

**REPORT
ON THE
SUMMER ACADEMY ON OSCE**

June 24 – July 6, 2007

ORGANISED BY

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

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PEACE CENTER BURG SCHLAINING, July 2007

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INTRODUCTION

The Summer Academy on the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe took place from the 24th of June to the 6th of July 2007 at the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR), Peace Centre Burg Schlaining, Stadtschlaining, Austria. The programme, which began in 1997, is held under the auspices of the OSCE, and the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna, and is financially supported by the Republic of Austria and the OSCE.

The purpose of the Summer Academy on the OSCE is to strengthen the participants' understanding of the organisation by increasing their knowledge of the history, structures, functions, values and current activities of the OSCE. The Academy also intends to contribute to the OSCE activities by training those diplomats, NGO representatives, scholars, and practitioners, who work or intend to work with the OSCE.

The two-week programme sought to explore different options to implement the capabilities and potential of the OSCE in a better way thus allowing its participants to explore possibilities in which the organisation could be improved, reformed and made more effective in achieving its main aim of bringing security and stability in a co-operative way.

Twenty-nine participants from fourteen countries attended the 11th 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, Defence and Justice, staff from OSCE field missions, academics and individuals with previous experience of working in NGOs.

The Summer Academy lecturers were diplomats with extensive experience of the OSCE, as well as experts and scholars with a deep knowledge of the organizations' evolution, functions, and missions. They came from OSCE institutions and research and policy institutes. In addition the participants of the Summer Academy were invited to prepare a brief personal lecture on their own experience of working in or with the OSCE.

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, Council of Europe, EU and ILO, moderated the programme, gave several lectures himself, offered input, and facilitated the critical dialogue between resource persons and participants.

Ms Heike Welz, Summer Academy participant and graduate of the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna compiled this report, using among other means, daily summaries by the participants.

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 on the OSCE comprised of lectures, working groups, readings, workshops, case studies, participants' contributions, and on-site observation of formal OSCE meetings.

The lectures were divided into different sections. The moderator, Dr. Arie Bloed established a framework for the Summer Academy by focusing on the historical evolution and political development of the OSCE, as well as on OSCE structures, functions and its three dimensions. This provided the basis for further detailed examination of security concepts, economic and environmental dimension, minority issues, human rights and the work of the OSCE field missions.

This thorough background equipped the participants with the necessary knowledge to investigate case-studies focusing on negotiations, conflict transformation, and conflict prevention while involving regional aspects of the OSCE, and relations with other International Organizations and NGO's.

Working group activities allowed for creative involvement and expression of the participants and therefore reinforced information transmitted through previous lectures and issues raised in discussion. Thus workshops were a useful mechanism to directly apply skills and knowledge acquired.

Simulation exercises dealing with communication and interaction in multi-national teams and negotiations in conflict transformation situations highlighted the importance and challenges of communication skills, and promoted the intercultural understanding among the participants.

A comprehensive reader of OSCE documents and secondary literature was distributed among the participants beforehand and during the programme in order to enable them to prepare and familiarize themselves with topics and issues raised at the Summer Academy.

Each participant wrote a summary on one of the sessions of the Summer Academy. These session reports were used as a basis for the compilation of this comprehensive report.

An evaluation of the content, structure, methodology and usefulness of the programme was carried out at the end of the Summer Academy both in writing and in an open discussion that aimed at voicing the impressions of the participants and offering suggestions for improvement.

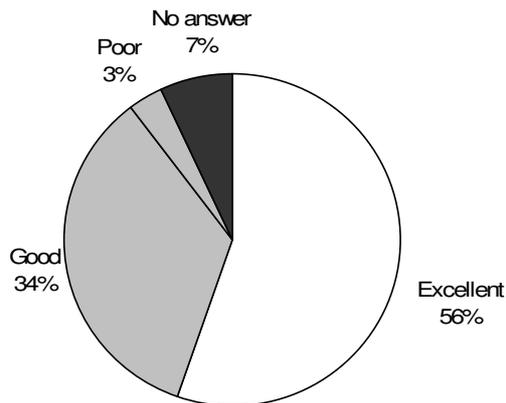
EVALUATION

During the first week the program organisers distributed an anonymous questionnaire which participants filled in daily during the two weeks Summer Academy. 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, an oral evaluation session was conducted. At the request of participants they discussed their personal course evaluation in plenary instead of forming working groups as usually. The Summer Academy co-director Arno Truger was present and facilitated the discussion on the evaluation.

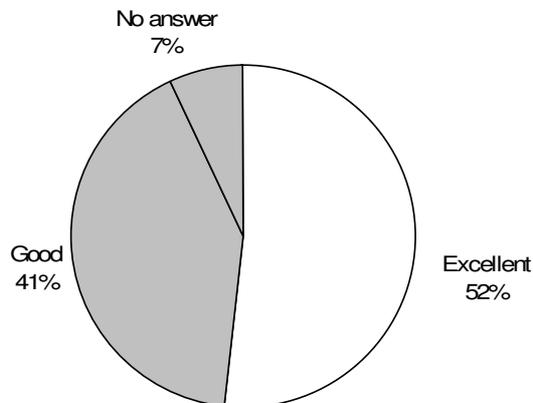
The overall evaluation of the program derived from the questionnaires can be illustrated in pie charts as follows:

Overall Evaluation of the Programme

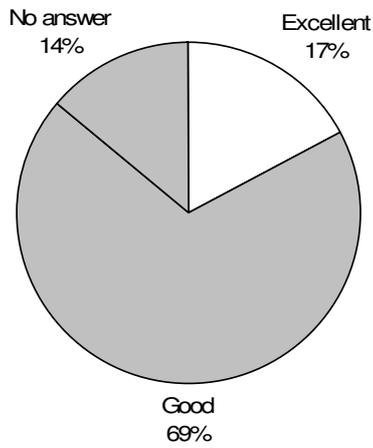
Usefulness for my professional development:



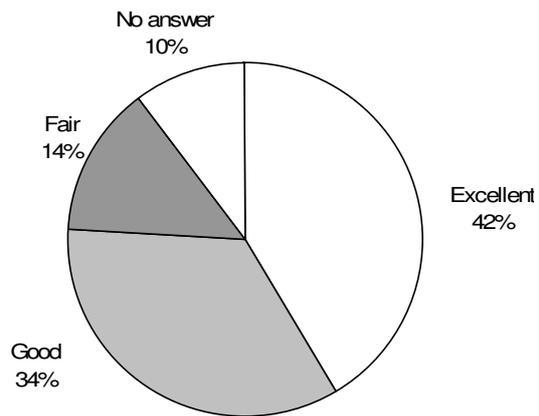
Usefulness for my personal development:



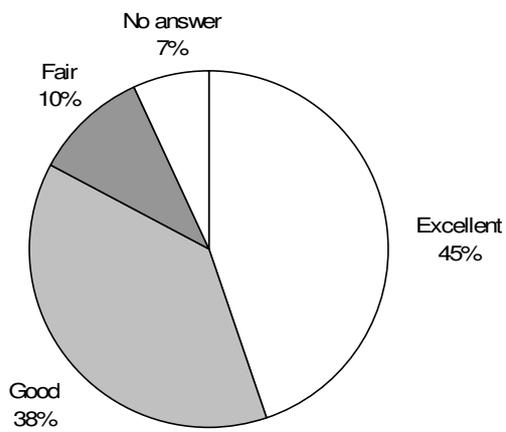
Basic Structure of the programme:



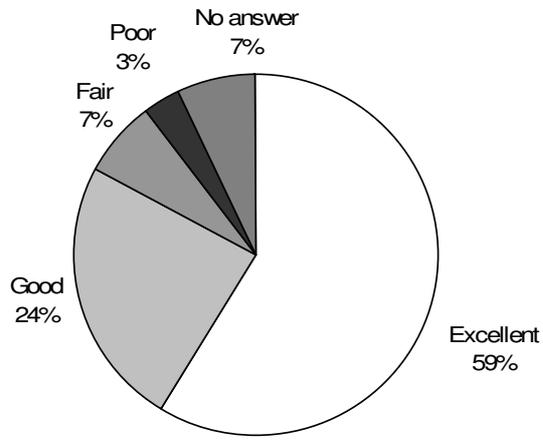
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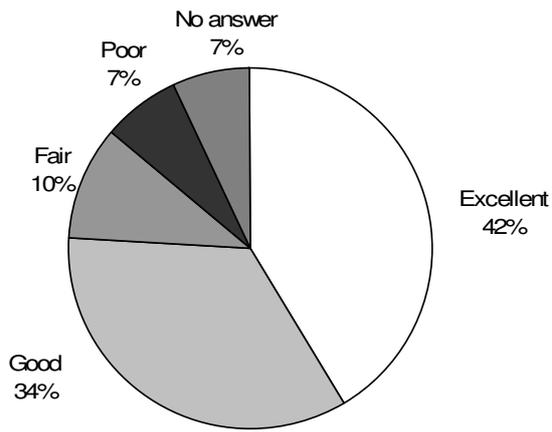
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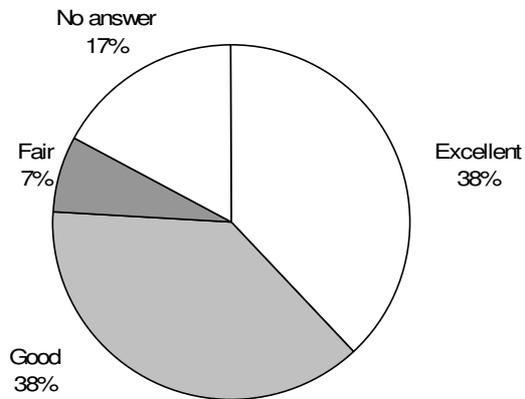
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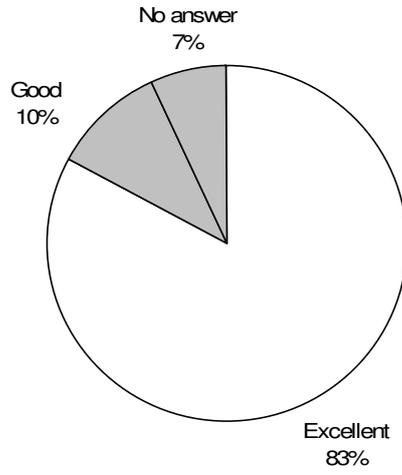
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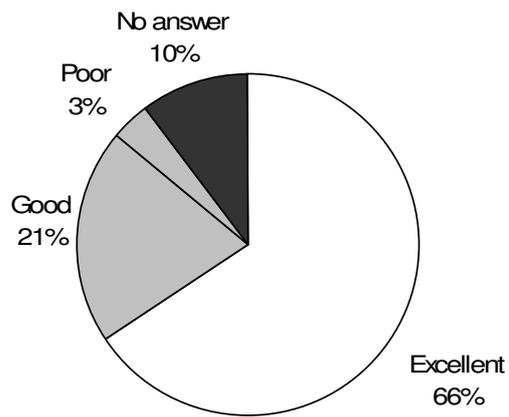
Library:



Staff of the ASPR - Ursula Gamauf:

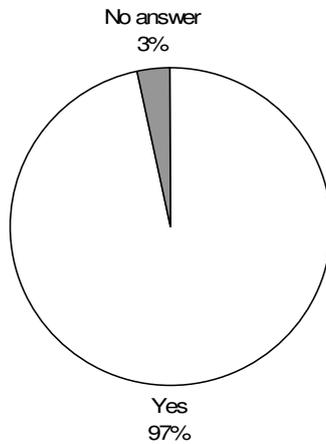


Staff of hotel:



Future Development of the Programme

Would you recommend the programme to colleagues?



Participants tended to feel that the Academy had achieved its objective of expanding and deepening knowledge about the OSCE. Participants left the Academy with a better understanding of the purpose 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.

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. Nevertheless, more practical involvement of participants was recommended.

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, sharing not only their knowledge but also their specific insights in the OSCE, 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 reducing the amount of articles and concentrating only on the most important ones.

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: 25.06.2007, 09.00-10.30

Lecturer: Zarko Puhovski

Topic: Eurasia: New Dividing Lines

Prof Puhovski began his lecture by questioning “what is it that makes Europe” and identified various dimensions, namely a historical, philosophical, and political dimension that constitutes Europe and that provides for its dividing lines as well. He stressed that the identity of Europe is not easily to be determined and that Europe is from its very beginning onwards a Christian invention, with geography, playing a secondary role.

