

REPORT
ON THE
13th SUMMER ACADEMY ON OSCE

June 21 – July 3, 2009

ORGANISED BY

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

PROJECT TEAM

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PEACE CENTER BURG SCHLAINING, July 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4
METHODOLOGY	5
EVALUATION	6
SESSION REPORTS	11
Introduction and the Official Opening Ceremony	11
Security and Cooperation in the OSCE Area: Conflicts and New Dividing Lines	13
Basic Principles and Functions of the OSCE: 1975-2007	16
The OSCE's Organization: Basic Features	19
The OSCE's Organization: Institutional Structures and Budget	21
Workshop 1: Communication and Interaction in Multinational Teams	22
Workshop 2: Various OSCE Issues (Including Comparative Analysis of CoE, UN, EU, NATO)	24
The Security Dimension of the OSCE: Political-Military Issues	26
Combating Terrorism	28
The Security Dimensions: Policing Issues	30
Relations with other Security Organizations	32
Introduction, Concept and General Issues of Long-Term Missions	34
Long-Term Missions: Lessons Learned	36
Presentation of the Parliamentary Assembly	38
Workshop 3: Regional Aspects of the OSCE Work: Participants Contributions I	40
Economic and Environmental Dimension of OSCE	44
Freedom of the Media	46
Workshop 4: Negotiation and Diplomacy – “Kosovo Simulation Game”	48
The Human Dimension of the OSCE: Standard Setting and Monitoring	49
Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)	51
Workshop 5: Guided Tour through the European Peace Museum, Schlaining Castle	54

Panel Discussion “Assessment of OSCE from an EU and National Point of View”	55
Minority Issues within the OSCE	60
The Works of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities	62
Workshop 3: Regional Aspects of the OSCE Work: Participants Contributions II	64
Workshop 6: Simulation of an OSCE Event	67
Old Problems / new challenges – Making (better) Use of OSCE (interactive Q&A Session)	69
APPENDICES	71
APPENDIX 1: PROGRAMMEME	71
APPENDIX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	76
APPENDIX 3: LIST OF LECTURERS	77

INTRODUCTION

The 13th Summer Academy on the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe took place from the 21st of June to the 3rd of July 2009 at the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Peace Centre Burg Schlaining, Stadtschlaining, Austria. The programme, which began in 1997, is held under the auspices of the OSCE and organised in cooperation with the OSCE.

The programme is financially supported by the Republic of Austria respectively the Permanent Mission of Austria to the OSCE.

Additionally this year the Permanent Mission of Ireland to the OSCE and the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the OSCE supported the Academy's efforts by sponsoring scholarships for participants coming from Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

Organisers as well as participants are very grateful for this invaluable support!

The aim of the Summer Academy on the OSCE was to strengthen the participants' understanding of the Organization by improving their sometimes already deep knowledge of the history, structures, functions, values and current activities of the OSCE. The Summer Academy's purpose is to provide diplomats and employees of various ministries with clear overview of the areas they will have to deal with in their relations with the OSCE. The two-week course also gives the participants an opportunity to develop their thoughts as to how the Organization could be ameliorated, be through reform or practices, in order to achieve its objective of comprehensive security in the OSCE region, in a co-operative manner.

Twenty participants from thirteen countries attended the 13th Summer Academy on the OSCE. The group comprised of diplomats who work with the OSCE in their respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs or other Ministries, staff from OSCE field presences, academics and individuals with previous experience of working in NGO's.

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

Dr. Arie Bloed, the former Executive Director of the Constitutional and Legal Policy Institute in Budapest and currently senior consultant for international organizations such as the OSCE, UN and EU, was the programme-moderator. Giving himself several lectures, he provided the participants with inspiring insights into the OSCE and its work, challenging them with critical thoughts, and invited them to think about the Organization in a very interactive way.

The 2009 Summer Academy was indeed placed under the concept of peace. Participants from regions or countries which in "real life" do not share good or any relations at all used the secure forum of the Academy to exchange thoughts, discuss problems and therewith lose prejudices and fears that used to be part of their life.

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

METHODOLOGY

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

Lectures were divided into topics and strictly delimited within the day, often following the pattern of two theoretical lectures in the morning and one workshop in the afternoon. Lectures and workshops provided the basis to acquire an extensive knowledge in the three dimensions of the OSCE as well as in other relevant areas related to the OSCE, such as Freedom of the Media, High Commissioner on National Minorities, Office for Democratic institutions and Human Rights, etc. Long-term missions, structures and relations with IO's and NGO's were also part of the resource.

Theoretical knowledge was then applied within small working groups, mostly during workshops that gave participants the opportunity to elaborate more thoroughly on OSCE related issues and to apply practical skills on negotiations and team-work. Simulation exercises dealing with interaction of multinational teams in conflict transformation situations were employed to highlight the importance and limits of communication skills, and to promote intercultural understanding among the participants.

In order the participants to be best prepare to the lectures, they were given a comprehensive reader comprising of all relevant material as to familiarize oneself more closely with OSCE's work and OSCE related issues.

Each participant wrote a report on one of the sessions of the Summer Academy. These session reports were also used to compile this comprehensive report.

Evaluation of the content, structure, methodology, and usefulness of the programme was carried out at the end of the programme. At the conclusion of the Summer Academy, participants engaged in an overall assessment of the programme; they discussed their impressions and offered recommendations for possible improvements.

EVALUATION

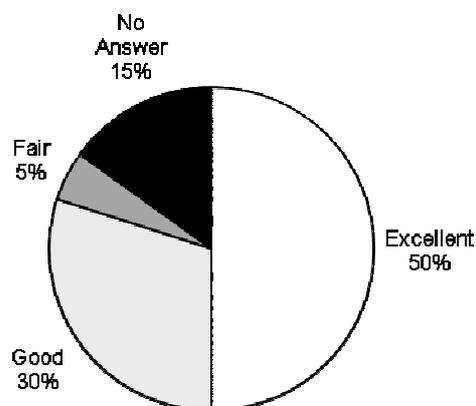
During the first week the programme organisers distributed an anonymous questionnaire which participants filled during the two weeks Summer Academy. Participants were asked to assess the individual daily sessions, each of the two weeks, and the overall programme, as well as to provide suggestions for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

At the end of the second week, an oral evaluation session was conducted. Participants discussed their personal course evaluation, assessing the overall course with special regard to organisation and facilities. The Summer Academy Co-director Arno Truger facilitated the discussion on the evaluation. The fact that Mr. Truger was not present during the Academy's session should enable participants to speak out freely and honestly.

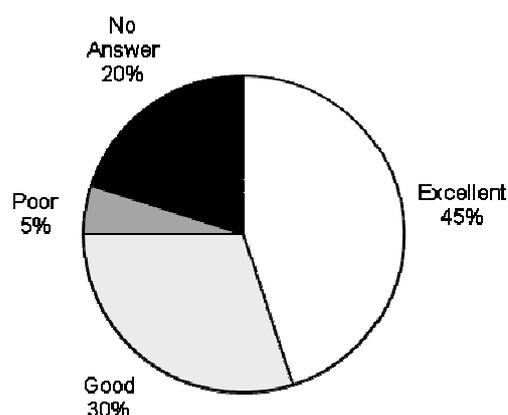
The overall evaluation of the programme derived from the questionnaires can be illustrated in pie charts as follows:

Overall Evaluation of the Programme

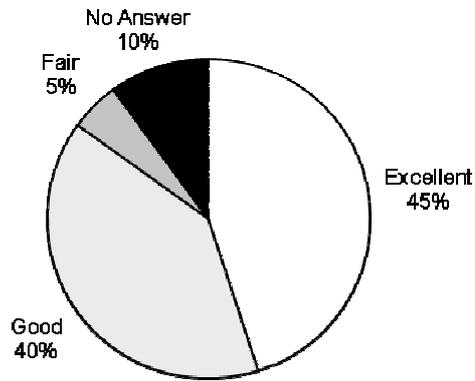
Usefulness for my professional development



