one, in Kofi Annan's words. C-i-O should make a statement on their commitment to human rights. There is a lessening sense of common purpose and ownership. The participating states are interested in one or other OSCE activity. In the capitals, the feeling that the OSCE is important for stability in Europe is evaporating. The unending discussion on balancing OSCE activities is emblematic of political problems of the organisation. But much of the OSCE work focused on the human dimension has a cross-dimensional relevance. Furthermore, in a region with many regional organisations, policy-planning must look at organisations in context and not in isolation. There is an EBRD who is a key player on the economic issues in the OSCE area. Co-operation and coordination between organisations is not sufficient. We must learn to respond to the complexities of our common challenges with complex capabilities of all organisations. We must see the big picture. This is a key approach to multilateralism.

The structural and managerial challenges include focusing on a more limited range of priorities, we need a strategic perspective. Now, every C-i-O wants specific results and priorities change from one year to another. Another challenge is to make operational activities the task of the Secretary General. A clearer division of tasks between C-i-O and SG would be helpful.

Future role of the OSCE:

Keeping Europe whole and free is the most important role of the OSCE also in the future, because of its comprehensiveness. The OSCE can be helpful in countering the trend towards new divisions.

There are uneven developments in various areas: economic growth, integration and human dimension. Serious asymmetries clearly exist: in the Human Development Index between Austria in 17th place and Uzbekistan in 110th place in the world. There is no indivisible security in the OSCE area. As the EU expanded the poor-rich divisions sharpened. The OSCE has a role to address strategic implications of these asymmetries. There is a serious lack of substantial political debate on these issues. Crisis management and conflict prevention are areas where the OSCE will have a role to play, as well as in minority situations and in transition societies. We have unfinished business in the so-called frozen conflicts. The OSCE can be a structural framework for solving these and similar problems. The OSCE could mandate operations of other organisations. Promoting democratic security in monitoring, capacity-building and standard setting are key OSCE tasks. On the issue of new threats, the OSCE has a role to play in human security. It does good work on tolerance and non-discrimination and could be a good platform for inter-faith dialogue. Human trafficking is a cross-dimensional issue where the OSCE with other IOs can play a role, because it is relevant to both East and West. Police training and border management are of great importance and CSBMs too. Some are questioning whether the OSCE is the place where East and West meet. Russia and Ukraine have other means to meet the West, but for some smaller countries the OSCE is still a good forum.

Conclusions:

It is obvious that as the situation in Europe and the world changes, functions, responsibilities and actions of the OSCE will evolve. The future role will depend on what the OSCE can do better than others. To maintain comparative advantage the OSCE must focus on what's relevant to many Participating States and it must improve its work. Europe is still facing strategic uncertainties: Russia's role, emerging Asian superpower, influences from unstable regions of the world, asymmetries. However, the major players do not want to give the OSCE a strategic role, it acts as an executing agency. In the future there could be a strategic role for the OSCE as there was for CSCE. PFP or neighbourhood policy cannot provide stable security. Russia and others will ask for more egalitarian arrangements or structures in European security architecture. Central fact: CSCE was instrumental in transforming Europe into the most secure region of the world. All confrontation can be defused and overcome by co-operative methods. This takes time and skillful diplomacy. Doubts about increased projection of military power increase by the day.

Date: 07.07.2006, 11.15-13.00

Wrap Up Simulation:

Wilhelm Hoynck:

Discussion on reform started 16 years ago at a preparatory committee for the Paris Summit. The views on OSCE future voiced then and now differ significantly. Let's have a discussion.

Montenegro:

The representative of Montenegro lent his support to ongoing reform efforts, stressing a need a definition of long-term strategy in context of global comprehensive security. He stated that his country is fully committed to positioning the OSCE as a player among international organisations. Political leadership rotation is not conducive to development of long-term strategy. The Secretary's General (SG) role in operational context needs to be increased. Missions having autonomy need a structured expert support of SG's office. Internal coordination needs to be enhanced to aid societies we represent better.

Italy:

The Italian representative states that the debate on reform process is important for all. Italy shares EU opinion, but speaks from Italy's point of view. The representative said she appreciated ODIHR monitoring of the last Italian election. The new government supports OSCE commitments. ODIHR is important both in old and new democracies. The double standard argument is not valid, as Italy is West both of Vienna and of Brest. The emphasis for the OSCE should be on: return to core business, reduction of tasks, added value, internal coordination, professionalisation, legal status, definition of common interests. Human rights need to be defined, but they are inherent.