In fact if we see to history the perception of the borders of Europe changed; it was only about three hundred and fifty years back that due to the expansion of the Ottoman Empire, the European borders were considered to be near Vienna. So there is a strong element to define Europe in geographical and historical terms, dating back to the mid-17th century. Then the Westphalia Peace marked the end of the 30 Years War and the beginning of the European Nation States in our modern understanding with the accepted notion of sovereignty that the controlling power of a State is entitled to define the religion of its population. According to Prof Puhovski there was thus a link made to the notion that Europe presents a unity within accepted cultural and linguistic differences.

With the European expansion, primarily in the 19th century, through a new wave of imperialism and by the practice of colonialism, Europe literally dominated and controlled the world due to its supremacy in military, economic and political power. Five great European countries balanced skilfully power for more than a century and divided the world among them. By the turn to the 20th century, new great powers, Japan in the Far East and the US emerged. Geographically these countries do not belong to Europe even though they followed the European world view. After World War II the centres of gravity shifted and split into a dual system. Europe ceased to be the dominant power, two super powers, the US and the Soviet Union emerged and confronted each other during the Cold War period, and this confrontation over control mainly took place in Europe.

As a consequence of the block situation also the notion of sovereignty in Europe changed as most European States participated in one of the two military blocs, the Western countries aligned with the NATO, and the Eastern European countries with the Warsaw Pact. So to say a shift of sovereignty to Moscow and Washington occurred as their military forces were more powerful than those belonging to single European Nation States.

Even though in Europe life needed to keep going on and normalization after WW II was the priority of the time. Europe was split, but one lived according to the notion of “not living with each other but next to each other”. However the liberal idea about European integration in the sense of economic integration roots already in the early 1950s, and it stressed the common interest of thriving economy rather than political interests. It was integration from the perspective of economy and trade, explicitly anti-Communist and implicitly anti-American, but emphasizing the European factor.

In the Soviet Union at the time ideology reigned above all; integration between the different countries of the Eastern bloc was rather from above through the common denominator of

ideology. The strong dividing lines between East and West at the time were economic and cultural as the difference in military strength was not the main matter and the equilibrium of deterrence was kept stable.

There was also a language divide with a gradually emerging domination of the Russian and English language. These developments contributed to the destruction of the essence of the European tradition - being a unity within accepted cultural and linguistic differences - while on the other side claiming that the European tradition was being re-established, at least economically.

Some countries formally belonging to the Eastern block gradually went their own way like Yugoslavia which was one of the main proponents of the Non-Alignment Movement. The US stayed attractive as the dominant economic power for countries like Japan and later on the Asian Tigers, while Europe only gradually recovered and was to a certain extent split as well. Great Britain traditionally followed the US closely, while France and Germany had different political positions, but were closer in economic terms.

The political borders of Europe changed again with the German unification in 1989 and new social borders appeared due to migration flows after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Europe was again at centre stage, but was it prepared for it?

When the Cold War ended, and thus Europe's political divide in East and West for more than five decades, well symbolized by the fall of the Berlin Wall, many institutions that had their roots in Cold War strategic thinking, lost their original purpose. Prof Puhovski sees in this regard especially NATO critically as it focuses to his view rather on the fight of terrorism, whereas in fact often police force is more needed in peacekeeping than the army.

The new situation the EU faces until the 1990s with a wave of already acceded former Eastern European States, and many in the Western Balkans waiting, confronts it with the question of criteria for accession. Are these criteria mainly defined by the geo-strategic position of a country or is the EU rather emphasizing its notion of being a community of values?

If we see to the EU's commitment to vital democracies then there is a political divide to many former Eastern bloc countries as there is time needed for them to reach an appropriate level of democratization. On the other side in many of these countries there is a sense of nostalgia for the former communist regimes as there is still a huge economic divide between East and West, and the West uses its borders increasingly to hamper labour migration from the East.

There seem to be double standards, and not only if we look to the most prominent examples like Cyprus that is as divided as Bosnia-Herzegovina but was allowed into the EU, and Turkey that occupies part of Cyprus and yet its membership is being considered. And then when Turkey why not the Russian Federation and so on. Where to draw the line?

According to Prof Puhovski the old dividing lines between Europe and Asia, having their roots in the Cold War, still exist, being currently interpreted in a new way and he believes that above all there is a need to redefine the concept of Europe.

Date: 25.06.2007, 11.00-12.30

Lecturer: Arie Bloed

Topic: Basic Principles of security and co-operation: 1975-2007

Mr Bloed emphasized that it is important to know the history of the OSCE to understand why the OSCE is functioning in the way it does. The OSCE is basically a Cold War club, originating in a series of conferences in the years between 1972 and 1975. Its historical roots explain its present features, in particular its mandate, the decision-making mechanisms, and its legal status.

The co-operative security concept is the basic key feature of the OSCE. This leads to the fact that all participating States are regarded being equal and reflects to the organizations decision making process where the consent of all parties is needed for any action. Over times this has been considered to be a weakness, nevertheless most participating States do not show any political will to change the status quo.

During the Cold War, in the 1970s, the Eastern bloc's agenda emphasized to ensure their existing borders, while the Western countries advocated for arms control and Human Rights issues. Finally these two different perspectives merged in a consensus to a Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE).

The Helsinki Final Act (HFA), 1975, turned out to be a major achievement in the détente era. It laid down the basis for the CSCE three baskets (now called dimensions): the politico-military, human and economic-environmental. Moreover, it had surprising side-effects as making the HFA widely available for the public in the East fostered civil societies' demands to their governments to comply with agreed commitments. The emergence of Helsinki Groups was in this sense a remarkable and influential tool in the hands of civil society.

Though there have been periods of declining interest in further dialogue on security issues, the CSCE managed to overcome these crises and could even expand, thus proving its overall relevance for the European security architecture.

Over time the CSCE has moved from a group of confrontation in the Cold War time to a group of co-operation and also institutionally has transformed from a series of conferences to an International Organization (IO) sui generis.

Nowadays the OSCE is frequently defined as a community of values (democracy, rule of law, protection of human rights and minorities) and a community of responsibility (participating States are supposed to assist each other - thus in the OSCE the classical non-intervention principle is abolished). Theoretically the spirit of the OSCE is co-operative and constructive, whereby States with difficulties need to be assisted more than just being criticized. However in practice, the co-operative spirit seems to be under serious strain and the tendency of power politics is on return.

Other key functions of the OSCE are standard-setting (though less so now), supervision, stabilization with regards to conflict prevention, crisis management, post-conflict rehabilitation, arms control, assistance, coordination and serving as a catalyst.

The OSCE proved to be effective in conflict prevention, arms control, and post-conflict rehabilitation, while being much less effective in crisis management.

Last but not least, the OSCE is powerful in setting the agenda of security concerns; it is defining and prioritizing security concerns and thus raising awareness.

Strong features of the organization could be seen in the voluntary basis of co-operation, and the consensus principle, a drawback might be the lack of enforcement, although this can also be seen as certain asset. Indeed, all OSCE activities are based on voluntary co-operation and the weapon available to the organization is diplomacy, and negotiation until consensus is reached. The only enforcement mechanism the OSCE can resort to is the suspension of a certain State in case of gross and systematic violations of OSCE commitments. The OSCE works in this regard with soft powers.

The OSCE is criticized on a number of issues; among them are allegedly application of double standards; its use and abuse by major participating States; lack of political will to make standards work (e.g. freedom of movement, Istanbul commitments); large ambitions but limited resources; personnel recruitment policy, lack of real strategic approach.

The debate on reform of the OSCE is going on; the OSCE is continuing its activities in spite of the crisis, and remains until now a relevant actor in the international security architecture.

Date: 25.06.2007, 15.00-18.30

Lecturer: Galya Dimitrova

Topic: Workshop 1: Communication and Interaction in Multinational Teams

At the beginning of the training session Ms Dimitrova requested the participants to voice their expectations about the session. The group expressed that they anticipated hearing observations of different people representing different cultures, to learn new ideas and approaches, to work cooperatively in a multinational team, to get in touch with people doing the same or a similar job in other countries, to observe the similarities and diversities, to learn the skills and the experience of the teachers, etc.

The lecturer noted that the session was going to be about the topics of communication and interaction in multinational teams and multicultural environment.

The notion of 'communication' was defined as comprising 'verbal' and 'non verbal' elements that include time, dress, stance, distance, gestures, eyes, voice, etc. Only a small percentage of our everyday communication is verbal (7%), about 38% is paralinguistic (tone of the voice, intonation, way of speaking, etc.) and the major part is non verbal thus body language.

Communication between two persons can be described as a sequence of constructing the message, matching the message to the receiver, preparing the receiver, sending the message, receiving the message by the other party, interpreting the message by the other party, and confirming if the message has been understood.

After this brief introduction, the trainer offered the participants a practical exercise called 'Viking Attack'. The participants were divided into five working groups, and the game instructions, a story about a Viking attack, were distributed, whereby every one in the group had only part of the story. The groups' task was to find out the details of the attack and so they needed to communicate to each other through sharing the additional information that they had got from the cards with the condition that none of the group members might show their cards to the others.

After announcing the results, the trainer asked the groups to make their remarks about the game, to comment on what was helpful and what was not, etc.

The participants made remarks like they succeeded because they managed to classify the information, put it in a logical sequence, stressed their ability to listen to each other attentively, good organization, the ability to fill in each other's gaps, effective distribution of functions, and finally summarizing the information and coming to a common conclusion.

Then the trainer made a short debriefing exercise, mentioning the effective ways to reach common understanding that included the questions about leadership (was there a leader, and if how was the management style), organization (how well was the team organized), communication (how well did people listen to each other, how often needed information to be repeated), and interdependence.

A second practical exercise started by grouping the participants into couples. Each part had to tell the other how he/she understands the notion 'culture'. Then the participants were requested to shortly present what they had heard from their colleagues about their culture.

The notion culture comprised of a variety of issues such as political systems, economy, historical background, way of life, achievements, basic cultural trends, customs, traditions, language, dialects, family values, religion, arts, handicrafts, sightseeing, folk music and dances, national musical instruments, food and national cuisine, drinks, favourite animals, popular sports, national holidays, national costumes, natural resources, feasts, toast makers and even the spirit of holiday making. Many participants noted the diversities and similarities of different cultures.

At the end, the trainer summarized the essence of the exercise, focusing on the fact that culture is about the way of life of a people (values, beliefs and behaviours) passed on from one generation to another'. She also defined the characteristics of culture as follows: culture is learnt, forms our self-identity, combines the visible and invisible, is dynamic, and accessible to outsiders.

Afterwards, the trainer defined culture in different dimensions, such as 'collectivism and individualism', 'neutral and affective', 'masculine and feminine' and finally 'past-oriented, present-oriented and future-oriented'.

The session in general was perceived both interesting and helpful, since the purpose of it was to give a hands-on understanding and practical skills about holding multilateral negotiations, reaching a common understanding in a multilateral format, which in turn would lead to conflict prevention, crisis management, confidence building, establishment of friendly relationship, co-operation, etc.

Date: 26.06.2007, 9.00-10.30

Lecturer: Arie Bloed

Topic: The OSCE's organization: Basic features

The session began with a brief history of the OSCE from a series of conferences mainly working on standard setting to a highly operational organization.

Mr Bloed's presentation was divided into eight parts, namely:

- The OSCE as a political process
- The OSCE as a dynamic process
- Comprehensive Security
- Cooperative Security
- Equality of all OSCE States
- Broad geographical scope
- Interstate Dimension
- Role of NGO's

As a political process the OSCE has no legal status and many people criticize the organization for this aspect alone. No decision can be enforced in Court however both politically binding and legally binding decisions are essentially the same thing in that all participating States are obliged to comply and violation is not acceptable. One view is that it is rare for a dispute to be taken to Court and, in fact, they are often solved by political means. Therefore, in summary, political and legal binding force is the same but it is the enforcement mechanism that differs.

Legally binding documents often take many years to draft and adopt whereas political decisions are adopted immediately after agreement. Furthermore, when a decision is politically and not legally binding the participating States are more willing to go further in their discussion as they fear less the possible repercussions.

Mr Bloed explained the dynamic process of the OSCE in that it has a light institutional structure, is of strictly political nature, has a flexible approach to security aspects and constitutes a "light" security organization. He then went on to conceptualize the terms 'comprehensive security' and 'cooperative security' in the OSCE. Comprehensive security is used to describe how security within the OSCE region is seen in broad terms with the inter-linkage of all three dimensions. Cooperative security is reflected in the key features such as decision-making, the lack of sanctions and enforcement action and the fact that all OSCE States are acting on the basis of 'voluntary cooperation'.