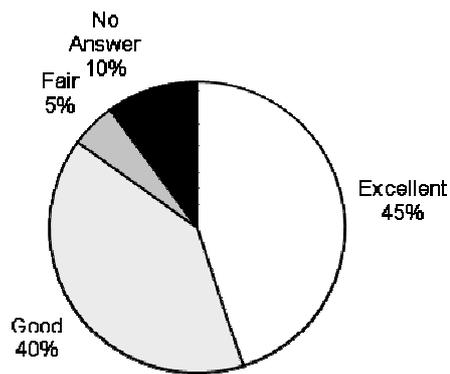
Usefulness for my personal development



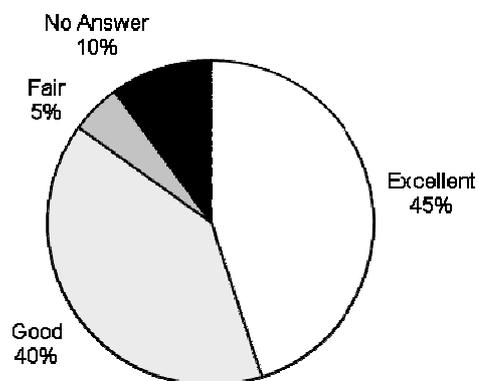
Basic Structure of the programme (composition of the programme in two weekly modules)



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

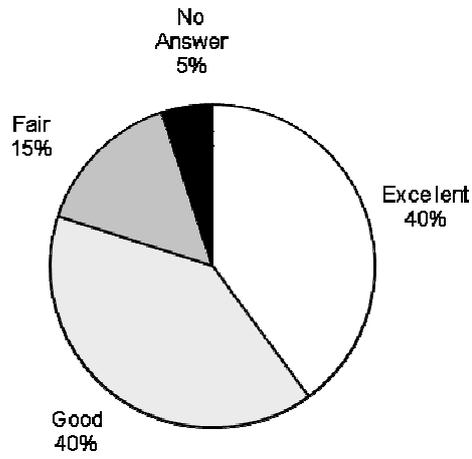


Reader

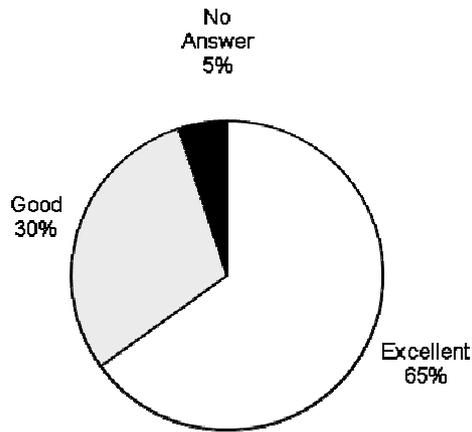


Facilities:

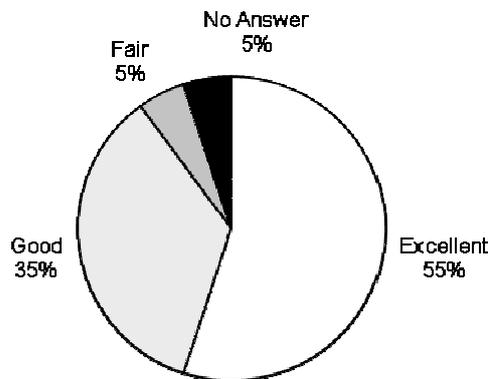
Hotel Burg Schlaining



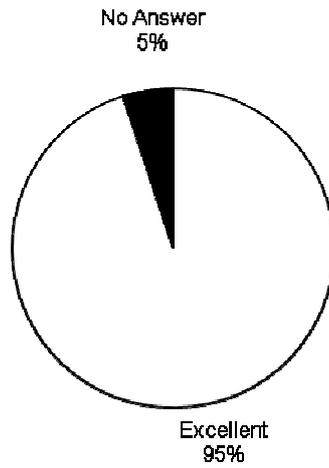
Seminar Rooms



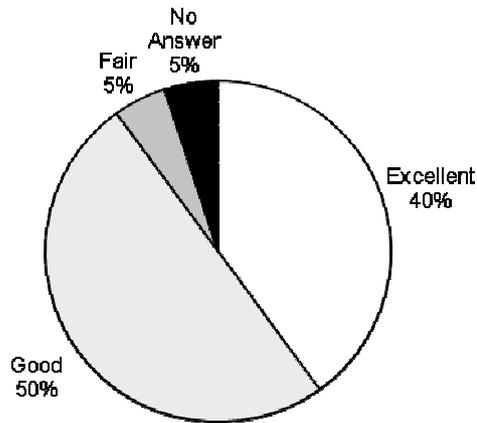
Library



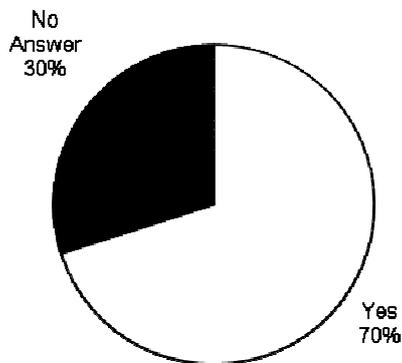
Staff of the ASPR - Ursula Gamauf (helpfulness, efficiency, etc.)



Staff of hotel (helpfulness, efficiency, etc.)



**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 as well as the OSCE participating states and providing training in working more effectively within the OSCE diplomatic and OSCE-NGO milieus. In this respect, the range of input from speakers, the experience of Professor 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 and the oral evaluation the following points can be raised:

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

Participants considered the excursion to the OSCE Permanent Council in Vienna as very useful (“Interesting to observe the work of the PC live”), interesting and for some of them even exciting since they had the chance to meet their delegations.

Most participants praised the selection of speakers for the two-week programme. The involvement of current and former high-ranking OSCE officials, sharing not only their knowledge and vast experience but also their specific insights in the OSCE, was considered particularly valuable.

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. Following earlier recommendations the amount of articles was reduced, concentrating only on the most important ones, which would have made it possible for participants to read most of the recommended articles. However, it was recognised that some of them did not engage in the reading as recommended by the director. Therefore a further reduction of the amount of articles, and a more specific request which articles to read for which session, could be considered for next year.

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

SESSION REPORTS

SUNDAY, June 21st, 17.00 – 19.00 p.m.

Introduction and the Official Opening Ceremony

By Arno TRUGER, Arie BLOED, Andrey RUDENKO

Mr. Arno Truger, Director of the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR) completed the introduction of the participants and the team. As our group was of very different geographical representations as well as of different working backgrounds, the informal introduction proved to be the perfect option to trigger a friendly and an open atmosphere among the participants. It was followed by a brief introduction of the programme by Mr. Arie Bloed, Director of the Summer Academy on OSCE and a group photo in the beautiful courtyard of the castle.

Mr. Truger also officially opened the summer programme in the Knights' Hall of the Castle. He was in charge of the opening speech in which he highlighted the general framework of the Summer Academy on the OSCE. The programme is taking place for the thirteenth time now. Despite the unlucky number thirteen, the programme is a result of successful cooperation between OSCE and the ASPR which is the main reason why it happens in the first place. The speaker had also reflected on the admirable list of speakers and experts who will give their presentations in the following two weeks, specifically thanking Mr. Bloed for his long term cooperation with the ASPR as he has been with the summer programme since its beginning. The floor was then passed to Mr. Bloed, who comically referred to OSCE as an 'Organization of Seriously Confused Europeans.' Going back to more serious matters, Mr. Bloed highlighted the need for cooperation in such a geographically broad and inclusive organization such as OSCE, stressing the importance of dialogue among the participating States.