Kazakhstan:

In the words of a representative of Kazakhstan his country stands for reform of OSCE in following areas: raising awareness of OSCE in participating states; field missions should bring more assistance, not be just monitors; OSCE should become a fully-fledged International Organisation; SG's status should be changed to a more leading role.

Ukraine:

Ukraine aligns itself with EU and GUAM statements. It sees the OSCE as Regional arrangement under Chapter 8 of UN charter. OSCE continues to play an important role in political dialogue, conflict prevention, it is a norm-setting body. The OSCE played an essential role in shaping today's security environment. The Ukrainian representative voiced profound concern over unresolved conflicts, above all in Moldova and stressed the importance of EUBAM. Ukraine supports Georgian President Support Saakashvili in South Ossetia and hopes for resolution in Nagorno-Karabakh. The representative also mentioned the Ukraine-Romanian endeavour to monitor the situation of each other's minorities.

The Ukrainian representative drew the participants' attention to the forum on remembering the massacre at Babi Yar, which is to take place this year. She stressed the need to promote tolerance, as well as to enhance the role and activities of the OSCE. The organisation needs to focus on its comparative advantage. Ukraine supports institutionalization of the OSCE and seeks to enhance the role of the SG. The Ukrainian representative voiced Ukraine's aspiration for Chairmanship in 2013.

Belarus:

The Belarusian representative stressed the importance of ongoing process of reform. Moscow and Astana statements indicated Belarus official position. He drew attention to the fact that we should

overcome divides that still exist in our area. Reform is to adjust the agenda of our organisation to modern threats and challenges. We need to focus on cross-dimensional issues: early warning and conflict prevention, political dialogue, police, border, trafficking, tolerance. The Belarusian representative lent his support to Montenegrin and Italian speakers on the issue of monitoring. He emphasized the necessity of promoting implementation of second generation of human rights: economic dimension. In his words, the danger is grave, we might lose the organisation.

Moldova:

For Moldova the OSCE represented one political forum for discussion. Moldovan representative stressed that her country supports freedom, democracy, human rights and market economy. The organisation must adjust to new realities. Moldova urged the Transdniestrian authorities to resume negotiations in 5+2 format. In the representative's words OSCE needs staying power.

Montenegro:

OSCE is a priority for Montenegro. The country is interested in OSCE's support and assistance. Priority areas for Montenegro are: democratization, legislative reform, institution building, combating organized crime, corruption, media reform. In the representative's opinion, minority issues and tolerance are also important.

Kazakhstan:

The Kazakh representative mentioned the 1975 Helsinki Final Act as an historic document, which sought to promote rule of law, security, co-operation. Now we have another Europe. Fundamental issues remain as pertinent. OSCE needs to be changed to be more active and more understandable. OSCE needs to be strengthened. Now OSCE has a different participation. There are serious challenges in Central Asia: extremism, drug trafficking, illegal arms trade. Kazakhstan wants to co-operate with other participating states, it wants sincere dialogue. The OSCE has done a lot for Kazakhstan. This is why the country strives for Chairmanship in 2009, it realizes the responsibility of such an undertaking.

Kazakhstan:

The other representative from Kazakhstan talked about the future shape of OSCE. Inclusion of Central Asia in OSCE has enriched the organisation. Transitional economies need to overcome gaps in destabilizing, uneven development. The organisation needs more participation from East of Brest, thus the Kazakh representative supported Ukraine's bid for 2013 Chairmanship. In her words the OSCE needs to focus on current agenda issues.

Latvia:

The participant from Latvia said that as a member of the EU Latvia fully shares the official EU position and then proceeded to offer a few remarks from the national point of view. The OSCE was involved in Latvia in a variety of ways - Mission, HCNM, Joint Commission on Military Pensioners and Joint Commission on Skrunda Radar - and was instrumental in Latvia's transformation. The representative supported the work of ODIHR and stressed the need for a cross-dimensional approach. There needs to be a concentration on what the OSCE does best, a better co-operation and coordination with other international organisations and an effective division of labour.

Georgia:

The Georgian representative mentioned conflict prevention as a key priority for his country. In this context there is a need to define national minorities. The frozen conflict in South Ossetia is where the OSCE can help Georgia.

Georgia:

The other Georgian representative subscribed to GUAM statement. The OSCE, in his words, is useful in South Ossetia and in lending support to UN in the Georgian-Abkhazian project. Police assistance is important for Georgia too. The representative supported Ukraine's ambitions for Chairmanship 2013.