The equality of all States is also a major factor for the OSCE. It is manifested through the consensus principle for all decisions (the most contested rule for the PA). However, although this principle is of major importance for the workings of the organization there are derogations through the 'consensus minus one' principle and 'consensus minus two' for the peaceful settlement of disputes ('directed conciliation'). The equality of all participating States is also evident through the fact that reservations and interpretative statements are allowed (however, without affecting the binding force of the OSCE commitments) and in the fact that there are currently six official working languages. Finally, the OSCE is also an interesting organization in view of the large number of States it has and the broad geographical scope of these States. Also, the relatively broad access of NGO's to the

OSCE (though mainly confined to the human dimension) has a considerable impact on the organization and has made it a more transparent and accessible forum for all.

Date: 26.06.2007, 11.00-12.30

Lecturer: Arie Bloed

Topic: OSCE' organization: Institutional Structures and Budget

Mr Bloed outlined the 'light', but complicated organizational structure of the OSCE and emphasized once more the fact that the OSCE is a political organization. The advantage of the political nature of the OSCE is that decisions once adopted result in politically binding commitments that enter into force immediately, if there is enough political will to achieve consensus.

Over time the organization underwent a process of institutionalization and set up a number of bodies that can be divided into political decision-making bodies and operational structures and institutions ('executive structures').

The political decision-making bodies of the OSCE are:

- Summit Meetings of Heads of State or Government, preceded by Review Conferences
- Ministerial Council: Annual meeting of the 56 OSCE Foreign Ministers, in fact the main political guiding body
- Economic and Environmental Forum (previously the Economic Forum): Special body within the economic-environmental dimension, meeting once a year
- Permanent Council: Main regular body for political consultation and decision-making, meeting once a week
- Forum for Security and Cooperation: Covers arms control and confidence- and security building measures
- Informal Subsidiary Bodies

Mr. Bloed underlined the tendency that the decision-making with regard to the "real business" is done behind closed doors by a small group of influential participating States.

The operational structures and institutions (executive structures) of the OSCE are:

- Chairman in Office (plus Personal Representatives): Foreign Minister of the country currently holding the rotating Chairmanship on an annual basis; holds overall responsibility for executive action; can appoint Personal or Special Representatives
- Troika: Advices and assists the CiO and comprises of the previous, the present and the future CiO
- Secretary General and Secretariat (plus field presences): Manages the OSCE structures and operational activities; the Secretariat provides administrative and operational support to the organization
- Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)
- High Commissioner of National Minorities - OSCE main conflict prevention instrument
- Representative for the Freedom of the Media
- OSCE Field Presences (missions, centres, offices)

Related Institutions are the Parliamentary Assembly in Copenhagen and the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, in Geneva.

Compared to other security organizations, the budget of the OSCE is small; the figures for 2007 are approximately 168 Mio € (excl. voluntary contributions).

Date: 26.06.2007, 15.00-18.30
Lecturer: Christo Polendakov
Topic: Workshop 2: Current Issues

Mr Polendakov elaborated on the topic of current issues, issues that can appear additionally on the agenda of the Permanent Council (PC). They are mostly evoked by everyday situations, mainly by challenges to security which justifies that the PC deals with them. They can refer either to a crisis or outbreak or threat of hostility, and can be interconnected with any of the OSCE's three dimensions, politico-military, economic and environmental, and the human dimension.

Every participating State has the right to raise a current issue upon its interest and thus announce it to the Chairman in Office. Since there is no regulation addressing the order of current issues on the PC's agenda, it is upon the Chairman in Office perception of importance to prioritize them. On the last PC meeting on 28th June 2007 which was witnessed by the Summer Academy's participants, current issues were the first item on the agenda although they do not necessarily have to be on first place.

The participating States as well as the eleven OSCE partner States get the opportunity for discussion on current issues raised.

What can be achieved by raising a current issue? Firstly, that the issue is brought to the attention of the representatives of all 56 participating States and the OSCE partner countries, secondly that a possibility is in place to explain the current issue in order to achieve broader understanding, further to foster multilateral communication as to invoke arguments from representatives present to oppose or to defend, and finally to "test the ground" before taking action - so using the PC as a forum to get "diplomatic" response.

Some examples of recently raised current issues were related to the EU sanctions to Pakistan, the Human Rights situation in Uzbekistan, the overall situation in Afghanistan. During the last four years there were in average three to four current issues at each PC meeting to be dealt with. Current issues are included in the journal of meeting of the PC.

Topics of repeatedly occurring current issues relate to the reform of the OSCE, gender equality, container security, anti-trafficking, conflict prevention, identity documents, and freedom of the media.

Date: 27.06.2007, 9.00-10.30

Lecturer: Mark Werth

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

Mr Werth stated that the OSCE takes a comprehensive approach to the politico-military dimension of security, which includes a number of commitments by participating States and mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution. The lecturer then gave an overview of the area of activities of the politico-military dimension and covered the following fields of activity:

- Arms control
- Border management
- Combating terrorism
- Conflict prevention
- Military reform
- Policing

A special focus in the presentation was given to arms control. Mr. Werth pointed out that as a consequence of the end of the Cold War, huge amounts of weapons from the former Eastern Bloc arsenals became available on the market, while at the same time, a number of armed conflicts broke out in the OSCE area that required urgent action to stop the violence. The Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC), is the main OSCE body dealing with politico-military aspects of security, and contributes to the development of measures aimed at preventing uncontrolled spread of arms.

The OSCE is currently involved in various politico-military activities ranging from confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs) to projects providing assistance on the destruction of small arms and light weapons, including shoulder-fired missiles (known as MANPADS), as well as conventional ammunition.

Most of the practical work, including training and assistance in the safeguarding and destruction of ammunition and stockpiles of small arms, is conducted through the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) at OSCE HQ and OSCE field operations in such countries as Moldova, Georgia and Tajikistan. The OSCE institutions and related bodies active in arms control are the FSC, the CPS, the Open Skies Consultative Commission, and the Joint Consultative Group.

In the field of border management the challenge is to find ways of enhancing border security to a level proportional to the threats of illegal cross-border activities, while facilitating travel and commerce, protecting human rights and promoting human contacts. With the adoption of the OSCE Border Security and Management Concept (BSMC) at the 2005 Ministerial Council in Ljubljana, the participating States agreed on a political framework for their co-operation on border-related issues. The main OSCE institution active in border management is the CPC in the Secretariat, and the field missions on the ground.

With its expertise in conflict prevention, crisis management and early warning, the OSCE contributes to the global efforts in combating terrorism. Many effective counter-terrorism measures fall into areas in which the OSCE is already active, such as police training and border monitoring.

There are different social, economic and political factors which foster conditions in which terrorist organizations are able to recruit and gather support. The OSCE tries to identify and address these factors through all relevant OSCE instruments and structures, namely

through the Action against Terrorism Unit, HQ, the FSC, ODIHR, and the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities.

Mr Werth then focused on conflict prevention as another key area of OSCE work as the organisation seeks to closely monitor tensions that could develop into a conflict within the OSCE area and takes "early action" at the earliest possible stage.

Through regular exchange of military information and confidence-building measures, the OSCE tries to build up transparency and trust among participating States. The OSCE is active in early warning, conflict negotiation, as well as post-conflict rehabilitation in areas such as the Balkans, the Caucasus and Central Asia. The OSCE HCNM is an additional conflict prevention tool; beside him the CPC and the SPMU are active in conflict prevention.

The OSCE's activities in the field of military reform are twofold. The FSC provides a framework for dialogue between the participating States, leading to politically binding commitments on military conduct and democratization of the armed forces.

Practical activities to assist States in reforming their legislation; downsizing and/or conversion of their armies; training personnel on the rights of the servicemen and humanitarian law; and other areas related to military reform are conducted by the OSCE field operations, such as the Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Mission to Serbia and Montenegro, as well as the CPC. The guidelines for all these activities are provided by the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security.

Concerning the police-related activities, the OSCE has police advisers and police assistance programmes in several missions (SPMU, OSCE Mission to Kosovo, Serbia, Georgia, Spill over Monitor Mission to Skopje, OSCE Centre in Bishkek, OSCE Office in Baku, and Yerevan). Activities include police education and training, community policing and administrative and structural reforms.

Finally Mr Werth showed a film about OSCE's efforts of arms reduction and participants contributed to the lecture by discussing their own experience in projects with regards to border management, arms control, and policing.

Date: 27.06.2007, 11.00-12.30

Lecturer: Christo Polendakov

Topic: Relations with other security organizations

Mr Polendakov started the lecture with stressing that cooperation with international organizations is essential and a main aspect of OSCE's work. OSCE involves into regular dialogue and interaction with its Mediterranean and Asian partners for cooperation, as well as other, regional and sub-regional organizations.

As part of the Office of the Secretary General, the Section for External Cooperation is the main point of liaison with the OSCE's external partners. It works closely with the Secretary General, the Chairmanship and the participating States, to brief, advice and supports them on external cooperation matters, including conceptualizing and organizing relevant high level and expert meetings, conferences and seminars.

The OSCE bases its external relations on a number of key decisions taken by Heads of States and Ministers. Ongoing dialogue and co-operation with other IO is seen crucial within the OSCE and has been enhanced since the 1999 Istanbul Summit Platform for Co-operative Security, which stressed that the OSCE's co-operation with other organizations should be strengthened in view of the changing nature of threats.

There has been a growing awareness that IO need to develop synergies and complement each other, 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. 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.

The UN is the OSCE's primary partner organization. OSCE maintains contacts with the UN through representation at appropriate meetings and regular consultations involving the Organization's Chairmanship and respective secretariats of the UN and the OSCE. In terms of content, cooperation between the OSCE and the UN encompasses all three dimensions of security. It ranges from small arms and lights weapons, to conflict prevention, human rights, and economic and environmental aspects of security. The OSCE also cooperates closely with the UN through its extensive network of field operations.

The OSCE and the EU cooperate on a wide agenda of regional and thematic issues, including civilian crisis management, police training, border management and security, the fight against trafficking in human beings, the rule of law, institution building, human rights, elections and many others.

The OSCE and the Council of Europe share the goal of promoting stability on the basis of democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights in Europe. OSCE missions whose mandate includes Human Rights, citizenship and democracy building issues, work closely with the Council of Europe.

The relation between the OSCE and the NATO has gradually developed from an essentially political dialogue to acquiring a more operational interaction as partner organizations. Both organizations cooperate on the basis of actions against terrorism, border management and security, disarmament, small arms and lights weapons and implementation of confidence

and security building measures, as well as regional issues such as cooperation in the Balkan on the Mediterranean dimension.

The OSCE develops contacts and cooperation with regional and sub regional organizations and initiatives such as the Central European Initiative, the CIS, SCTO, CBSS, GUAM, the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, SECI, SEECP, the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe and others.

According to the Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism, 2001 and the Maastricht Strategy to address threats to security, 2003, the OSCE is also broadening dialogue and contacts with regional organizations such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Arab League, and the African Union. Relations have also been intensified with the Organization of American States, the Association of South-eastern Asian Nations.

At HQ level cooperation shows a rather systematized character by information exchange through mutual attendance of conferences, seminars and workshops. At the field level the co-operation is more practically oriented, and dependent on the personalities and styles of individual persons. Often co-operation in the field is shaped in an ad hoc manner and co-operation patterns in different countries are different due to differing mandates.

Co-operation does not always work perfectly, as organizations develop strong prerogatives over their mandate and try to avoid intrusion of others. In such a case information-sharing might be seen problematic. The overall attitude though is that external co-operation is a vital aspect of all IO work and underlines the recognition that today's security threats and challenges are of such a nature that they demand a common and co-operative response.

Date: 27.06.2007, 15.00-18.30

Lecturer: Monika Llamazares

Topic: Workshop 3: Conflict Transformation

The Conflict Transformation Workshop focused on basic concepts and practical skills of conflict resolution thus aiming at providing the participants with knowledge and skills to transform conflicts creatively and constructively.

The objective was to review concepts of conflict, to enhance communication skills to transform conflict, to acquire conflict analysis tools, to understand the different models for third party intervention and to practice conflict transformation techniques as a mediator.

The first part of the workshop concentrated on the definition of conflict (any situation in which two or more parties perceive that they possess mutually incompatible goals), conflict parties, dimensions of conflict (subjective, objective), conflict outcomes (win-lose, lose-lose, win-win). In order to resolve a conflict it is important to analyze it thoroughly and find the root-causes, be they social, political, cultural or environmental.

Certain questions arose regarding conflict on who are the actors, spoilers, peacemakers and others and which 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; further what channels of communication are accessible, what is the history of the relationship between parties to the conflict, were there previous attempts of conflict settlement, what are the primary, secondary and third parties?

Conflict transformation takes place when the parties involved recognize that conflict is inevitable and potentially creative; further when they manage to uphold unconditional respect for all human beings, their and the others needs and identities, they are discovering ways to constructively address violence in all its forms and they are removing the social and structural conditions that give rise to conflict and violence in order to allow change.