Finishing the brief description of the organization, Mr. Bloed introduced Mr. Andrey Rudenko, Senior Policy and Planning Advisor in the Office of the Secretary General of OSCE. In his speech, Mr. Rudenko traced the historical development of the OSCE; in other words the transformation of CSCE into the present day OSCE. He spoke frankly about the recent criticisms OSCE is facing. Namely, the lack of participation of its participating States which is evident in the fact that no Summit has taken place since 1999, in addition, very seldom do the highest level state representatives attend the OSCE meetings.

The speaker underlined the continual shortcomings of the lack of legal personality of the organization. Here he referred to the Russian president Dmitry Medvedev's proposal for a new legally binding security treaty for Europe. Nevertheless, Mr. Rudenko also emphasized the importance of flexibility and political commitments of the OSCE participating States.

Commenting on the future of OSCE, Mr. Rudenko noted the possible changes in the USA approach to OSCE due to the more cooperative stance of the new President Barack Obama. In addition, he also mentioned the greater participation of Russia with President Medvedev's security proposal.

Mr. Rudenko voiced his hopes for the informal meeting of OSCE foreign ministers at Corfu, which is about to take place in a matter of days, as a great number of highest

level state representatives had confirmed their presence. Although an informal meeting, this Greek initiative has raised the necessary attention which might lead to a new participatory trend in OSCE. Nonetheless, the speaker had remained critical about Corfu's ability to bring any decisions in the area of security.

MONDAY, June 22nd, 9.00 – 10.30 a.m.

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

By Wolfgang ZELLNER

Wolfgang Zellner, the Deputy Director of Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy (IFSH) and Head of Centre for OSCE Research (CORE) has given the first presentation. After providing the participants with a short description of his work and career, Mr. Zellner started talking about the current state of OSCE, which he called “the transitional period of insecurity and contingency.”

He highlighted the positive developments in the general political atmosphere, especially in the area of security, which is evident in the following developments. In February 2009, OSCE forum on security issues took place which demonstrated that the problem of European security is not the lack of political structures but the lack of will of the participating States. In May 2009 the Austrian ministry had organized a meeting on security, as was the case in Berlin with the Arms control initiative. Last but not least, the speaker reflected on the US Presidents Obama’s speech on arms control and strategic issues during his visit to Prague in April 2009. In the speech, there was a certain resonance of improvement in the sensitive area of US-Russia strategic missile defense system. This new development is of great importance to OSCE as the two mentioned countries are among the largest and most influential states in the world. Despite the recent political initiatives that were mentioned above, giving an example of the unfortunate closure of the OSCE mission in Georgia, the speaker made it clear that concrete results are still unable to be reached.

Mr. Zellner highlighted the three main problems for security and cooperation in the OSCE area. First of all, the sheer complicated nature of security issues which are multilateral and thus very difficult to deal with. Secondly, he commented on the decision making power of all states, as such, knowing that OSCE is based on consensus, every small country has a decision making power which can easily impede progress. And finally, the speaker has accentuated the declining capacity of major European states and the United States. Here he referred to sub-regional conflicts and the issues of conflicting arms control strategies of major powers, namely the US and Russia.

The speaker continued by listing several more dividing lines that cause cleavages within the European security and cooperation structures. One of the most general problems for him arises out of the present day security environment. The problematic atmosphere of suspicion, which he terms the ‘poison atmosphere,’ is a clear reflection of present day security issues and the need to overcome unilateral security strategies of the past. Another issue of concern is the normative vacuum. Keeping in mind that OSCE is a value base institution, based on cooperative norms and the ten Helsinki points, what he finds alarming is that democracy as a value is often ignored and avoided. Hence, this trend is of particular threat then to the organization. Moreover, there is a crucial problem of the incomplete European security structure and that is due to the fact that Russia remains an outsider to the EU and NATO. As such, Russia cannot be in the full fabric of the European security but neither can the European security be complete without including this vast country within its framework.

Keeping in mind the above mentioned security problems, the speaker classifies them into three distinct levels of analysis: strategic level, Euro strategic level, and the sub-regional level. The three levels are merely a simplification of the general picture; moreover, what one needs to take into account is that the levels often overlap being continually linked with one another.

The strategic level focuses on the US-Russia disagreement over the missile defence system in the Czech Republic. Russia considers the US planting of missiles onto the Czech soil as a deliberate attempt to diminish Russia's security, while the US sees it as a way to overcome the Iranian threat. The two views are clear expressions of conflicting interest of these two countries which shows that only with compromise and cooperation they can resolve this strategic issue.

Euro strategic level mainly revolves around NATO. The dividing lines here lie in the post-Cold war enlargement process of NATO. The first NATO enlargement took place in close cooperation with Russia, however, in the second round of 2003-4 the cooperative trend was not continued. The damage with Russia relations were quite large, mainly triggered by Russia's security concerns once Bulgaria and Romania joined NATO. For many, the ongoing NATO expansion was viewed as a return to the Cold war and the US attempt to once again contain Russia. Further tension arose once NATO promised to accept Georgia. This uncooperative trend makes it very difficult to reach any sort of compromise. On the one hand, NATO strengthened security of the member states, while on the other hand, it undermined relations between Western states and Russia.

Sub-regional level of analysis looks into the sources of violence within states. Regional conflicts such as in Moldova, and even more so in the Caucasus region, pose serious threats to national and greater regional stability. The situation in Moldova, Transdniestrian region to be more specific, has often been mentioned as the least problematic conflict in this sub-regional level of analysis. This is mostly due to the fact that the conflict is not a result of a deep seated hatred but instead, in simplified terms, it is a clash of economic and political elites. Precisely because of the rather low level of violence, the resolution of the conflict is continually put down and postponed. It is an approach that can be quite dangerous in the future if violence ever erupts. Russia remains the mediator in this conflict, but one cannot neglect the worrying presence of Russian forces on the Moldovan territory. Another problem is the lack of initiative on the Moldovan side, which is in Russian interest as in that way Russia is able to stay present in the area. Another example, Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict is however more serious as both sides are heavily armed. Without going into great detail, the speaker mentioned that presidents of the two countries have met several times but despite the OSCE optimism the conflict was not resolved. These examples the speaker has provided are not yet viewed as serious threats to the greater European security structures, however, he stresses that if the sub-regional conflict are not resolved major violence may erupt and seriously undermine the regional stability.

One more topic the speaker had discussed was the Treaty on Conventional Arms Forces in Europe (CFE) that was signed in November 1990. Although not an OSCE document, the treaty was negotiated in parallel with talks among participating States on the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Once the Warsaw Pact was resolved and NATO enlarged, it became clear that the Treaty needed to be

adapted to the new changing environment. An Agreement on Adaption of the CFE Treaty was thus signed in Istanbul 1999, also known as the Istanbul Treaty. The problems arose one sub-regional conflicts have had a negative effect on the ratification of the Treaty, namely the tense situation between Russia and Georgia as well as the unresolved conflict in Moldova. NATO member states have thus been withholding the ratification of the treaty until Russia meets the agreed Istanbul commitments. The first available option is therefore to ratify the CFE treaty and then negotiate, which is highly unlikely taking into account the developments in Georgia and Moldova, as well as the opposition from the US Senate. As soon as the CFE treaty would be ratified it would have to be changed and adapted once again. The speaker does not find this as a very plausible option. The second option focuses on trying to keep the agreed parts from the old 1999 Istanbul Treaty, such as data, technical parts, definition, and re-open negotiations in the conflicted areas. Nonetheless, the ten years of trying to make the treaty enter into force have been futile, followed by more extensive bilateral US-Russia negotiations. What would make a difference now when the sensitive areas of regional conflicts are still not successfully resolved? Progress has been stagnated due to the sub-regional concerns and conflicts. This demonstrates how for any successful progress in this area, strategic, euro and sub-regional-levels must be coupled together.

The speaker stressed that European security policy inescapably happens in the US-Russia framework, thus both the strategic and sub-regional levels are of great importance to ensure stability. He believes high level consultations are needed for Russia and its neighboring states considering OSCE as a proper place for such dialogue where everybody can participate. He finds the informal meeting in Corfu as a possibility to agree on some 'road map' for future, however, it is highly unlikely that an informal meeting will bring any important results.