Armenia:

OSCE remains the only pan-European organisation that deals with all main issues in its comprehensive mandate. For Armenia, priorities are: crisis management, conflict prevention, post-conflict rehabilitation. The Armenian representative stressed the importance of HCNM and field presences. OSCE should build on its strengths, continue with further integration of human and security dimension. ODIHR needs to be strengthened. Consensus principle has strong points. Annually rotating chairmanship leads to lack of continuity. The SG's role should be clarified. Internal and external coordination needs to be strengthened.

Kyrgyzstan:

Co-operation and cohesiveness needs to be improved between dimensions and institutions. In the words of the Kyrgyz representative, there is a need for more cohesiveness of OSCE activities in Central Asia. Kyrgyzstan supports Kazakhstan Chairmanship bid for 2009. Increasing unified budget at the expense of extra-budgetary contribution would improve planning. The Kyrgyz representative would like to strengthen OSCE leadership, sustainability and feasibility of its activities, continuity, improve institutional memory and professionalize the OSCE.

Turkmenistan:

Turkmenistan had OSCE help with its development. The Turkmen representative proceeded to enumerate various achievements of the country.

Kyrgyzstan:

The second representative of Kyrgyzstan stressed the OSCE's work in the field of Freedom of the Media.

The Chairman, Ambassador Hoyneck, made some concluding remarks. In his words, individual organisations do matter, but we must look at all the interlocking international structures in their entirety. We must try to reduce complexity.

Appendix 1: PROGRAMME

FIRST WEEK : June 26th – July 2nd

Monday, June 26th

15.00-16.00	Arrival of Participants
16.30-18.00	Introduction of the Participants and Team ARNO TRUGER Introduction of the Programme ARIE BLOED
18.30	Official Opening Ceremony (Knight's Hall) LAMBERTO ZANNIER Ambassador, Director, Conflict Prevention Center (CPC)/OSCE ARNO TRUGER Director, ASPR, Stadtschlaining ARIE BLOED Director, Summer Academy on OSCE
19.30	Welcome Dinner (Hotel Burg Schlaining)

Tuesday, June 27th

09.00-10.30	EURASIA: New Dividing-Lines ZARKO PUHOVSKI Professor at the University of Zagreb and Chairperson of the Croatian Helsinki Committee for Human Rights
11.00-12.30	Historical and Political Development of the OSCE ARIE BLOED
14.00	Visit to the Institute's Library
15.00-16.30	Workshop 1: Communication and Interaction in Multinational Teams GALYA DIMITROVA Training Officer, OSCE Secretariat
17.00-18.30	continued

Wednesday, June 28th

09.00-10.30	Basic Principles of Security and Co-operation ARIE BLOED
11.00-10.30	The OSCE's Organisation: Basic Features ARIE BLOED
15.00-16.30	The OSCE's Organisation: Institutional Structures and Budget ARIE BLOED
17.00-18.30	Economic and Environmental Dimension of the OSCE

19.00 BERNARD SNOY
Coordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities, OSCE
Social Event

Thursday, June 29th

09.00-10.30 **The Security Dimension of the OSCE: Political-Military Issues**
MARK WERTH
Senior Communications Network Officer, CPC/OSCE

11.00-12.30 **Workshop 2:**
Conflict Transformation
URSULA GAMAUF
Project Co-ordinator for EU and OSCE related Projects/ASPR

14.00-15.30 continued

16.00-17.30 **Relations with Other Security Organisations**
REXANE RASMUSSEN
Mission Programme Officer, Caucasus Desk of the Conflict Prevention
Centre

20.00-22.00 Long Opening Hours in the Peace Library

Friday, June 30th

09.00 -10.30 **Introduction, Concept and General Issues of Long-Term Missions**
THOMAS NEUFING
Training Coordinator, OSCE Secretariat

11.00 -12.30 **Long-Term Missions: Lessons Learned**
MARKUS MÜLLER
Ambassador, Head of OSCE Centre Bishkek

14.00-15.30 **The Security Dimension: Policing Issues**
ANDREW CARPENTER
Political Affairs Officer, Strategic Police Matters Unit, OSCE
Secretariat