Thus, the basic conflict transformation “toolkit” focuses on: analysis tools, communication skills and intervention processes. Active listening was underlined as the most important skill in establishing a “communication partnership”.

The second part of the presentation focused on the third party intervention in conflict transformation, particularly on the role, skills and qualities of a mediator.

The most important quality of a mediator is impartiality. The mediator does not represent or favour any party involved in a dispute, nor support any ones perspectives or proposals.

Mediation is a three stage process: pre-mediation, face-to-face mediation and implementation and follow-up. All these stages were explained in detail by the lecturer.

Information was also provided regarding conflict analysis tools (tools are enablers and should not get in the way of our understanding), stages and processes in conflict transformation, needs and fears mapping.

The last part of the workshop was concentrated on the simulation of a mediation process, helping the participants to better understand some aspects of conflict transformation presented during the workshop. The workshop proved to be a dynamic exchange of ideas and opinions that was perceived to have benefited the participants.

Date: 28.06.2007, 9.00-13.00
Visit to the OSCE Permanent Council

The OSCE Permanent Council (PC) meetings take place in the Hofburg, Neuer Saal, the former imperial palace. The seating arrangement is according to the French alphabetical order; beside representatives of the 56 participating States, there are seats for the European Commission, for the Partners for Co-operation and the Parliamentary Assembly. For the PC meetings simultaneous translation is provided into the six official OSCE languages: English, Russian, French, German, Italian and Spanish.

The OSCE Permanent Council (PC) is the main decision-making body of the OSCE, meeting every Thursday and sometimes additionally on special occasions. The PC takes formal decisions while the preparatory committees “cook them up” beforehand, eventually supported by the sub-committees on finance and economic affairs. The European Union member States, as the largest group of States within the OSCE, have coordination meetings before the PC meetings in order to come up with a common position.

The consensus principle reigns in the OSCE, which is why the Chairman negotiates in advance to have everyone on board; thus no voting is conducted during the PC, so as not to put a country on the spot.

While the OSCE PC meetings are conducted every week, the OSCE Ministerial Council meets once a year in the country that is holding the Chairmanship and the OSCE Summits are supposed to take place every two years, although the last one was in Istanbul, 1999.

Permanent Council 672nd Plenary meeting

Spanish Chairmanship: Mr. C. Sanchez de Boado y de la Valgoma, Mr. A. Perez Martinez

Prior to taking up the agenda, the Chairperson expressed on behalf of the PC condolences to Norway in connection with the death of two Norwegian military experts in Tajikistan.

PC Agenda:

1. Review of Current Issues
 - New European Union Strategy for partnership with Central Asia)
 - Parliamentary elections in Kazakhstan, 18th August 2007
 - South East European Regional Energy Summit, Zagreb, 24th June 2007
 - Initiative by Kyrgyzstan to declare February 20th as International day of Social Justice
2. OSCE office in Baku
3. Report by the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM)
4. Report by the Director of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
5. Decision on the recommendation to appoint the OSCE HCNM
6. Report on the Activities of the Chairman-in-Office
7. Report of the Secretary General
8. Any other business
 - Third meeting of the Global Initiative to combat Nuclear Terrorism, Astana, June 2007
 - Parliamentary elections in Ukraine, envisaged for 30th September 2007
 - Regional economic-environmental conference, Uzbekistan
 - 16th annual session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Kiev on 5th-9th July 2007.

Date: 29.06.2007, 9.00-10.30

Lecturer: Veronika Scherk-Arsénio

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

Field missions represent an important, constituent part of the OSCE and are characterized by comprehensive operations that cover all three traditional OSCE dimensions: the politico-military, economic-environmental and the human dimension.

One of the keys to effective field operations is decentralization and the missions' capacity to set autonomously their own agenda and priorities. The disadvantage of this functional autonomy is the problem of harmonization of the viewpoints of different structures of the OSCE. High autonomy and lack of proper coordination creates the risk of expressing diverging opinions by different constituent bodies of the same organization. And lastly, the field operations are mobile and flexible tools that are not confined to the capitals of the host countries but also extend their activities to the regional level.

The first OSCE field office was opened in the Balkans in 1992. However with increased engagement of the international community and especially that of the European Union in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, there is a tendency to scale down the OSCE missions in these regions and transfer the centre of gravity further to the East to cover the Caucasus and Central Asia. This move is also conditioned by the changing geopolitical situation and the rise of new types of security challenges such as trafficking in human beings and drugs, international organized crime, intrastate conflicts, etc.

To tackle these challenges, the OSCE field offices perform primarily four important tasks. First of all they monitor the situation on the ground to fulfil the early warning component of their mission. Secondly, they engage in 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. Thirdly, they potentially can be tasked with crisis management (although the OSCE and the missions are not particularly well-equipped for such activities; crisis management still remains an important instrument in the OSCE toolkit in tackling conflicts which can be evoked in case of urgent need and appropriate consensus). And lastly OSCE missions are active in post-conflict rehabilitation when OSCE focuses on support to civil society, elections, constitutions, rule of law, destruction of weapons, refugees and IDPs and economic relief through donors.

These and other activities of field missions stem from their mandates adopted by the Permanent Council. The mandates are tailor-made, open-ended or time-limited; they can encompass one or more of the OSCE dimensions, and are established in agreement with the host State.

The main criticism levelled against the missions concerns their geographical imbalance, interference into the domestic affairs of the host States and the emphasis on the human dimension at the expense of economic issues. One of the possible solutions to this problem currently under consideration is the thematic approach, namely, concentration on the issues that cut across international borders (e.g. trafficking, organized crime and other transnational challenges) and pose challenges to large groups of countries and do not single out one specific participating State only.

Date: 29.06.2007, 11.00-12.30

Lecturer: Douglas Davidson

Topic: Long-term Missions: Lessons Learned

Ambassador Davidson, Head of the OSCE Mission to Bosnia Herzegovina, started his lecture with a brief overview of the evolution of OSCE missions from the early 1990s to now and then outlined OSCE's role and mandate in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH).

The OSCE's mandate was established under the General Framework Agreement for Peace (GFAP), drawn up in Dayton in late 1995 and signed in Paris in December 1995 to end close to four years of conflict. Since then, BiH has faced the task of re-building itself as a multi-ethnic, democratic society which remains to be a challenge.

The OSCE is one of the key agencies responsible for helping BiH make this transition and began its work in December 1995. In order to do this, the Mission has established programmes to promote the development of democratic political institutions at all levels of BiH, from the local to the State level.

The OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina is made up of a head office in Sarajevo, four regional centres based in Sarajevo, Tuzla, Mostar and Banja Luka, and 20 field offices, covering the entire country. The Mission's work is divided into the fields of education, democratisation, human rights, and security co-operation. Through the extensive field presence OSCE can work very closely with local politicians, officials and citizens and the field staff can monitor the ever-changing situation in the country.

Ambassador Douglas stressed the practical aspects of his work and said that although there is close co-operation with other agencies present, consistent co-operation needs to be improved. The extensive field presence of the OSCE in BiH (and elsewhere) is seen by some participating States, most prominently by the Russian Federation, critically, although a consensus was granted to set up them up. With regards to a solution to this divide about missions in the OSCE, Ambassador Douglas regards thematic missions not as an ideal approach.

He is also critical about the universal applicability of state building theories as this proves to be a challenging task in BiH (and elsewhere). The process of democratisation that the OSCE supports in BiH is a long lasting one. It needs time for states to go through this process, drawbacks are unavoidable and there is an inherent risk that states might be in a deadlock situation and remain for a while as "places in between".

The lecturer advocates a pragmatic approach and warns to rush too early into processes like elections as manifestation of democracy. This might only endanger successful state building. He also stresses that it makes a big difference and is thus the key to successful development if OSCE succeeds in getting the support of the host country government. It should be a work through and by the local decision makers and the OSCE having the role of facilitating that process. So in the field there is a huge dimension of talking, debating, negotiating, "two steps forward, one back", and every issue is related to political decisions.

The OSCE's exit strategy is equally politically determined, and often when the EU is regionally near and/or in the country itself, it is foreseeable that the OSCE sooner or later

pulls out. There is extensive consultation between the EU and the OSCE regarding this issue with a special focus on funding procedures.

According to Ambassador Douglas the bureaucracy in the field in contrary to the early days of OSCE field presence became very demanding. The Head of mission, besides being primarily a diplomat with all related skills gets increasingly into the role of a fund manager. The structure of the OSCE is regarded among others the source of various management problems which need to be addressed through reform.

The participants lively discussed a variety of issues out of their own experience in the field with the lecturer and it seemed to be a good experience to get insight in how - beside all diplomatic and political frameworks - field missions work.

Date: 29.06.2007, 15.00-16.30

Lecturer: Alexey Kuvshinnikov

Topic: The Security Dimension: Policing Issues

This session was conducted in the format of questions and answers between the lecturer and the participants and covered the history, structure, mandate and activities of OSCE policing issues.

An initial question that arose was why OSCE is involved in policing? Again this question can be answered with the intrinsic link to the OSCE's main objective to foster security and stability. As the OSCE engages in a wide range of security related activities, ranging from conflict prevention to crisis management to post-conflict rehabilitation, policing is crucial to all of them. More importantly, maintaining the rule of law through policing provides the "missing link" or bridge for countries in transition from conflict and crisis towards stable, secure democracies.

An effective rule of law is paramount, and policing is vital to sustaining it. Respect for, and enforcement of, the rule of law is essential to good governance and to cultivating societies that are safe, secure, stable and productive. Policing safeguards one of the basic human rights – the right to lead a life free of the fear of crime.

The advent of OSCE operational engagement in police-related activities came in 1998 with the first police deployment of OSCE Police monitors to Croatia.

The position of Senior Police Advisor to the OSCE Secretary General was established in 2002 and in the same year a Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU) was introduced to support the work of the Senior Police Advisor.

The SPMU's mandate is to support policing in all OSCE participating States as part the rule of law and fundamental principles, and through assessment and expert advice to contribute to the development of reliable police services that protect and aid their citizens.

The SPMU's long-term goals to provide a democratic vision of policing for the whole OSCE region and put that vision to work by assisting OSCE participating States in police capacity and institution building and improving police co-operation within the broader objective of strengthening national criminal justice systems. The vision will thus guide capacity building aimed at creating competence to tackle new threats to security, including organized crime and terrorism.

The SPMU further organized police experts meetings on key topics including police related concerns, trafficking in human beings, and hate crime prevention. Thematic workshops have been organized to share good practices and provide training to policing activities.

Currently the biggest OSCE 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. Thus OSCE also

provides for partnership building measurements and cultivates partnership with police colleagues from many IO, professional police associations, and training institutions.

Uniformed police plays a key role in the prevention and detection of crime since the first contact with the citizen and with a specific incident is mainly made by uniformed police officers. The police need to carefully plan its crime prevention strategies in order to provide the population with adequate protection. In this context, special attention is being given to the introduction of community policing, since it is directly linked to the reform of police forces and provides tools that can help communication and co-operation between the police and the public.

Efficient and effective criminal justice system could only be developed on the basis of the rule of law and the protection of human rights and such systems based on the rule of law are a prerequisite for combating organized crime and specialist responses to connected security challenges within the overall framework of a criminal justice system.

SPMU's approach to supporting policing development will continue to stress "police serving people". Its focus will be regional while its actions will be local and pragmatic, emphasizing the development of basic policing skills. It will focus on cultivating a fluid, flexible work style that allows it to foresee and respond rapidly to newly emerging needs and crises.

Mr Kuvshinnikov and the participants embarked on a discussion on their respective countries policing issues, challenges and development.

Date: 29.06.2007, 17.00-18.30

Lecturer: Marc Baltes

Topic: Economic and Environmental Dimension of the OSCE

Mr Baltes began with the brief history of the 2nd dimension, and an overview of the structures in place to tackle issues within this sphere. 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 organization 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.

The mandate of the EED is based on the accepted idea that economic and environmental threats, when not addressed, can lead to tensions. The main instruments of the Economic and Environment Dimension (EED) are the OCEEA, field reports sent from the missions and the annual Economic and Environmental Forum.

Mr Baltes went into some depth on examples of economic and environmental threats, including:

- Poverty
- Migration flows
- Typical symptoms of poor governance
- Natural disasters
- Industrial accidents
- Development projects

Environmental conflicts can take many forms and the international community is finally starting to take notice of the threats to global security. The recent Stern Report, Al Gore's award winning film "An Inconvenient Truth", the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the recent G8 summit all demonstrate the increasing interest in environmental security.

The role of the OSCE is through a cross-sectoral and comprehensive approach, through networking and cooperation with other international organizations and institutions and by using local knowledge gained through the field presences. OSCE implemented projects in this area are funded mainly through extra-budgetary funds. This is a burden at times but if they were designed through the unified budget there would be huge problems in the reporting procedure.