MONDAY, June 22nd, 11.00 – 12.30 a.m.

Basic Principles and Functions of the OSCE: 1975-2007

By Arie BLOED

Mr. Bloed was in charge of giving a general and an informative presentation on the principles and functions of the OSCE..

Before jumping into the basic functions of the OSCE, Mr. Bloed went back to talk about the history of the OSCE development. Firstly, he wanted to establish a firm understanding of the historical background in order to correctly comprehend the present day situation and voiced criticisms. Therefore, he discussed the Cold War origin of OSCE explaining how the Organization started as a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in 1972-75. The three year long negotiation lead to the Helsinki Final Act which even today serves as ‘the holy book’ of OSCE – still a relevant document when trying to understand the decision making process in the Organization, its legal status, agenda etc. All of these aspects are still related to the OSCE origin. Important to keep in mind is the fact that the Organization was not institutionalized; instead, it was based on conference diplomacy.

The political environment of the 1970s was quite unstable as the American Government was continually criticized for accepting Soviet occupations in Europe. The atmosphere in the West did change, but only later. Here, the speaker went on discussing about the growing importance of the text of the Helsinki Final Act which became printed in newspapers and gradually found its way into the civil society channels in the Soviet occupation zones. The document soon served as a main source of reference when discussing values of human rights, democratic principles and equality. However, significant progress in the CSCE was continually hampered by the East-West confrontation which was outlined by the two opposing blocks, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. It was not an atmosphere of cooperation. Nonetheless, significant changes occurred in 1989 by the end of the Cold War period.

The 1989 change brought along a more cooperative security period which also reflected on the structures of the CSCE. The collapse of the Soviet Block required a change of role for the organization as well as a modification of its structures. The CSCE moved to more permanent structures with offices in Poland, Czech Republic and Austria, evolving from a simple ‘talk show’ into a Community after 1990, or in Mr. Bloed’s words into “a do show.” in 1994 the name was also changed from CSCE to OSCE. Despite the changes, the conference diplomacy still makes a difference in the functioning of the OSCE.

The speaker talked about the six main functions of OSCE: standard setting and supervision, stabilizing function, assistance function, legitimizing function, coordinating function, and the catalyst function. One of the first functions he discussed was standard-setting and supervision. He described it as less important now than it used to be in the past. However, standard-setting is undeniably still an ongoing process for OSCE. Another function he talked about was the stabilizing function. The speaker was very critical about the OSCE crisis management abilities, but he highlighted the areas in which the Organization has managed to participate successfully, such as in the post-conflict measures, rehabilitation, arms control CSBMs etc. The examples of successful OSCE actions were Macedonia and Ukraine. Some of the reasons for OSCE’s inability to prevent conflicts are the sheer

fact that it is very difficult to reach consensus in OSCE, furthermore, there are no hard power mechanisms to prevent or stop conflicts. Assistance function is fulfilled through the offices of ODIHR, HCNM and the Field Missions which make an enormous part of the OSCE work nowadays. OSCE can also have legitimizing functions namely with NATO or CIS. In the areas of peace keeping where OSCE has a mandate for organizing its field mission, the Organization can give its approval for other missions of NATO or CIS without organizing such peacekeeping missions itself. For example, an OSCE flag could be given to a NATO mission in the Caucasus region. Coordination function is connected to the idea of making OSCE a linking umbrella between the works of other international organizations. An example provided was the 1995 Dayton Agreement that ended the war in Bosnia. While the war was coming to an end and other international organizations were occupied with the Dayton Agreement, OSCE took charge in governing Bosnia. The last function that was mentioned was the catalyst function especially in the area of EED and terrorism. Mr. Bloed made it clear that OSCE's catalyst function is directly linked to the budget limitations of the Organization. Budget of the OSCE is rather small when compared to the budgets of other international organizations. The truth is that OSCE has little money. Nevertheless, OSCE can provide political guidance and initiate projects as it is continually involved with the planning of activities and trying to facilitate the funding.

Observing the powers of OSCE, the main basis of the Organization is the idea of voluntary cooperation. The entire decision making is based on a consensus principle. This does not mean that every participating state necessarily agrees with all the decisions, but that a state does not voice its disagreement officially. Numerous states will remain unsatisfied, however due to greater political reasons and pressures they often remain silent. Another chief discussion point is OSCE's lack of enforcement mechanisms. Knowing that OSCE is based on political commitments and voluntary participation of its participating States, it faces an inability to exert sanctions. Due to the consensus principle no decision can be put forward without the consent of the participating States.

Having established the general and historical framework of OSCE, Mr. Bloed started a discussion about one of the highly debated questions, Is OSCE a community of values? It is based on standards of far-reaching nature, values of equality, democracy and human rights all mentioned in the Helsinki Final Act. However, the question that often raises debates is whether these values are different across the world? Can one set of values fit every single case in the world? This is a very difficult topic where yes or no questions are not enough. Simple answers cannot encapsulate the true complexity of this debate. Nevertheless, what always remains is that these values are there. They exist. What differs is the approach, thus we must cooperate to find a common ground. If not that, one can only ponder then what else? Is there anything better? Mr. Bloed argues how participating States must work to improve their understandings of each other. It is good to be critical and skeptical but cooperation and stability is necessary. The common interest is peace, thus going back to the basics is crucial when misunderstandings occur.

Another discussion topic raised by the speaker was, If OSCE is a community of responsibility? Ideas of indivisible peace, principle of non-intervention, responsibility to act in case of problems or violations were addressed here. Some of the critical questions do remain. The idea of double standards is still existent within OSCE and

continually criticized as the OSCE focus remains mainly in the Eastern part of Vienna. Another 'hot topic' is the alleged use or abuse of the Organization by major participating States which undermines the basic idea of equality. These are some of the critical questions that are repeatedly mentioned when talking about OSCE as a community of responsibility. One must be aware of them. However, one also must take into account that no matter all the shortcomings, the system is still present and functioning in a cooperative spirit. As soon as it becomes an imposition of one's values and will, it turns into a confrontational relationship where mechanisms of effective dialogue and cooperation disappear.

MONDAY, June 22nd, 15.00 – 16.30 p.m.

The OSCE's Organization: Basic Features

By Arie BLOED

“Light is beautiful.”

Mr. Bloed described the OSCE evolution, from CSCE to OSCE as a process of operationalization and institutionalization. As it has been mentioned in the previous presentation, permanent institutions of OSCE were established gradually. In general terms, the world security environment moved from the Cold war confrontational spirit to a more cooperative one once the bipolar world order fell apart. This transformation of security structures demanded OSCE to adapt to these changes, and so it did. The organization has evolved significantly but its Cold War origin still remains an important starting point for understanding OSCE's functioning.

The speaker then started explaining the idea of OSCE political process. First of all, as it has already been mentioned, OSCE is based on political commitments without the legally binding force. Despite its limitations, politically binding force can successfully ostracize or ‘black mail’ non-cooperative states which might at certain moments be as effective as negative court rulings.

Knowing that OSCE decisions are not legally binding, the question remained then if OSCE has legal relevance? Mr. Bloed explained that OSCE actually does more than it would legally be able to, if there is political will for that of course. Decisions do not have to be ratified by national parliaments, which can be very time consuming, and as such this non-legally binding nature of OSCE documents and decisions can be its positive aspect. Moreover, the ten points of the Helsinki Final Act are legally binding principles of international law. Provisions of the Helsinki Final Act have been repeated in other legally binding treaties and documents. Hence, evidently OSCE does have legal relevance.