16.00-17.30 **Case Study on Moldova/ Transdnistria**
ARIE BLOED / URSULA GAMAUF

19.00 Social Event

Saturday, July 1st

09.00-10.30 **Workshop 3: Simulation Exercise on a Conflict in the OSCE Area**
(Moldova/ Transdnistria)
ARIE BLOED / URSULA GAMAUF

11.00-12.30 **continued**

14.00-15.30 **continued**

Sunday, July 2nd Free

SECOND WEEK : July 3rd – July 8th
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Monday, July 3rd

- 09.00-10.30 **The Human Dimension of the OSCE: Standard Setting & Monitoring**
ARIE BLOED
- 11.00-12.30 **The Human Dimension: Migration Issues**
ANNA PLATONOVA
Assistant Programme Officer; Migration/Freedom of Movement Unit,
ODIHR/OSCE
- 14.00-15.30 **The Human Dimension of the OSCE: Media**
ROLAND BLESS
Senior Adviser of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media,
OSCE Secretariat
- 16.00-17.30 **Gender**
NICOLE WATSON
Training Officer on Gender, OSCE Secretariat

Tuesday, July 4th

- 09.00-10.30 **Minority Issues within the OSCE**
FALK LANGE
Senior Mission Programme Officer, CPC/OSCE
- 11.00-12.30 **The Work of the High Commissioner on National Minorities**
FALK LANGE
- 14.00-15.30 Election Monitoring
JONATHAN STONESTREET
Election Adviser; ODIHR/OSCE
- 16.00-17.30 **Reading Session and Working Groups**
ARIE BLOED
- 20.00-22.00 Long Opening Hours in the Peace Library

Wednesday, July 5th

- 09.00-10.30 **Regional Aspects of the OSCE Work: Participants Contributions**
ARIE BLOED
- 11.00-12.30 **continued**
- 14.00-15.30 **Workshop 4: Negotiations and Diplomacy**
SONJA RAUSCHÜTZ
Executive Management; Vienna Partners
- 16.00-17.30 **continued**

Thursday, July 6th

9.30 – 9.55	Welcome and Introduction to the Permanent Council HANS MICHAEL PLUT Deputy Director for Conference Services
10.00-13.00	Visit to the OSCE Permanent Council
13.30	Lunch
14.30	Assessment of OSCE from a National and an EU point of view (Hofburg, Room 201)
14.30-15.15	JULIE FINLEY Ambassador, Chief of the United States Mission to the OSCE
15.15-16.00	ANDREY RUDENKO Senior Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the OSCE
16.00-16.45	CHRISTINA HARTTILA Minister Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative Permanent Mission of Finland to the OSCE
18.00	Current Issues CHRISTO POLENDAKOV Executive Officer in the Office of the OSCE Secretary General
20.00	Celebration “10th Anniversary of the Summer Academy on OSCE”

Friday, July 7th

09.00-10.30	The Future Role of the OSCE within the European Security and Co-operation Architecture WILHELM HÖYNCK Former Secretary General of the OSCE (1993-1996) and former Ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva
11.00-12.30	Wrap up Simulation WILHELM HÖYNCK
14.00-15.30	Evaluation
18.00	Closing Ceremony (Knights Hall)
19.00	Farewell Dinner (Hotel Burg Schlaining)

Saturday, July 8th

09.00	Departure to Vienna
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Appendix 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Nr.	Mr/ Ms	NAME	CITIZEN	PRESENT POSITION
1.	Ms.	AMODEI Irene	Italy	Collaboration with "Vita non profit magazine", weekly magazine, "Africa e Mediterraneo", "Wanted Africa": articles, reportages, interviews, comments; Editorial Consultant, ActionAid Int., Milan
2.	Mr.	ASEER Abdul Manan	Afghanistan	Member of Western European Countries Affairs, Fourth Political Department, MFA, Afghanistan
3.	Mr.	BREGVADZE Zurab	Georgia	II Secretary, Department of Russia, MFA Georgia
4.	Ms.	CUCOS Diana	Moldova	Senior Research Associate, Institute of History, State and Law of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova
5.	Ms.	FILIPENKO Yevheniia	Ukraine	First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the International Organizations in Vienna
6.	Mr.	GABDULLIN Arnur	Kazakhstan	3rd Secretary of OSCE Division, MFA, Kazakhstan
7.	Mr.	HALJANOV Atageldi	Turkmenistan	Second Secretary, International Organizations Department, MFA, Turkmenistan
8.	Mr.	JAMSHID Abdul Rahim	Afghanistan	Member of Media and Relations Department, MFA, Afghanistan
9.	Ms.	KUDAIBERGEN OVA Lora	Kazakhstan	Economic and Ecological Expert, OSCE Centre in Almaty
10.	Ms.	LIVSHICS Veronika	Latvia	Postgraduate Student, Diplomatic Academy of Vienna
11.	Ms.	MAROVIC Jovana Joke	Serbia and Montenegro	Senior Counsellor, MFA Montenegro
12.	Ms.	MELKONYAN Stella	Armenia	First Secretary, European Department, MFA Armenia