An advantage of the 2nd dimension is the close cooperative relations between the participating States on EE issues as they are more commonly viewed as less controversial. The close cooperation can then help with the other dimensions through a 'spill-over' effect of diplomatic relations.

The session ended with a presentation of the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) initiative. The ENVSEC seeks to facilitate a process whereby key public decision-makers in South Eastern and Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus are able to motivate action to advance and protect peace and the environment at the same

time. Peacefully resolving the overriding political, economic and social concerns of our time requires a multifaceted approach, including mechanisms to address the links between the natural environment and human security. UNDP, UNEP, OSCE, NATO, UNECE and REC have joined forces in this initiative to offer countries their combined pool of expertise and resources towards that aim.

Date: 30.06.2007, 09.00-10.30

Lecturer: Christian Moeller

Topic: Freedom of the Media

Mr Moeller started his presentation with a brief overview of the OSCE media section stating that the Office of the Representative on Freedom of the Media (RFoM) was established in 1997, it is Vienna based and the smallest of the autonomous institutions. Its mandate consists in monitoring whether the OSCE participating States live up to their commitments in the field of freedom of the media, so it is perceived to be the OSCE media watchdog.

As the existence of a free and independent media is a sign of vital democracy, the State should not influence it, but encourage a pluralistic media landscape that can freely investigate, endorse to critical debate and provide information.

Within the OSCE participating States there is a certain divide into States where the free media has a long-standing tradition and others where a transformation from the State-controlled media has only recently occurred.

It has to be stressed that in all participating States problems regarding reporters' alternative views that may challenge authorities can and do happen. A distinct feature though is that countries with free media discuss occurring problems within their respective country, whereas in transition countries the discussion process is often kept up from outside. Hereby the RFoM may take steps to empower civil society actors to uphold their rights.

Curbing free media and thus censorship can have different faces. It can start from taking active influence by the authorities to take step wise control and censorship of critical media by putting administrative or financial obstacles to their work. That includes restricting access for domestic and foreign media to certain regions where authorities prefer not to display critical reportage, and reaches to intimidating investigative journalists (censorship that might go up to killing), taking legal actions (criminal libel/defamation laws), actions of arrest and assault if editors or journalists give expression to their independent view and goes to closing down news agencies under abstruse pretexts (structural censorship).

A core activity the Office of RFoM is mandated with is monitoring the legal framework of participating States so that media can function freely and independently, as well as working together with civil society actors and conducting assessment visits. The Office on RFoM informs delegations of the participating States in Vienna on concerns in their country and issues recommendations to the participating State.

The appliance of the instruments of the OSCE media section depends on the specific case and includes the direct contact with the participating State through interventions, letters to respective Ministers of Foreign Affairs, assessment visits, commissioning of reports, intervention at the PC, and quite frequently through press releases.

The OSCE RFoM cooperates closely with different IOs like the Council of Europe and local and regional NGOs, to ensure an effective observation of the media situation within the OSCE area. There are specific projects implemented in order to ensure access to information, protecting journalistic sources (by creating so-called 'shield' laws), arranging public events like media conferences, and training for governmental spokespersons, etc.

The OSCE RFoM believes it can make a difference, although sometimes seen as a watchdog that can not bite, but it can in contrary to many NGO's communicate with participating States on the highest diplomatic level and thus make its voice heard.

Date: 30.06.2007, 11.00-18.30

Moderator: Arie Bloed

Topic: Workshop 4: Regional Aspects of the OSCE's work: Participants Contributions

The participants of the Summer Academy were invited to prepare a brief personal lecture on their experience of working in or with the OSCE.

Armenia:

The Armenian participants' topic was the "OSCE Minsk Group in the Nagorno-Karabakh Peace Process". The Minsk Group, comprising of representatives of 11 OSCE participating States was set up in 1992 by an OSCE Council of Ministers emergency meeting in Helsinki. Its mandate was to prepare a conference as an ongoing negotiation forum for the peaceful settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The OSCE Minsk Group focuses primarily on the promotion of continuation of the ceasefire and the conduction of negotiations for the conclusion of a "Political Agreement on the Cessation of the Armed Conflict" by package and step-by-step solutions.

On the current agenda remains the referendum in Nagorno-Karabakh and the withdrawal of Nagorno-Karabakh Armenian forces from the territories adjacent to Nagorno-Karabakh. The negotiations continue to the present day and the OSCE stays involved in the format of the Minsk group.

Austria:

The Austrian participant addressed the topic of the "Red Cross Movement". Hereby an overview was given about the largest global humanitarian movement's structure, activities and mandates. It comprises of 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies operating as NGO's and providing a wide range of domestic and international services; the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, as IO, service provider and coordinator in case of disaster for the National Societies; and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as the movements founding and coordination body in case of war and armed conflict. The ICRC, as an IO, is mandated by the international community (Geneva Conventions), to protect the lives and dignity of the victims of war and internal violence and to provide them with assistance. The Red Cross maintains regular contact with IO like the UN, the Council of Europe and the OSCE by promoting awareness about their activities and mandate under international humanitarian law.

Belarus

The participant from Belarus presented the "OSCE Office in Minsk", and addressed the issues of the OSCE Advisory and Monitoring Group, 1997 and the OSCE Minsk Office, 2003. The activities of the Office are mainly concerned with the economic-environmental and human dimension of the OSCE and the projects primarily deal with technical assistance

The mandate of the OSCE Minsk Office was limited to promote institution building, the consolidation of the rule of law, and developing relations with the Belarusian civil society. Its main activities are the organization of seminars and workshops to support SMEs, standards related to Eco-tourism, the promotion of Green Pack educational materials on ecology and environment, the set up of the Aarhus Centre, 2005, and the co-operation for rehabilitation of living conditions in Chernobyl affected areas.

Georgia

The Georgian participants presented the “OSCE Mission to Georgia”, first established in 1992 in response to the outbreak of conflict in the country. The mission’s mandate includes promoting dialogue aimed at the peaceful resolution of the Georgian-South Ossetian Conflict, monitoring the joint peace-keeping forces in the conflict area, SALW and border monitoring; Recently a 7.8 Mio € “Economic Rehabilitation Program” was launched for the Georgian South Ossetian area. Activities further relate to anti-terrorism, anti-trafficking activities, munitions disposal and police assistance, monitoring the withdrawal of Russian military bases from Georgia according to the 1999 Istanbul Commitments (recently concluded), capacity building programs to train Georgian border guards. Then the activities of the missions Training Unit, and Press and Public Information Office were highlighted. 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 Council of Europe; a video presentation about the mission was shown.

Ireland

The Irish participants gave a presentation on “Northern Ireland and the OSCE” by showing an overview about the history of the conflict between Catholics and Protestants. A breakthrough came with the conclusion of the Good Friday Agreement or Belfast Agreement that was reached in 1998. It sets out a plan for devolved government in Northern Ireland on a stable and inclusive basis and provided for the creation of Human Rights and Equality commissions, the early release of terrorist prisoners, the decommissioning of paramilitary weapons and far reaching reforms of criminal justice and policing.

Further on they highlighted specific issues related to minorities such as the initiative of OSCE HCNM Van der Stoep, the 24 conflict alleviation and preventive measures, minorities’ guarantees, the right of inhabitants of Northern Ireland to identify themselves as Irish or British, the participation in public institutions and decision making process at the level of central governance.

Kazakhstan

The participants from Kazakhstan presented the “OSCE Mission to Kazakhstan” and briefly introduced their country, mentioning that the Kazakhstan principle is democratization through economic growth, with a responsible foreign policy. Kazakhstan is home to many different ethnic and religious groups, who coexist peacefully. Economic diversification is a security issue for oil and gas-reliant Kazakhstan.

The OSCE centre was opened in Almaty in 1999 and in 1998 a liaison office was opened by decision of the PC in Astana. The OSCE Centre in Astana works under the mandate to seek to involve State bodies, civil society and relevant IO’s in OSCE matters. The activities relate to work on legislation on mass-media reform, elections, combating money-laundering; assistance to police reform, training programmes for judges, prosecutors, journalists; as well as on elimination of arm surplus and rocket toxic fuel mélange and SALW projects. Further on the participants presented the achievements of Kazakhstan and its aspiration to become the Chairman of the OSCE in 2009.

Kyrgyzstan

The Kyrgyz participant presented the “OSCE Mission to Kyrgyzstan” which was established in 1998. Its mandate includes the establishment and maintenance of contacts with local authorities, universities, research institutions and NGOs; the promotion and facilitation of

contacts with other OSCE Institutions and the OSCE participating States in Central Asia as well as co-operation with international organizations and institutions; it assists to arrange OSCE regional events, inter alia, regional seminars and visits to the area by OSCE delegations, as well as other events with OSCE participation; The main activities of the OSCE Centre in Bishkek are the police reform program in co-operation with the government of Kyrgyzstan, and the support to the authorities in the scope of the constitutional reform.

Montenegro

The participants from Montenegro gave the group a presentation on the “OSCE Mission to Montenegro”. The office was established in 2006, Montenegro became the 56th participating State of the OSCE. The Office has a broad mandate covering all three dimensions of the OSCE. It continues the programmatic work of the Office in Podgorica, which was part of the former Mission to Serbia and Montenegro.

The main activities of the office is in the field of democratization, rule of law and human rights, 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.

Romania

The participants of Romania gave a presentation on the “OSCE Conference on Combating Discrimination and Promoting Mutual Respect and Understanding, Bucharest, 2007”.

The main objective of the Conference was the evaluation of the commitments undertaken by the PC in this field and the way ahead in order to build a society based on mutual respect and understanding in the OSCE region.

Panel sessions covered three thematic topics; anti-Semitism, discrimination against Muslims, and racism, xenophobia and discrimination, also focusing on intolerance and discrimination against Christians and members of other religions. The conference agenda included three cross-cutting sessions on legislation, education and dissemination of discriminatory materials through the media, internet, television and textbooks while respecting freedom of expression.

By consensus, the “Bucharest Declaration” was adopted which reaffirms the commitment to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and intolerance, phenomena which are considered to be a real threat to individuals’ security and social cohesion.

Russian Federation

The participant of the Russian Federation presented the Russian Federation initiative on the “Charter of the OSCE”.

In May 2007 the Russian Federation came up with the initiative of the Charter of the OSCE and drafted a document that is currently circulating among the OSCE participating States for discussion. The main goal is to work out concise statutes for the OSCE enabling the OSCE to gain legal personality in the strict sense under IL and to switch from participating to member States. The draft Charter spells out the main aim of the OSCE as to strengthening security, contains the conditions for the accession and withdrawal from the organization, and gives insight into OSCE functions and envisaged executive structure.

Serbia

The participant of Serbia/Kosovo presented the “OSCE Mission in Kosovo”, which is the largest OSCE mission, and focused on its structure, mandate, and activities. The mandate is to provide support to further strengthen democratic institutions and practices and

enhance government accountability. The mission shifted its focus from institution building to pro-active monitoring, while keeping a capacity building component. The current structure reflects this move and comprises of a HQ, five regional centres, and three field offices. Each regional centre has five to seven monitoring teams comprising of about five persons each. They monitor legislative, executive and judicial bodies for “everything” with respect of human rights, rule of law and practices of good governance. Through its extensive reporting, the mission analyses and helps to identify developments and shortcomings in the work of institutions and suggests corrective measures.

Slovenia

The participant of Slovenia gave a brief introduction of Slovenia and presented “Slovenia’s OSCE Chairmanship in 2005”. She elaborated on the organizational aspects of the chairmanship including the enlargement of the Slovenian Mission to the OSCE in Vienna, the personnel involved in the preparation, the main tasks of making proposals on the content of the reform of the OSCE, and the crisis management in Kyrgyzstan after the upheaval due to parliamentary elections in March 2005.

Issues on migration like activities in migration control, border management, and prevention of human trafficking, issues of respect for human rights, tolerance and non-discrimination were a further priority of the Slovenian chairmanship.

The lessons learned were emphasized by the fact that holding the chairmanship demands from a small country to be adaptable and flexible.

Tajikistan

The participants from Tajikistan focused on the “OSCE Centre in Dushanbe” and elaborated on the missions’ structure as it is the largest OSCE mission in Central Asia, and comprises also of five field offices.

The initial mandate on political dialogue and confidence building between different conflicting groups was adopted in 1993; after the conflict resolution in Tajikistan a new mandate on post conflict rehabilitation and ongoing dialogue was adopted in 2002. The main office activities are beside economic activities, carrying out gender awareness campaigns, being involved in human rights issues, media development, the fight against terrorism, and mine action programmes.