Another question that appeared was if OSCE is a dynamic process? Mr. Bloed's answer was yes; OSCE is a dynamic process with light institutional structures. It is political in nature and flexible. In other words, it is a ‘light security organization.’ Although in legal terms it is not strictly an organization as it does not have a charter or convention as a legal base to give it legal personality. OSCE's Helsinki Final Act is not an agreement but a political declaration which is not legally binding. Due to its legal status, when talking about OSCE membership one says participating States rather than member states. Looking at the OSCE institutional structure, the conclusion is that it is not heavily institutionalized. This was a result of the participating States' desires which were not keen on having yet another international organization. The need for legal personality is continually debated among the participating States, however OSCE's flexibility and ‘lightness’ makes it unique. To sum up, one can argue that OSCE behaves like an organization while in legal terms it is not.

Comprehensive security is the most basic concept for OSCE's functioning. The speaker added that security in OSCE is seen in broad terms, and not on the individual basis. It takes into account all three dimensions or in the OSCE jargon, the three baskets: political, military economic and environmental, and the human dimension. Though the economic dimension is nowadays a bit outdated as it was a

compromise in 1970s with the Communist countries, it still finds its place within one of the OSCE security dimensions. All three dimensions are inter linked and serve as essential components of security issues. OSCE does not address individual security issues of its participating States. There is no institution an individual can approach and this is mostly due to the fact that individual security is not the focus of this organization. It has a constructive structural approach, thus strategic issues often determine the agenda.

Cooperative security is another basic concept. The need for cooperation is reflected in key features of decision making, lack of sanctions and enforcement action, voluntary cooperation etc. OSCE's emphasis is on the soft power sector in the political-military dimensions. This includes CSBMs, Code of conduct 1994, conflict prevention, crisis management, and PSD. OSCE does not have enforcement mechanisms therefore it mainly focuses on peace keeping where no enforcement action is allowed. Questions of national interest are always approached differently, which often times gives rise to the idea of OSCE double standards. Nevertheless, one must always take into account the interests that guide any sort of action.

Equality of all states is another unique feature of OSCE. This idea of equality exists in the decision making process which as we know is based on consensus. There are two exceptions to the consensus principles. Those are consensus minus one and consensus minus two. The former was used only once in the case of Yugoslavia in 1992 when an 'empty seat' was given to Yugoslavia due to its serious violations of OSCE objectives. It was not used again not to give a precedent. The later, consensus minus two may be applied when two participating States are in conflict. It gives a chance to others to bring the decisions without the two conflicted states, however, this was never used. Equality is also reflected in mitigations, such as in CiO, HCNM, RFM and missions. Moreover, any participating state may make reservations or interpretative statements, which is yet another reflection of equality of all OSCE states.

Finally, OSCE is an organization of a broad geographical scope. It also cooperates with states outside of its Organization in a form of Partners for Cooperation. This partnership includes Mediterranean and other Asian states, such as Afghanistan, Japan, Mongolia, South Korea and Thailand. Yet, Mr. Bloed warns that no clear policy exists behind this partnership. To conclude, it is an "inclusive organization," using the words of Mr. Bloed, where fifty six States from Eurasia and North-America participate.

MONDAY June 22nd, 17.00- 16.30 p.m.

The OSCE's Organization: Institutional Structures and Budget

By Arie BLOED

Keeping in mind the very detailed previous two presentations by Mr. Bloed, while talking about the structures and budget of OSCE, Mr. Bloed gave a very brief outline. It goes as follows:

Political decision-making bodies

- Summits of Heads of State and Government
- Prepared by Review Conferences
- Ministerial Council
- Economic and Environmental Forum
- Permanent Council
- Forum for Security Cooperation
- Informal Subsidiary Bodies

Operational Structures and Institutions ('executive structures')

- Chairman in Office (plus Personal Representatives)
- Troika
- Secretary-General and Secretariat
- ODIHR
- HCNM
- Representative on Freedom of the Media
- Coordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities
- OSCE Field Presences

Related Institutions

- Parliamentary Assembly
- Court of Conciliation and Arbitration

Budget

- Compulsory scale of distribution
- 'invisible' budget: seconded staff, voluntary contributions
- Special scale of distribution of large OSCE missions and projects
- Unified budget for 2008: approx 164, 14 million

TUESDAY June 23rd, 9.00 – 12.30 a.m.

Workshop 1: Communication and Interaction in Multinational Teams

By Galya DIMITROVA-ZDRAVKOVA

Mrs. Dimitrova-Zdravkova is a Training Officer working in the Departments of Human Resources (DHR) at the OSCE Secretariat. She started her presentation by stating “don’t expect too much theory.” The first thing she had in mind for this session was a game later followed by a discussion and an analysis of factors that are crucial for a good team work. The main purpose of the game was to mimic the real life situation.

The game that took place was the Viking Attack. Mrs. Dimitrova-Zdravkova explained that the game was used all over the world in many teams. Participants worked against the clock having to guess the place, year and precise date of the attack. Before the game started, they were to agree on certain goals and choose a leader. Mrs. Dimitrova-Zdravkova informed the group of the best and worst results that exist hoping that the group will hopefully not take longer than one hour and forty five minutes, which was the longest time ever recorded for this Viking game.

The participants were divided in three random teams almost equal in numbers. Once all the teams came up with correct answers, the group focused on an analysis of their work in the team game. Some of the crucial aspects were: planning, organization, partnership, communication and interdependence. The three teams finished in a very close time span, between 48 to 54 minutes.

What the three groups had in common was that the situation in the beginning was very chaotic and disorganized, however, once participants understood the purpose of the game the situation in all teams progressed. Some of the problems that the three teams encountered were leadership clashes and impatience, however, these problems were not universal across all the teams. Some were very much progress and participation oriented, while other were mostly result oriented. This of course affected the general atmosphere in the group, be it negatively or positively. What was concluded was that no correct recipe for success exists, however, agreement and compromise were highly necessary for effective team work.

Finishing with the game, the speaker gave a presentation on the general guidelines for good team work in multicultural environments. She started by discussing definitions of communication, culture and differences. Out of several definitions of cultures, the speaker mainly focused on the definition that stated, “culture is the way of life (values, beliefs and behavior) of people passed down from one generation to the next through learning.” Culture is a part of one’s identity providing meaning for daily events while at the same time making life predictable to reduce anxiety. The important thing to keep in mind is that cultures are accessible and dynamic. Hence, they can be learned and acquired.

The speaker gave an interesting visual of an iceberg showing the different dimensions of cultures. Behavior and beliefs belong to the visible part of the iceberg, while values and thoughts remain under water or in other words invisible to the naked eye. The purpose of intercultural communication is therefore not to stay only on the surface but to take into account individualities of people. It is find similarities and learn how to deal with the differences.

One question that was discussed was how do cultures actually differ? They differ according to relationship with each other, relationship with environment, and relation with time. These take into account debates over ideas of rules vs. relationships, individual vs. group, achieved or acquired status, emotions etc. Numerous different factors affect cultures. What the speaker has made clear was that it is important to always be aware, to acknowledge the differences, ask questions and avoid assumptions.

TUESDAY, June 23rd, 15.00 – 18.30 p.m.

Workshop 2: Various OSCE Issues (Including Comparative Analysis of CoE, UN, EU, NATO)

By Arie BLOED

Mr. Bloed divided the participants in three groups in order to discuss and analyze three important questions.

1) Analyze the needs for and the benefits and the drawbacks of a legalization of the OSCE and the decision making process.

First thing that was mentioned by group one was that legal status is of great importance for the international status of the Organization. It gives it value. However, taking into account that the basis of the Organization is a political declaration, giving it legal status would thus mean starting the negotiations once again which would be extremely complicated. Interests of participating States have changed significantly since 1970s, together with the political and security environment. The number of participating has increased to fifty six now, which would definitely make it very difficult to reach any sort of consensus over important and sensitive matters. What is often said then is to leave it the way it is.

Secondly, legal status might give greater space for taking actions. It would give OSCE a chance to develop enforcement and sanction mechanisms to ensure implementation of decisions. Namely, an establishment of a court. Nevertheless, not having legal status also has positive sides to it. One of them is the idea of flexibility. In that way, it creates space for debate, customary law to develop in areas where certain participating states would otherwise refuse to sign declarations. It sets the ground for future legal decisions as progress can be made without the necessary ratifications of legal documents.