13.	Mr.	MOTSONELIDZE Aleksander	Georgia	Attaché, MFA, Department of Consular Relations
14.	Ms.	POKATOVICH Galina	Kazakhstan	Assistant to the Head of the OSCE Centre in Almaty
15.	Mr.	PRELEVIC Predrag	Serbia and Montenegro	National Political Adviser, OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro, Office in Podgorica
16.	Ms.	SARYEVA Maysa	Turkmenistan	Head of Department, Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan
17.	Ms.	SAVCHENKO Yulia	Kyrgyzstan	Political Analyst, Washington Profile, Brookings Institution Internews-Network
18.	Ms.	SHARIPKANOV A Guljamal	Kyrgyzstan	Assistant to Community Policing Project, OSCE Police Assistance Programme for Kyrgyzstan
19.	Mr.	SOLOVYEV Vladimir	Belarus	Third Secretary, OSCE and CoE Unit of the Department of Europe, MFA, Republic of Belarus
20.	Ms.	ZAKIEVA Shynar	Kazakhstan	Attaché of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the OSCE, Vienna

Appendix 3: LIST OF LECTURERES

Mr/Ms	NAME	Institute	Function
Mr.	BLESS Roland	OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media	Senior Adviser of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media
Mr.	BLOED Arie		Director, Summer Academy on OSCE
Mr.	CARPENTER Andrew	OSCE Secretariat	Political Affairs Officer, Strategic Police Matters Unit
Ms.	DIMITROVA Galya	OSCE Secretariat - Training Section	Training Officer, OSCE Secretariat
Mr.	FINLEY Julie	United States Mission to the OSCE	Ambassador, Chief of the United States Mission to the OSCE
Ms	GAMAUF Ursula	ASPR Austrian Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution	Project Co-ordinator for EU and OSCE related Projects, ASPR
Ms.	HARTTILA Christina	Permanent Mission of Finland to the OSCE	Minister Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Finland to the OSCE
Mr.	HÖYNCK Wilhelm		Former Secretary General of the OSCE (1993-1996) and former Ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva
Mr.	LANGE Falk	OSCE - Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC)	Senior Mission Programme Officer, Conflict Prevention Centre
Mr.	MÜLLER Markus	OSCE Centre in Bishkek	Ambassador, Head of OSCE Centre Bishkek
Mr.	NEUFING Thomas	OSCE - Training Section	Head of Training OSCE Section
Ms.	PLATONOVA Anna	OSCE/ODIHR	Assistant Programme Officer; Migration/Freedom of Movement Unit; OSCE/ODIHR
Mr.	PLUT Hans-Michael	OSCE - Direction and Management	Deputy Director for Conference Services
Mr.	POLENDAKOV Christo	OSCE Secretariat	Senior Co-ordination Officer Office of the Secretary General of the OSCE
Mr.	PUHOVSKI Zarko	University of Zagreb	Professor at the University of Zagreb and Chairperson of the Croatian Helsinki Committee for Human Rights
Ms.	RASMUSSEN Rexane	OSCE - Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC)	Mission Programme Officer, Conflict Prevention Centre
Ms.	RAUSCHÜTZ Sonja	Vienna Partners,	Executive Management; Vienna Partners
Mr.	RUDENKO Andrey	Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the OSCE	Senior Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the OSCE

Mr/Ms	NAME	Institute	Function
Mr.	SNOY Bernard	OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (EEA)	Coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
Mr.	STONESTREET Jonathan	OSCE/ODIHR	Election Adviser, OSCE/ODIHR
Mr.	TRUGER Arno	ASPR	Director, ASPR
Ms.	WATSON Nicole	OSCE Secretariat	Training Officer on Gender, OSCE Secretariat
Mr.	WERTH Mark	OSCE - Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC)	Senior Communications Network Officer, Conflict Prevention Centre
Mr.	ZANNIER Lamberto	OSCE, Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC)	Ambassador, Director of the OSCE Conflict Prevention Center