Turkmenistan

The Turkmen participants’ subject was the “OSCE Centre in Ashgabat”. Thereby they gave a general introduction to Turkmenistan, focused then on the history, office structure and mandate of the OSCE centre.

It was established in 1998 and its open-ended mandate deals with projects in all three dimensions thus emphasizing the promotion of the implementation of the OSCE principles and commitments. The current projects aim at 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, and some health and safety issues. There is co-operation with ODIHR along the lines of needs assessment mission, and election support experts’ teams.

Date: 02.07.2007, 9.00-10.30

Lecturer: Arie Bloed

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

The session started with various definitions of the human dimension, given by the participants (e.g. rule of law, pluralistic democracy, human rights and freedoms).

All the given explanations are part of it, but the human dimension is a broader concept without a particular definition. For the OSCE this concept is focusing on security as both the agenda and the mechanisms of the human dimension within the OSCE are fostering the security dimension. It includes democracy, rule of law and protection of national minorities. For the OSCE its HD agenda is determined in particular by security concerns and focuses on structural problems, not individual cases.

The basic features of the human dimension are comprehensiveness, intrusiveness and the political character as the character of the relevant documents is politically binding. Certain countries have given (parts of) the OSCE commitments legally binding force by including this in various bilateral treaties, thus making for instance OSCE's commitments on the rights of national minorities legally binding for those countries.

As a political body, the OSCE participating States are monitoring each other. If one country is violating the human dimension, each participating State has the right to raise its voice. Sovereignty over the domestic affairs is to a high extent in this context no longer applicable in the OSCE; although countries tend to avoid certain issues to be discussed by claiming that they reflect strictly internal affairs.

Mr Bloed mentioned that the OSCE is a leading organization in standard-setting related to minority rights and new instruments to implement relevant commitments (HCNM). Monitoring of the human dimension is the most special feature in the OSCE. The Human Dimension Implementation Meeting and Human Dimension Review Conferences are human dimension monitoring instruments, although certain scepticism exists about their effectiveness; over time human dimension issues have begun to be addressed more systematically at the Permanent Council sessions as well.

A specific OSCE mechanism is the so called "Moscow Mechanism", which is an inter-governmental monitoring process where a limited group of countries can create ad hoc groups to monitor specific HD problems (e.g. like lately in Turkmenistan).

The most important areas in the human dimension are: election observation, minority rights and the rule of law. The issue of election monitoring (ODIHR) and the autonomous status of ODIHR has become a hot issue in the past period. Without free and fair elections, instability of regimes remains an inherent risk of instability for the country and the region as a whole. Similarly, it is believed that viable political systems can only exist with a proper legal framework.

Date: 02.07.2007, 11.00-12.30

Lecturer: Anna Platonova

Topic: The Human Dimension: Migration Issues

Ms Platonova started by a general introduction to global migration issues and gave some current statistical data:

- 200 Mio persons migrated in 2005, out of them 86 Mio were labour migrants
- The US and Canada remain the main migrant destination countries
- In 2005/06 the Russian Federation became 2nd largest destination country after the US
- The Russian Federation and Ukraine received more than 80% of CIS migrants

Although the general migration flow is towards developed countries with every fifth migrant residing in the US, still very few countries are purely receiving countries or countries of origin.

The typology of migration flows include

- forced migration: asylum-seekers and refugees, and IDP's
- voluntary migration: migrant workers, and family reunification
- irregular migration: clandestine/fraudulent entry, legal entry with overstay
- other: irregular migrants

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, a loss of 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 the country of origin.

The main international documents on migration are: 1952 Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, 1990 Convention on Migrants and Members of their Families. Possible remedies for migration problems are adhering to existing norms, readmission agreements and enhancing border security while managing migration in a humane manner. In some areas there are legal shortcomings as e.g. no international legislation on labour migrants is in place, and readmission agreements do not exist between all OSCE participant countries.

The main international actors in the field of migration beside OSCE are UNHCR, IOM, Council of Europe, and ILO. OSCE has a close, praxis oriented relationship especially with IOM by having regular interaction on the ground, conducting specific projects together; there is strong cooperation with ILO, although the latter is mainly focusing on migrants' rights rather than on migration in general. Interaction with other IO's is more on a consultative basis.

Within 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, long-term institution building, policy development, 'no blueprint approach' and 'do no harm' principles. In terms of migration and freedom of movement, there are programmes on cross-border migration and programmes on internal migration.

In the former field, the focus is on the 'new' countries of destination, such as the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. The programme helps States to develop migration policy, law enforcement trainings, combating discrimination against migrant workers, facilitation of information exchange and improvement of evidence based data. This is often based on bilateral initiatives.

The programme on internal migration is mainly focused on assistance to reform the 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.

OSCE focuses on the issue that a migration policy ought to be both humane and pragmatic. Benefits of migration for societies are contingent on a comprehensive policy package, including protection of migrant rights especially of more vulnerable groups. No OSCE participating State can claim that it has reached full success in the migration and migrant integration area, because no society is free from discrimination.

Date: 02.07.2007, 14.00-15.30

Lecturer: Urdur Gunnarsdottir

Topic: Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) & Election Observation

“A free society is a society where it is safe to be unpopular” – Ms Gunnarsdottir considers this phrase to well express what the OSCE ODIHR tries to achieve.

The lecturer gave a brief overview of ODIHR; the Office for Free Elections was established in 1990 (still under CSCE), it evolved into the Office of Democratic Institutions & Human Rights (ODIHR), in 1992, and is located in Warsaw, Poland. The budget 2007 is about 15 Mio € plus extra-budgetary contributions accounting for 4 Mio € that allows to carry out about 100 projects per year. As ODIHR is a “hands on” institution, it uses most of its budget for project implementation in the field.

The Helsinki Document, 1992 mandated ODIHR to support the participating States to ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, abide by the rule of law, promote principles of democracy, build, strengthen and protect democratic institutions, and promote tolerance throughout society. The “original” focus on many countries “East of Vienna” in the 1990s was due to the OSCE’s role to support democratization in the then recently admitted OSCE participating States.

The fields of work of ODIHR which is also reflected in its departmental structure comprises the issues of democratization, HR, tolerance and Non-Discrimination, Roma and Sinti issues, and elections.

ODIHR calls for regular meetings as means of “stock taking” (annual Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, and four supplementary meetings). ODIHR provides for a wide range of publications such as Annual Reports, Special Reports, Background papers, and Handbooks and initiated a database “Legislationline” that contains data from all 56 participating States with regards to legislation and thus supports research efforts on that topic.

In the area of democratization and human rights ODIHR supports the participating States through assistance in justice reform, trial monitoring, human rights training, legislative support, and supports good governance thus emphasizing accountability, and transparency of the participating States’ institutions. In the area of gender equality the OSCE seeks to facilitate the participation of women in communities and politics, and sensitizes the police for violence against women.

A key area of ODIHR’s work lies in the field of tolerance and non-discrimination by following hate incidents (e.g. racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism), conducting tolerance education and civil society capacity building as well as holding intercultural dialogues. Concerning Roma and Sinti issues ODIHR focuses on awareness raising of the situation of the Roma and supports projects that focus specifically on integrating Roma.

ODIHR serves as the OSCE’s focal point for all election related matters, including election observation, technical assistance and support, and the review of electoral legislation.

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 OSCE ODIHR Copenhagen Document, 1990 established the basic criteria (universality, equality, fairness, secrecy, freedom, transparency) for genuine democratic elections in the context of ODIHR; the Rome Ministerial Council, 1993 enhanced the role of ODIHR in comprehensive election monitoring; the Budapest Summit, 1994 allocated a long-term observation mandate to ODIHR, and the Istanbul Summit, 1999 elaborated on the commitment to follow up recommendations.

ODIHR works with international instruments like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights and regional instruments.

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.

ODIHR observes the entire election process upon invitation of governments, in new and old democracies and based on the ODIHR Code of conduct which includes the commitments to impartiality, non-interference, and conclusion based on observations and facts.

Shortly after Election Day a preliminary statement is issued. The ODIHR analyses the preliminary findings in close cooperation with the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, and the European Parliament when present. Then ODIHR publishes a final election report with recommendations within six weeks after the completion of the electoral process.

Repeated challenges to good elections (among others) are attempts to limit parties and candidates, the refusal of registration, and/or deregistration of candidates, the lack of transparency and accountability during the count, and the authorities lack of will to rectify shortcomings.

Date: 02.07.2007, 17.00-19.00

Moderator: Arie Bloed

Topic: Panel Discussion “Assessment of OSCE from an EU and national point of view”

Guest Speakers:

Samuel Laeuchli (SL),	Permanent Mission of the US to the OSCE
Stanislav Rascan (SR),	Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the OSCE
Alexey Polischuk (AP),	Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the OSCE

Opening Speeches

SL based his opening presentation around the question of why the US values its OSCE membership and can therefore justify its annual contribution to the organization to the American taxpayer. He explained how a lack of stability in the region will ultimately lead to pressure on the US to intervene in a conflict in the OSCE area as was the case in the case in former Yugoslavia. He also stated that, from a humane perspective, the US cares about fundamental human rights protection in States throughout the OSCE region and beyond.

SR, representing the EU, focused on the significant contribution made by EU member States to the budget of the OSCE. He also spoke briefly of Portuguese and Slovenian plans for their presidency of the EU.

AP explained the priorities of the Russian Federation in the OSCE. In the field of military security, further ratification of the updated CFE Treaty is a priority. The Russian Federation also has serious concerns about proposed US military deployment in Poland and the Czech Republic. Combating drug trafficking from both West and East is another priority of Russia in the OSCE. In the Human Dimension basket of the OSCE, the Russian Federation would like to see protection of the rights of the sizeable Russian Diaspora throughout the States of the former Soviet Union. Their other main priority in the area is prevention of trafficking in human beings. The Russian Federation would like to see the OSCE being true to all 4 aspects of its name: the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Responses to questions from students

AP explained the steps being taken to combat the Skinhead movement by the Russian Federation: strict legislation is in place to punish offenders and the Police, with the advice of NGOs, are taking measures to fight this problem. SL differed in his view explaining how, in a free society, abhorrent voices will be overcome by reasonably thinking, not through censure.

SL defended the integrity of Mr Athasari. This was backed up by SR, who also announced EU's support for his Kosovo proposal. AP on the other hand, emphasized the importance of a peaceful settlement of the Kosovo dispute for peace throughout the world, and therefore expressed his dissatisfaction at this recommended solution, which could have negative effects on other conflicts in the region.

SL explained how an OSCE Charter is not a priority for the US and adds little to the existing situation. He also opposed any move which would increase the bureaucracy of the organization. AP differed in this regard and stressed the importance of a Charter in

providing the OSCE with the necessary attributes to be an organization. He noted that it was for the most part Common Law States that opposed the Charter.

On the proposed Kazakh chairmanship of the OSCE, SL Stated that the US was not opposed to Kazakh Chairmanship of the OSCE, but that Kazakhstan does not yet meet the required norms to assume this position. AP iterated the Russian Federation's support for Kazakh chairmanship. He intimated that the Russian Federation could as easily block the Lithuanian candidature for the Chair in 2010. He also stated that if the Kazakh candidature is blocked, they would block any other candidate for 2009. From an EU point of view, SR stated that there is no EU common position on the question. On the question of what other State could assume the Chair in 2009, SR Stated that Greece was open to acceding to the Chair any year between 2009 and 2011.

On the question of why the Russian Federation, in financing economic rehabilitation in the South Ossetia conflict zone, supported the de facto South Ossetian Authorities directly rather than the OSCE, as they had previously committed, AP explained that all aid goes to help the region.

AP stated that the Russian Federation was open to allowing an international verification team to inspect the site of the former Russian base in Gudauta, Abkhazia, under the auspices of the OSCE.

AP confirmed that the Russian Federation still had great affiliation for the OSCE and is in favour of the multilateral OSCE process as the means to ensure security in Europe.

SL Stated that due to commitments elsewhere in the world, namely Iraq and Afghanistan, US contributions to the OSCE budget may have to be reduced in the future.

When questioned about the Russian Federation's perceived failure to meet their Istanbul Commitments, and consequently other States' reluctance to ratify updated CFE Treaty, AP Stated that these commitments are disconnected from the CFE Treaty. The Russian Federation has completed all obligations under the CFE Treaty. In relation to their Istanbul Commitments, they are in the process of fulfilling their commitments in Georgia. In Transdniestria, problems still exist but they are trying to solve them.

Date: 03.07.2007, 9.00-12.30

Lecturer: Paul Meerts

Topic: Workshop 5: Negotiation and Diplomacy

Mr Meerts began his lecture by stating that there may be different patterns for negotiation taking into account 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.