2) Should decision making process in the OSCE be changed? Give changes or suggestions to improve the Organization.

Second group found the changes of decision making process desirable, but to the extent of not changing the process itself but instead by ensuring equality and proper functioning of the already present mechanisms. First thing the group emphasized was that the idea of equality needs to be strengthened, especially taking into account the present trend of 'quintet' decision making power which undermines the equal participation of all states.

Secondly, the two exceptions, consensus minus one and consensus minus two, should be applied especially in the areas where participating States are in conflict. This would make the present mechanisms more effective while making the decision making process a system based on justice rather than national interests of certain participating States.

Thirdly, national interests of one country should not be against the core values of the organization. This significantly undermines its values and capabilities.

Lastly, one of the proposed improvements was the creation of Temporary Committees for special cases. It exists in the human dimension however this practice does not exist in political or military dimension yet

3) How could OSCE's political leadership be strengthened? What are present strength and weaknesses?

One of the weaknesses mentioned by the third group was concerned with the leadership of the Chairmanship. What often times occurs is that national interests of the Chairmanship are taking precedence over the international interests. This trend can be very dangerous.

Secondly, with every change of the Chairmanship a new team is set up which makes the secretariat weak due to the lack of continuity. The examples provided were Austria, Netherlands...Smaller countries may find Chairmanship as a status, thus there needs to be a careful selection framework established to ensure continuity and strength of the Secretariat.

WEDNESDAY, June 24th, 09.00 – 10.30 a.m.

The Security Dimension of the OSCE: Political-Military Issues

By Maria BRANDSTETTER

Maria Brandstetter, Associate Project Officer working in the Conflict Prevention Centre of the OSCE Secretariat gave a presentation on the politico-military dimension of OSCE. More specifically, the presentation was about the military aspects of security.

Politico-military aspects of security, some of the main principles guiding relations between OSCE participating States, belong to the First Basket of the Helsinki Final Act. One of the main mechanisms OSCE has developed in this dimension are the Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs).

CSBMs date back to the Madrid mandate of 1983. They cover the whole Europe, meaning that armed forces outside of the European continent are not included. The main reasons for having CSBMs are that they are of military significance, politically binding and verifiable. They include exchanges of information or risks which can be accessed and verified at any moment of time. Their transparency has increased over time leading to other future arms control agreements and disarmament measures that managed to become legally binding. In that sense, CSBMs served as an important foundation for other legally binding measures in politico-military security aspects. In other words it was also a beginning of arms arsenal reductions.

The first formal outline of CSBMs occurred in 1996 in the Stockholm document. The aim was to increase openness, predictability and transparency among the participating States. In addition, the document posed a set of rights and obligations; however that does not give any defence guarantee to the participating States. The same idea was adopted in the Vienna document which further outlined the rights and obligations of participating States. These compilations provided information on brigades and formations, major equipment, military doctrine, military budget, and forthcoming exercises. In addition, it gave opportunities to invite visitors and observers to air bases and military facilities. Additional CSBMs also exist. These include defence planning, Principles Governing Non-proliferation 1994, Global exchange of military information, Stabilizing Measures for Localized Crisis Situations, Questionnaires on Ottawa Convention APL, Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfer, and the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security 1994. The speaker has accentuated the Code of Conduct as the most important document of all.

CSBMs are reviewed by several events. One of these events is the Annual Implementation Assessment that meets every year, lasting for 2 days where policy makers and heads of states meet. Global Exchange of Military Information (GEMI) is another such event where participating States receive all information about other 55 states. Annual Security Review Conference (ASRC) is a high level conference that gets decision makers to discuss complicated security problems. It takes place in May/July. Lastly, Annual Exchange of Military Information also takes place where every state provides military information on their own country.

Keeping in mind these above mentioned development, the speaker concluded that CSBMs are basically “victims of its own success.” That is mainly due to the fact that

not every participating State has the will to participate. The focus has also shifted now, where most of the conflicts are much more inter-state or ethnically oriented for which these documents were not ready yet. The only existent document is the Localized Crisis Situation Document which allows for Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (SCA) initiatives.

Most of the SALW producers and exporters belong to the OSCE group of states thus it is natural why there was a desire to deal with this problem. The speaker gave a definition of small weapons to clarify what this SALW initiative includes? These are defined as “man portable weapons made or modified to military specifications for use as lethal instruments of war.” SALW initiative was very difficult to implement because it was dependent on voluntary participation of States, moreover, it was costly and time consuming. It included information exchange, description of the role of small arms in conflict prevention, export criteria and controls, stockpile security and destruction, manufacturing marketing and record keeping. What it succeeded was to serve as political guidelines for states to form their policies. What must not be neglected is that whenever one talks about SALW indirectly conventional ammunition comes into question as well. Thus, SCA initiative was developed in parallel with SALW facing similar limitations.

Approaching the end of the presentation, the speaker left some time for questions. One of the very interesting questions that were raised was if there exists an objective criteria for weapons transfer? If it is known that some participating States are selling weapons to other states or regions where this can stimulate further violence, is OSCE able to do something through the SALW initiative? Knowing that weapons continue to be transferred to countries where they can incite hostilities the reality is that OSCE has no sanction for such actions of weapon transfer, although they might have reliable information about such incidents. SALW does not regulate the small arms sale but tries to ensure that the transfers are legal and by some established norms. Small arms transfers unfortunately continue to be very present. Nevertheless, areas in which OSCE is able to successfully provide assistance are: control on cross border trafficking, SALW and conventional ammunition destruction, SALW stockpile management and security, and SALW collection programs. To date, there have been 29 requests for OSCE assistance from 14 different countries.

WEDNESDAY, June 24th, 11.00 – 12.30 a.m.

Combating Terrorism

By Laszlo SZUCS

Mr. Szucs, Program Officer at the Anti-terrorism Unit (ATU) of the OSCE Secretariat gave a presentation on OSCE's involvement in combating terrorism. At the start of the presentation the speaker presented the quote, "The OSCE stands united against terrorism, a scourge of our times. The OSCE participating states will not yield to terrorist threats, but will combat them by all means in accordance with their international commitments." Bucharest Ministerial Decision on Combating Terrorism, December 2001.

The speaker found OSCE as a perfect place for open dialogue where participating States can aim to find solutions against terrorist threats, come together and work on solving the problems jointly rather than unilaterally. It was once again stated that OSCE security dimension is comprehensive with all regions influencing the agenda. After all, using Mr. Szuch's words "we are not living in a vacuum where nothing exists beyond the OSCE borders." The focus of OSCE's anti-terrorism actions is Europe but the reality is that terrorism does not know borders. It became a global threat with no single country being immune to it. "It can strike everywhere at any time, thus cooperation is needed."

Technology is one of the aspects which has made anti-terrorist actions better, however, it has also brought significant development to the terrorist groups. Terrorism is a relatively cheap and effective way to raise attention targeting innocent people, politicians, journalist, national symbols, banking-systems, transport... The main aim of any terrorist action is to attract attention and exert fear no matter on the magnitude of innocent casualties.

What the speaker has made clear is that OSCE is not a policeman and that it certainly cannot act against sovereign governments.

Another important fact is that there is not internationally accepted definition of terrorism, neither in OSCE nor in UN or any other international organization. What exists however as a substitute for this lack of definition is the UN Security Council resolution 1566.

Looking into history, terrorism was not on the agenda of OSCE until 2001. 9/11 attack was the defining moment that generated international solidarity also changing the OSCE approach to terrorism. Anti-terrorist plan of action was adopted at the Bucharest Ministerial Conference in 2001. The Anti-Terrorist Unit (ATU) was established within OSCE to counter terrorism activities.