For efficient negotiation it is consequently essential to conduct preliminary analysis, which includes the identification of 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 so to first analyze people's needs, then to see what is the purpose, what are the results to be achieved and how then the process should be.

The participants were asked to define international negotiations, various explanations were given and a basic consensus resulted in the definition that negotiations are a process, a certain relationship when something is given in order to get something in return.

Negotiation is an efficient tool of problem solving and coming to a favourable agreement suiting different parties involved in a 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 result and best solutions.

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

There might be a simple definition of what beside the specific procedure and context is needed for getting an outcome - consensus or a qualified majority of votes. If opinions are too different, negotiations may fail. Ideally, negotiations should target to a win-win outcome. Within the OSCE, it can be said that it is rather not commonality that brings sides together, but differences.

The second part of the session was dedicated to a simulation exercise on the negotiation about Kosovo regarding its status, questions of de/centralization, property, infrastructure, and cultural heritage, including five parties (US, RF, EU, Serbia and Kosovo) involved in the negotiations.

During the debriefing session, all groups explained which negotiation methods and techniques they had applied and different negotiation theories were discussed. Four factors were identified that - with different grades - influence negotiations: interest, power, climate and flexibility. Experience showed that parties showing a lower position according to all of the four mentioned factors, as well as the highest one, are equally disadvantageous.

The workshop was perceived to be a very useful exercise and was appreciated by all participants.

Date: 03.07.2007, 15.00-16.30

Lecturer: Arie Bloed

Topic: Minority Issues within the OSCE

The session started with the question why minority issues are of such vital importance to the OSCE. In fact they are seen intrinsically linked with security as ethnic conflicts might cause instability and thus violation of minority rights could be a source of conflict.

Minorities as the OSCE sees them are mainly national minorities, although OSCE does not have a clear definition of this concept. Nevertheless, there is a proper common understanding about what is meant by the term 'national minorities'.

The issue of national minorities was already of some importance for the negotiation on the Helsinki Final Act, 1975. However, after the collapse of the Berlin Wall it became one of the main issues on the OSCE agenda as an issue belonging both to the Human Dimension and the Politico-Security Dimension. 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.

Human rights became increasingly important, but again with an understanding that security and human security could not be disconnected. Therefore national minorities and their situation formed one part of the security architecture to avoid instability that could spill over into conflicts between sovereign States. Integration of national minorities came to be seen as an issue of good governance.

The main OSCE documents on the topic are the Moscow Document, Helsinki Document, Vienna Document, but above all it was the Document of the CSCE Copenhagen Meeting, 1990 that 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 a democratic State and transformation from an autocratic regime.

The main international documents beside the Copenhagen Document, 1990, are the OSCE Geneva report, 1991, the UNGA Declaration on the Right of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, 1992, and the Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Rights of National Minorities, 1995. Only the Framework Convention contains legal standards, although they are rather generally formulated. The rights herein mainly focus on the right to freely develop the identity, right to establish and maintain organizations, 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.

Within the OSCE, apart from the High Commissioner on National Minorities, other instruments also deal with national minority issues as ODIHR deals with Roma issues, integration, tolerance and anti-discrimination measures and OSCE field missions have certain aspects of their work related to minority issues.

Finally the participants came up with a joint “definition” of national minorities as “groups of people with own language, religion, and culture distinct from the majority”.

Date: 03.07.2007, 17.00-18.30

Lecturer: Krzysztof Drzewicki

Topic: The Work of the High Commissioner on National Minorities

Mr Drzewicki gave an overview of the High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) work, mentioning that the HCNM office was established by the 1992 OSCE Helsinki Document, it is located in The Hague and the HCNM work lies within the OSCE security and human dimension.

The HCNM was established as an instrument of conflict prevention at the earliest possible stage. His mandate is to identify and seek early resolution of tensions involving national minorities which in his view might endanger peace, stability or friendly relations between the OSCE participating States. He focuses on tensions that may have security implications, and he is an instrument of conflict prevention, not a human rights ombudsman and does not get involved in individual cases or in situations involving terrorism or organized crime.

The mandate allows the HCNM considerable independence, and the decision as to where and when to become engaged is made by the HCNM and does not require the approval of OSCE decision-making bodies or of the State concerned. The mandate also stresses that the HCNM will work in confidence. This confidentiality, or quiet diplomacy, serves several purposes. First, it reduces the risk that the HCNM's involvement will draw unwelcome attention to what may be sensitive issues. Second, it helps to encourage the parties concerned to present their views in a moderate rather than an extreme form, and thus to build trust and confidence.

In order to identify tensions which may become a source of conflict (e.g. deriving from differences over such matters as the rights of persons belonging to minorities to maintain their identity by preserving their language, culture, religion; or from discrimination over participation in the public life of a State or the equitable sharing of economic opportunities), the HCNM keeps constant touch with the developments involving minorities in the OSCE area. He does this through personal visits and meetings with representatives of governments and of minorities and by evaluating information from a variety of sources, with the help of a small staff. Drawing on this information he assesses the risks to peace and stability in the OSCE area. He reports his findings to the Chairman in Office and periodically briefs the PC of the OSCE.

To contain and de-escalate tensions the HCNM makes recommendations to States (e.g. changes in legislation, institutions or policies towards national minorities), promotes dialogue, confidence and co-operation and provides support and assistance through appropriate programmes and projects.

The HCNM relies upon international legal standards to provide essential framework for dialogue and for his recommendations to States. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides the universal standards on the basic rights of persons belonging to minorities. All OSCE participating States are also bound by the political commitments on the protection and promotion of minority rights, as set out in the 1990 Document of the CSCE Copenhagen Meeting. These provisions were given legal expression in the Council of Europe's 1995 Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

The HCNM stands ready to provide States with advice, based on international standards, on minority issues such as the use of State and minority languages, education and the participation of minorities in public life.

To assist him to develop suitable policies, the HCNM has invited international experts to draw up a series of recommendations on minority issues (education - The Hague, 1996; language issues - Oslo, 1998; participation in public life - Lund, 1999; and the language use in broadcasting - 2003). These recommendations aim to clarify the content of relevant international standards and to provide guidance for States seeking solutions to minority problems. They draw on best practice and the principles of good governance and provide a basis for the development of law, institutions and policy to fit the specific, cultural and linguistic context of each State. They have proved to be of interest to States outside, as well as within, the OSCE region.

Date: 04.07.2007, 09.00-18.30

Moderator: Arie Bloed and Ursula Gamauf

Topic: Workshop 6: Simulation exercise on a conflict in the OSCE area (Moldova/Transdnistria)

The simulation exercise was proposed to the participants of the Summer Academy in order to acquire a better understanding of the negotiating processes going on within the OSCE. The exercise focused on the conflict between Moldova and Transdnistria that arose due to disagreement between the two parties about the presence of Russian troops and military equipment, the constitutional status of the latter, the possibility of referendum, and other issues.

The participants have been given the materials for preparation in advance, which included the Kozak memorandum proposed by the Russian Federation, the Draft Joint Declaration by the Republic of Moldova and the Transdnistrian Moldovan Republic, the Draft of the Proposals and Recommendations prepared by the Mediating Parties (OSCE, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine). Additional articles have also been provided beside a comprehensive instruction and brief background of the conflict itself.

The simulation exercise was divided into two rounds and the participants were grouped into six delegations (Moldova, Transdnistria, Russian Federation, Ukraine, EU, and the OSCE) with a rotating Chairman and a permanent Observer in each of the delegations.

In the first round the delegations took their time to explore the subject better as well as the roles they were given. Within the scope of interests each delegation elaborated its own strategy of conducting the negotiations with other parties in order to achieve its goals.

It should be noted that one of the main objectives of the exercise was to observe the process itself during which the participants were supposed to use the appropriate techniques and tools they have learned on the previous sessions on mediation, diplomacy and negotiations, communication and interaction, conflict transformation, and other.

A system of communication, the post-office, was also provided for maintaining correspondence and communication between the delegations. Besides that, some of the delegations went public by issuing press-releases and official statements thus declaring their positions and trying to persuade other parties to share issues of mutual interest.

The work of the Russian Federation delegation could be taken as an example; the delegation took over a very strong position, leaving limited space for compromises with the other parties. The delegation acted well as a team and used most of the necessary negotiation and diplomacy tools. But since their goals were too ambitious and thus not suitable for other parties (different from the given instruction), the settlement agreement was eventually not reached. However, this fact just proves the existing realities in politics, where it takes much longer time for the parties to negotiate on some issue and it is even more difficult for them in fact to reach consensus.

The second round of the negotiation process saw the renewal of bi-lateral consultations (e.g., Moldova-Russia, OSCE-EU) and was marked by several plenary sessions chaired by the OSCE. Seeing that the key players could not reach agreement on the composition of the international peacekeeping force, the OSCE suggested signing the "Proposals and

Recommendations of the mediators from the OSCE, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine with regards to the Transdniestrian settlement”, leaving the issue of the numbers of peacekeepers from each contributing party for a later settlement. After a passionate debate both in the conference room and in the corridors the document was finally accepted for signature.

At the de-briefing that followed each delegation got a chance of giving the others an idea about their vision of the negotiation process, of their own role in it, of the techniques that proved to be of most use to them, of problems they had had to encounter and lessons learned.

One of the observations was that the parties did not satisfactorily know what they talked about because of the complexity of the conflict and the difficult nature of the documents. A proposition was therefore made that a following time the composition of the delegations should be made known longer in advance, so that the participants could prepare their positions by going through the materials from the angle of their roles. Another suggestion along the same lines was highlighting the most important things in the documents. Otherwise there is the risk of concentrating too much on a couple of matters for the simple reason that they are expressed in numbers (such as the percentage of peacekeepers from Russia, Ukraine and the EU).

Instructions were one of the most debated issues since not everyone agreed on how much they left to the discretion of the players and where the line between following the instructions and being creative really was. Some of the participants noted the frustration they felt when negotiations came to a standstill and when the tension was especially high.

While deliberating on techniques it was observed that most of the participants demonstrated results that were close to optimal in terms of negotiation; for most of the time, though not always, they practiced active listening. The delegation of Transdniestria issued a lot of public Statements and sent out confusing ideas among their techniques. They found it useful to find out what it feels like to be in the shoes of a small power.

Then the observers in each delegation were requested to share their views on the process. They agreed on the necessity of having someone to observe the group and to co-ordinate the process. Some of the observers found it hard to keep out of the process and actively reminded the delegations what exactly was in the instructions.

As a final accord the moderator acquainted the participants with his conclusions. In his view the negotiations had a slow start, one of the reasons being that the situation was really complex. He admitted that giving roles in advance might be a valid point. In any case the discussion was not fruitless; it led to signing a document.

Also, there were no outright violations of instructions. Among weaknesses he mentioned that there had been no real arguments and no reasons given for refusing a proposal.

In general the participants agreed that the simulation exercise had been a useful learning experience in terms of simulating the real negotiations and diplomacy process and thinking about techniques or skills that are needed to reach the goals or at least to come closer to them.

Date: 05.07.2007, 09.00-12.30

Lecturer: Wilhelm Hoeynck

Topic: The Future Role of the OSCE and wrap-up discussion amongst the participants on “Old problems/New challenges – making better use of the OSCE”

Ambassador Hoeynck, the former OSCE Secretary General, outlined his personal thoughts on the future role of the OSCE within the European Security and Co-operation Architecture.

He emphasized three main current risks for the OSCE. They include the overlap and absorption risk as amongst regional and sub-regional organizations within the OSCE area an increasing overlap of memberships and mandates can be observed. However, no other organization in the OSCE region offers a combination of as comprehensive a membership and as comprehensive a mandate as the OSCE.

The second risk can be described as exaggerating criticism risk. The lecturer thinks that a sober look at individual elements of actual OSCE criticism demonstrates that there is still a lot of room to accommodate justified concerns without undermining the very substance of the OSCE.

The third risk outlined the creeping erosion of consensus risk. There is the concern that a certain danger of self deconstruction of OSCE has its roots not in some further adjustment of certain structures and operations, but in interrelated uncertainties of countries East and West of Vienna concerning OSCE basics. These uncertainties must be addressed inside as well as outside OSCE.

The conclusion drawn by Ambassador Hoeynck is that the three interrelated risks are serious, but it would however help not to let the risks minimize the useful work done within all OSCE dimensions.

To maintain comparative advantage the OSCE must focus on what is relevant to many participating States, must improve its work, and take note that currently the major players prefer to give the OSCE a limited strategic role, but envisage it rather as an executing agency. As the CSCE was instrumental in transforming Europe into the most secure region of the world with the commitment that all confrontation can be overcome by co-operative methods, a long run timeframe and skilful diplomacy, Ambassador Hoeynck argued that the OSCE could enhance its strategic role in the future as other actors in the field of security, like the EU apparently became overstretched to provide stable security in its region.

Thus Ambassador Hoeynck sees no valid reason to deconstruct the OSCE towards the former “pure” conference format. On the contrary there should be enough common ground and common interest amongst OSCE States to redefine a mission for OSCE as a non-hierarchical political and operational framework for “Europe” whole and free and prosperous.

For the then following wrap-up session, moderated by Ambassador Hoeynck, the participants were beforehand requested to prepare in groups brief concluding statements reflecting a topic and concerns of their interest and demonstrate possibilities of how OSCE could effectively address these concerns. The topics chosen ranged from fight against terrorism, and conflict prevention to arms reduction and had as an underlying factor the call for better and more effective coordination within the OSCE and outside.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: PROGRAMME

FIRST WEEK : June 24th – July 1st
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Sunday, June 24th

15.00-16.00	Arrival of Participants
17.00-18.30	Introduction of the Participants and Team ARNO TRUGER Introduction of the Programme ARIE BLOED
19.00	Official Opening Ceremony (Knight's Hall) IAN MITCHELL Senior Policy and Planning Adviser, Office of the Secretary General, OSCE ARNO TRUGER Director, ASPR, Stadtschlaining ARIE BLOED Director, Summer Academy on OSCE
20.00	Welcome Dinner (Hotel Burg Schlaining)

Monday, June 25th

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	Basic Principles of security and co-operation: 1975-2007 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

Tuesday, June 26th

09.00-10.30	The OSCE's Organisation: Basic Features ARIE BLOED
11.00-10.30	The OSCE's organisation: institutional structures and budget ARIE BLOED
14.00	Group photo in the courtyard of the castle

15.00-16.30 **Workshop 2: Current Issues**
CHRISTO POLENDAKOV
Deputy Director for Human Resources and Chief of Recruitment

17.00-18.30 **Continued**

19.00 Social Event

Wednesday, June 27th

09.00-10.30 **The Security Dimension of the OSCE: Political-Military Issues**
MARK WERTH
OSCE Communications Group Chairman

11.00-12.30 **Relations with other security organisations**
CHRISTO POLENDAKOV

15.00-16.30 **Workshop 3: Conflict Transformation**
MONICA LLAMAZARES
Project Consultant, US Dept. of Justice ICITAP, Kosovo Police
Service School

17.00-18.30 **Continued**

Thursday, June 28th

07.00 Departure to Vienna

09.30-09.55 **Welcome and Introduction to the Permanent Council**
NIKOLAY BOROSVSKIY
OSCE Conference Centre, Hofburg

10.00-13.00 **Visit to the OSCE Permanent Council**

13.00-16.45 Free time in Vienna

17.00 Departure to Schlaining

19.00 Dinner in Schlaining

Friday, June 29th

09.00 -10.30 **Introduction, Concept and General Issues of Long-Term Missions**
VERONIKA SCHERK-ARSÉNIO
Planning and Co-ordination Officer, CPC

11.00 -12.30 **Long-Term Missions: Lessons Learned**
DOUGLAS DAVIDSON
Ambassador, Head of OSCE Mission to BiH

15.00-16.30 **The Security Dimension: Policing Issues**
ALEXEY KUVSHINNIKOV
Programme Co-ordinator, Strategic Police Matters Unit, OSCE
Secretariat

17.00-18.30 **Economic and Environmental Dimension of the OSCE**
MARC BALTES
Senior Advisor, Economic and Environmental Activities

20.00-22.00 Long Opening in the Library

Saturday, June 30th

- 09.00-10.30 **Freedom of the Media**
CHRISTIAN MÖLLER
Project Officer, Office of the Representative on Freedom of the Media
- 11.00-12.30 **Workshop 4: Regional Aspects of the OSCE work:
Participants Contributions**
ARIE BLOED
- 14.00-15.30 **continued**

Sunday, July 1st Day off

SECOND WEEK : July 2nd – July 6th
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Monday, July 2nd

- 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
Programme Officer; Migration/Freedom of Movement Unit,
ODIHR/OSCE
- 14.00-15.30 **Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) &
Election Observation**
URDUR GUNNARSDOTTIR
**Spokesperson , OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and
Human Rights (ODIHR)**
- 17.00-19.00 **Panel Discussion “Assessment of OSCE from an EU and national
point of view”**
STANISLAV RASCAN
Ambassador, Permanent Mission of the Republic Slovenia to the
OSCE
ALEXEY POLISCHUK
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the OSCE
SAMUEL C. LAEUCHLI
Political Counsellor, Mission of the U.S.A. to the OSCE

Tuesday, July 3rd

- 09.00-10.30 **Workshop 5: Negotiation and Diplomacy**
PAUL MEERTS
Deputy Director of the Netherlands Institute of International Relations
“Clingendael”
- 11.00-12.30 **continued**

15.00-16.30 **Minority Issues within the OSCE**
ARIE BLOED
17.00-18.30 **The Work of the High Commissioner on National Minorities**
KRZYSZTOF DRZEWICKI
Senior Legal Advisor, OSCE office of the HCNM
19.00 Social Event

Wednesday, July 4th

09.00-10.30 **Case Study on Moldova/ Transdnistria**
ARIE BLOED
11.00-12.30 **Workshop 6: Simulation exercise on a conflict in the OSCE area**
(Moldova/ Transdnistria)
ARIE BLOED, URSULA GAMAUF
14.00-15.30 **Continued**
16.00-17.30 **Continued**

Thursday, July 5th

09.00-10.30 **The Future Role of the OSCE**
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 discussion amongst participants (tour de table): Old**
problems /new challenges - making (better) use of OSCE
WILHELM HÖYNCK
15.00-16.30 **Evaluation**
18.00 **Closing Ceremony** (Knights Hall)
LUIS MARTINEZ MONTES
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Spain to the OSCE, OSCE
Chairmanship 2007
19.00 **Farewell Dinner** (Hotel Burg Schlaining)

Friday, July 6th

09.00 Departure to Vienna

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Nr	Mr/ Ms	Ausdr1	citizen	PP
1	Mr.	MURADYAN Vahagn	Armenia	Deputy Director/PR Specialist, Council of Europe Information Office in Armenia, CoE Directorate General of Political Affairs
2	Ms.	HAMBARDZUMYAN Tsovinar	Armenia	Councillor, Interim Head of Department, Office of the President of the Rep. of Armenia
3	Ms.	WELZ Heike	Austria	Austrian Red Cross HQ Generalsekretariat, Vienna, International Aid Department, EU Representative
4	Ms.	PRYKOTA Natallia	Belarus	Student for Master Degree in Law
5	Ms.	PHUTKARADZE Tea	Georgia	OSCE Mission to Georgia, Training Assistant
6	Ms.	BABUNASHVILI Ala	Georgia	OSCE Mission to Georgia, Press and Public Information Assistant
7	Ms.	SANIKIDZE Nino	Georgia	OSCE Mission to Georgia, Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Press and Public Information
8	Ms.	PAPYAN Nino	Georgia	OSCE Mission to Georgia, National Project Officer/Project Implementation Unit/ Economic Rehabilitation Program
9	Mr.	NADIRASHVILI Nodar	Georgia	OSCE Mission to Georgia, Removal of Russian Military Bases from Georgia, Program Assistant
10	Ms.	HARVEY Sinead	Ireland	Diplomatic Attache, Permanent Mission of Ireland to the OSCE
11	Mr.	NOONAN Andrew	Ireland	OSCE Desk Officer, Dept. Of Foreign Affairs-Ireland, Dublin
12	Mr.	TULEGENOV Maxut	Kazakhstan	Chief of Regional Cooperation Branch of the Arms Reduction Control and Inspection Activities Support Center on the Ministry of the Defense
13	Ms.	DOSSYMKULOVA Sulushash	Kazakhstan	Attaché of OSCE sector, European Cooperation Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan
14	Ms.	LIGAY Zinaida	Kazakhstan	OSCE Center in Almaty, Assistant to Economic and Environmental Officer/Project Coordinator
15	Ms.	MURATOVA Zulaikha	Kyrgyzstan	Senior Programme Assistant, Office of Head of Mission, OSCE Centre in Bishkek
16	Ms.	MANIEVA Saida	Kyrgyzstan	Law and Mass Media Programs Coordinator, Soros Foundation-Kyrgyzstan
17	Ms.	GARDASEVIC Jelena	Montenegro	Personal Assistant to Head of OSCE Mission to Montenegro
18	Ms.	BRAJOVIC Tamara	Montenegro	Attaché in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Montenegro
19	Ms.	MARIN Simona Manuela	Romania	First Secretary, OSCE Council of Europe and Human Rights Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Attairs of Romania
20	Ms.	ILIE Janina	Romania	OSCE, Junior Expert, Concl of Europe and Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania

Nr	Mr/ Ms	Ausdr1	citizen	PP
21	Ms.	ANDREEVA Margarita	Russia	Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the OSCE, Attache, Personal Assistant to the Ambassador
22	Mr.	TRIFIC Vladan	Serbia	OSCE Mission in Kosovo, Senior Human Dimension Assistant, Municipal Team Pristina
23	Ms.	FURMAN Marjetka	Slovenia	Junior Adviser on Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Slovenia
24	Mr.	NAZIROV Bahodur	Tajikistan	Field/Administrative Assistant, OSCE Centre in Dushanbe, Kulyab Field Office, Kuljab, Tajikistan
25	Mr.	USMANOV Jafar	Tajikistan	MA Student at Jacobs University Bremen, Graduate program in Int. Relations
26	Mr.	DURDYEV Parahat	Turkmenistan	Deputy Head of ICPO-Interpol, NCB of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
27	Ms.	HOJAMBERDIYEVA Mayagozel	Turkmenistan	Head of Subdivision, Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan
28	Mr.	BEKIYEV Maksat	Turkmenistan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 3rd Secretary, Department of International organizations
29	Ms.	NEPESOVA Guncha	Turkmenistan	Senior Programme (Political) Assistant, OSCE Centre in Ashgabad

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF LECTURERS

Mr/Ms	NAME	Institut	Function
Mr.	BALTES Marc	Office of the Co-ordinator of OCEEA	Senior Advisor Economic and Environmental Activities
Mr.	BLOED Arie		Director, Summer Academy on OSCE
Mr.	BOROSVSKIY Nikolay	OSCE Conference Centre, Hofburg	Chief Languages Service Section
Mr.	DAVIDSON Douglas	OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina	Head of OSCE Mission to BiH
Ms.	DIMITROVA Galya	OSCE Secretariat - Training Section	Training Officer, OSCE Secretariat
Mr.	DRZEWICKI Krzysztof	High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM)	Senior Legal Adviser High Commissioner on National Minorities
Mr.	GAMAUF Ursula	Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR)	ASPR Program Director
Mr.	GUNNARSDOTTIR Urdur	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)	Director of the ODIHR
Mr.	HÖYNCK Wilhelm		Former Secretary General of the OSCE (1993-1996) and former Ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva
Mr.	KUVSHINNIKOV Alexey	OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit	Programme co-ordinator
Mr.	LAEUCHLI Samuel C.	Mission of the United States of America to the OSCE	Plitical Counselor
Ms.	LLAMAZARES Monica	Kosovo Police Service School	Project Consultant US Dept. Of Justice ICITAP, Kosovo Police Service School
Mr.	MARTINEZ MONTES Luis	Permanent Mission of Spain to the OSCE	Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Spain to the OSCE
Mr.	MEERTS Paul	Clingendael Institute Directors Office	Advisor to the General Director Analyst of International negotiation Processes
Mr.	MITCHELL Ian	OSCE Office of the Secretary General	Senior Policy and Planning Adviser
Mr.	MOELLER Christian	OSCE Office of the Representative on Freedom of the Media	Project Officer, OSCE Office of the Representative on Freedom of the Media
Ms.	PLATONOVA Anna	OSCE/ODIHR	Migration Officer Migration/Freedom of Movement Unit; OSCE/ODIHR
Mr.	POLENDAKOV Christo	OSCE Secretariat	Deputy Director/Chief Recruitment Section

Mr/Ms	NAME	Institut	Function
Mr.	POLISHCHUK Alexey	Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the OSCE	Counsellor
Mr.	PUHOVSKI Zarko	University of Zagreb	Professor at the University of Zagreb and Chairperson of the Croatian Helsinki Committee for Human Rights
Mr.	RASCAN Stanislav	Permanent Representative of the Rep. of Slovenia to the OSCE	Ambassador
Ms.	SCHERK-ARSÉNIO Veronika	Conflict Prevention Centre	Planning and Co-ordination Officer Conflict Prevention Centre OSCE Secretariat
Mr.	TRUGER Arno	Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR)	ASPR Director
Mr.	WERTH Mark	OSCE - Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC)	OSCE Communications Group Chairman