Activities of the ATU include: building political support, enabling and facilitating capacity-building assistance, indentifying and addressing gaps and emerging threats (helping the police, training, provide opportunity to exchange knowledge and best practices), protecting human rights, fostering international cooperation and so forth.

Negative aspect of anti-terrorist measures is that human rights of innocent people are curbed once more restrictive cautionary measures take place. This trend can be very dangerous and intrusive of people's privacies if not controlled and monitored

carefully. Sad reality is that OSCE cannot do much in that area, besides maybe activating the ODHR advisor to keep an eye on the government measures. What is needed however is to strengthen the rule of law and democratic principles so that different relatively deprived groups of society acknowledge that violent and simple radical solutions are not the answer. One terrorist cannot do much without the people support.

WEDNESDAY, June 24th, 15.00 – 16.30 p.m.

The Security Dimensions: Policing Issues

By Thorsten STODIEK

Mr. Stodiek's presentation focused on the OSCE Policing Issues. He is a Police Affairs Officer and an Adviser on Research and Analysis at the Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU) of OSCE.

Looking back, the speaker highlighted that OSCE started policing quite late, only in 1998 in Croatia taking over the UN measures (UNPAS). Policing thus became an indispensable part of conflict prevention, working from within and below to rebuild societies thorn by conflicts. OSCE decisions on policing issues were officially introduced in the 1999 Istanbul Charter for European Security and by the 2001 Bucharest Ministerial Conference in December.

The main question posed was why does OSCE do policing? One of the obvious answers takes into account OSCE's comprehensive approach to security, dealing with 3 dimensions again where policing is an essential part to all of those. It is also connected to the rule of law which is the bedrock of every democratic society. Police can support this only by being accountable: demonstrate respect for human rights, minorities while at the same time being effective in crime prevention. Good policing is therefore the centre of preventing conflicts, preserving social stability during crisis and supporting post conflict rehabilitation.

Implemented policing programs differed considerably in terms of both volume and content. They are country specific responding to the needs and problems of participating States. OSCE Policing mandates were in the past mostly in South Eastern Europe mainly involved with a creation of multi-ethnic police services. This was namely the case with ex-Yugoslav countries where the OSCE police reform mostly focused on integrating national minorities into the police force. Present examples where OSCE is mandated to train and deploy multi-ethnic police force are Serbia, Kosovo and Macedonia.

Another area where OSCE policing is active is in the Southern Caucasus region where it mostly focuses on improving training capacities and community policing.

In the Central Asia, OSCE policing actions are taking place well. Police Assistance Programs (PAP) work in seven main areas of assistance: public order management, community policing, criminal investigation, criminal information analysis, drug interdiction, and strengthening the police academy

Police-related activities of other OSCE institutions were also mentioned, e.g. recommendations by the High Commissioner on National Minorities on policing in multiethnic societies, Combating Hate Crime in view of the recent increase in crimes on racist grounds etc. Since 2002 a Strategic Police Matter Unit (SPMU) was established. SPMU provides support to Secretary General, chairman in office and field operations. Main objectives of SPMU that were listed are: provide democratic vision of policing for the entire OSCE region (serve the public, be accountable for breaches, working towards establishing close relationship with the people and trust), and to help participating States to create competence and capacity required to tackle new threats to stability and security, namely organized crime and terrorism.

Some of the services SPMU provides are: guidebook on democratic policing, good practice in building police public partnership, good practices in basic police training curricula aspects. Furthermore, SPMU supports field operations in the search and selection of new personnel.

The speaker also identified the challenges in policing project implementations. First of all he highlighted the lack of strategic planning at the mission deployment and poor conditions of the existing training facilities. Another problem is the increasing deficit of qualified staff which is the main problem of the mission in Kosovo at the moment. To continue, an obstacle to policing project implementation is also the decreasing political support from national counterparts as well as the lack of effective international cooperation and coordination. All these aspects lead to duplications of work, confusion, duplication of work and frustration.

Lastly, the speaker has concluded the presentation by mentioning the online information system (POLIS) which was established recently. POLIS contains a digital library, country profiles of participating States, policing expert database, online forums etc. He also added that OSCE policing activities have demonstrated to be more involved with other long term policing frameworks. They have become increasingly important in Action against terrorism (ATU), Borders unit (CPC OS Borders), Gender section, Office of coordination and economic and environmental activities (OCEEA), and Special representative and coordinator for combating trafficking in human beings (OSR).

WEDNESDAY, June 24th, 17.00 – 18.30 p.m.

Relations with other Security Organizations

By Biliana HRISTOVA

Mrs. Hristova, the External Cooperation Officer of OSCE, started her lecture by explaining that OSCE came into existence to bridge the gap between NATO and Warsaw Pact during the Cold war. Being in such a position it automatically contained the need for cooperation with other organizations, especially after the end of the Cold-war when the world security structures have changed. How did they change? On the one hand, NATO moved towards soft security mechanisms from a fully military alliance in the past while on the other hand, EU entered into a process of internal integration. EU started as a free trade agreement between the member states, but since then it became a power representing strategic economic leadership guided by soft power mechanisms encompassing activities of counter terrorism, crisis management, rule of law, environmental security etc. Activities of these organizations started overlapping thus cooperation proved to be the needed option for successful coexistence.

The speaker divided OSCE partners into two categories, standing partner and the ad-hoc ones. The EU, Council of Europe and NATO belong to the group of standing partners. OSCE proclaimed itself as UN chapter 8 organization in 1993 by which it was granted an observer status. Moreover, looking at other regional and sub regional organization, OSCE proclaims itself as a platform for regional cooperation. OSCE has regular relations with UN, EU, NATO and the Council of Europe. These organizations are always invited to the OSCE formal meetings. Other regional organizations would be invited if the topic is of their interest. When it comes to external representation of OSCE it is the task of Chairmanship (2002 Porto Decision).

One of the questions that was posed during the presentation was why states have chosen to have so many security organizations that have overlapping mandates sometimes. And, why are these states conferring tasks to these organizations? The answer the speaker gave stated that these organizations might have overlapping objectives, but they also have different memberships and approaches. They are able to provide a common basis for dialogue and cooperation.

The main document that underlined the OSCE relations with other international organizations is the Platform for Cooperative Security. It was adopted 10 yrs ago, but the origin can be traced to 1993-4 when Russian Federation tabled a number of proposals for CSCE. In 1997 the Copenhagen Council proposed to develop a legally binding charter on European Security to further strengthen non-hierarchical cooperation between OSCE and other international organizations. A long process of drafting took place and the Council Proposal quickly became the basis for the Platform. Only in 1998 a sub-regional dimension was incorporated into this document which was again mainly the result of the Russian proposal. In 2002-3 OSCE and the Chairmanship wanted to foster the sub-regional cooperation. By Lisbon 2002, participation of the UN, EU, Council of Europe, NATO was established. It was during the meeting in Vienna Sept. 2002 in which for the first time regional and sub-regional organizations participated. The speaker also mentioned that 2003 Maastricht strategy is a second funding document on which the OSCE external actions are based.

Throughout the years, it has proved unnecessary to have regular formal meeting but rather to have them driven by an agenda. What the general practice is now are the trifold meetings, specialized meetings for international organizations by specialized departments of OSCE and ad-hoc meetings in response to particular initiatives. What the speaker concluded is that in general, OSCE has declined as a forum for Security Dialogue. Now, it is harder to negotiate even the Helsinki Final Act the same is the case with the Platform. Why? Argument of the speaker: the interests are way different now than they were before.

There is a debate for a Pan-cooperation on security or new European security architecture, however every progress has stagnated due to differences of opinions of participating States. Russia for example finds the Platform as a funding document for this cooperation to take place. It considers the bi-polar system very unproductive and obsolete thus the main strategy is to unify the Euro-Atlantic space making OSCE a platform of cooperation. OSCE is seen as a forum for political dialogue among other international organizations. The speaker suggests that this proposal will also be present at the forthcoming OSCE informal meeting at Corfu – have OSCE as a platform for dialogue among organizations such as NATO, CIS, CSDO EU...Guam countries were not invited and neither was the Council of Europe or the UN. She finds this very surprising as it is not the normal practice hoping it will not set a precedent for future ministerial meetings.

THURSDAY, June 25th, 10.00 – 11.15 a.m.

Introduction, Concept and General Issues of Long-Term Missions

By Sean MCGREEVY

Mr. McGreevy, Associate Project Coordinator at the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) of OSCE, gave a presentation on OSCE long term missions. One of the first things he made clear is that OSCE field operations are reviewed by the Conflict Prevention Centre. He started the presentation by explaining the political base for OSCE field operations, which is the 1990 Paris Summit. The summit contained the first substantive discussion on commitments. By 1992, when the 1992 Helsinki Summit took place, the content of cooperation changed completely with the end of the Cold War. As an example, the speaker here highlighted the fact that fifteen new states were now taking the seat of what was before taken by Gorbachev. In addition, the nature of conflicts has shifted away from state-to-state external levels to internal inner state civil strikes and ethnic conflicts erupting in countries such as Tajikistan and Georgia, to full scale conflicts such as those in Yugoslavia; just to name couple of examples mentioned. It was a time of social turmoil, economic weakness, and general instability of the security structures which made the OSCE to start looking within its participating States and face the changes.

The Secretariat was at that time moved from Prague to Vienna, moreover, High Commissioner for National Minorities and Field Operations were established in order to meet these new inner state security challenges, fulfilling the tasks of mediations and crisis management. By the beginning of 1990s human dimension became of international concern not just belonging to the national borders anymore.

Field Operations gained momentum in 1992 in Moldova and Georgia, as well as Yugoslavia, gradually increasing their presence in several other countries of the Caucasus Region and Central Asia. Looking at the OSCE financial standing, out of the total OSCE budget of 158 million Euros this year 117 millions are secured for the Field Missions, which makes it clear that the bulk of the OSCE work is devoted to the Field Missions.

In order to understand the framework of the OSCE actions, the speaker has stressed the seriousness of OSCE participating States in fulfilling their commitments. Although these commitments are strictly political and often times broad and vague, they are truly necessary and valuable especially in the area of field operations. As the speaker has clearly stated, local commitments to local challenges is a highly desirable approach. To give some actual numbers, at the moment, there are 17 main Field Missions and 42 satellite offices across the OSCE region. They are in charge of providing local links to the OSCE. By this, OSCE is able to find out what are the actual issues on the ground as the contact is not only ensured with the central government structures.

Every field operation has certain common general features, nevertheless, their focus are some specific security issues that are not universal across borders. As a result, this diversity is also reflected within the field operations mandates and size. The speaker has made a simple statement in this area, stating that “not one size fits all.” The field operations differ in size and structure, usually being composed of Ambassadorial and international staff members comprising less than 1/3 of the total

number, while more than 2/3 are the national staff. This staff distribution is very important for capacity building and local involvement.

Field Operations maintain a high degree of autonomy as they are only relatively responsible to the Secretariat. The Field Missions are responsible to the Chairman in Office and as such do not report to the Secretary General, only indirectly through the Secretariat. Thus, when it comes to taking decisions, they are taken by the Chairman in Office and the leader on the ground.

In general, there are three categories of field missions: conflict resolution, post conflict, and security strengthening. Some of the examples provided of the conflict resolution field missions are the ones in Georgia and Moldova. Unfortunately, due to a lack of agreement the Georgian Mission has just closed down. The tasks of the conflict resolution field mission involve monitoring and reporting developments of the ground. The reports are provided on regular basis, serving as the primary task of this field mission. In addition, the conflict resolution field mission is mandated to support negotiation in areas of frozen conflict, as was the case with Georgia and Moldova. However, no progress was made towards the final peace settlement. What the mission tries to succeed in is to elaborate on the conflicts and to ensure security building measures. In other words, it tries to build up a dialogue through smaller scale building measures if larger measures prove to be unattainable.

The second category or the post conflict field missions are usually described as extremely difficult and complicated missions. Examples provided were the field missions in Bosnia and Croatia which dealt with ethnic conflicts in the area. The two largest missions at the moment are the ones present in Bosnia and Kosovo, the latter being larger than all the other OSCE field missions combined. The common tasks of these post conflict field missions are to ensure reconciliations of the conflicted communities and to deal with ethnic tensions. At the community level, the OSCE tried to address the fundamental causes of conflicts between the groups in order to ensure minority rights and minority representations in police and government structures.

The third category is also known as security strengthening field missions. They do not deal with specific individual issues but with institutional weaknesses and other greater structural problems. Examples of security strengthening missions are Serbia, Belarus, Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan... This category was established in the late 1990s early 2000 addressing the problems of weak institutions, corruption, disenfranchisement. Their main role is to strengthen institutions in societies where these aspects can easily evolve into crisis situations.

Towards the end of the presentation, participants were given a chance to ask questions. A very interesting discussion was raised over the importance of early warnings that OSCE receives. Despite the fact that in countries such as Georgia OSCE had received reports of escalating violence, the organization took no action to prevent it. What the speaker has emphasized was that OSCE is not a 'crystal ball' and that it obviously has weaknesses when it comes to organizing swift actions. The main purpose of the early warnings is to 'flag the issue' which is then passed to the PC. There is no option for taking enforcing actions, after all, it all depends on the consent of all participating States. The speaker concluded by saying that "it takes two to tango usually, but when it comes to conflict resolution it takes even more."

THURSDAY, June 25th, 11.30 – 13.00 p.m.

Long-Term Missions: Lessons Learned

By Ambassador Daan EVERTS

Mr. Everts gave a very stimulating lecture that was organized as an open debate with questions and answers rather than a formal presentation.

Generally observing the reasons for long-term missions is the fact that many countries face security threats within and in the region, thus there is a need to address these challenges to prevent greater regional and international security commotions.

One of the most horrible missions ever conducted, which the speaker found as one of the biggest failures, was the OSCE mission in Africa, Rwanda, during the massacre. The mission in Iraq had also been heavily criticized together with missions in Namibia, the Balkans, Asia, Caucasus and Afghanistan. One possible lesson that can be learned is that, using Mr. Everts words, “you always need tailor made approaches however common the characteristics may be.” However, he stated clearly that what was learned is that OSCE keeps on repeating the same mistakes, or in other words, it does not learn enough from its past.

The speaker continued by presenting several possible aspects that can be improved in the future. Firstly, one of the obvious ideas is that any intervention must have a clear objective otherwise it becomes very difficult to measure success or organize an effective exit strategy. It is difficult to get objectives clearly defined as all of them are in the end wrapped together. It is not tangible to achieve effectively functioning democracies and rule of law without ensuring military security, and basic civil, political and social rights.

Secondly, there is a need for narrative or justification. Narrative is important if the mission is to receive credibility and a good level of cooperation with the host country. Proper explanations and transparency are highly necessary in this area. Example provided was the international intervention in Iraq which obviously lacked good argument to gain credibility and support.

Thirdly, trust is crucial for the missions to be able to have good access and communication with the people and the host government. Otherwise, internationals might be seen as aliens without any understanding of history or culture of the host country. The purpose is to reach to the people to ensure long term success.

Fourthly, most mission have a civilian and military component which are often times inadequately synchronized. Although these two dimensions are worlds apart, coordination is highly desirable for them to mutually enforce each other. Military and civilian components need to be approached together as it was tried in Bosnia and Kosovo. This was never the case with Afghanistan.

What the speaker accentuated is that the area of preventing diplomacy is still quite underdeveloped despite the fact that costs of preventing diplomacy are much smaller than post-conflict measures when comparing the two.

Obviously there is limit to what the OSCE can do but what field operations are usually faced with is to continually challenge those limits in hope of overcoming them. Picturesquely put, Mr. Everts states that “we can bring a horse to the water but one cannot make it drink if it doesn’t want to.” Participation and approvals of host countries are thus important knowing that OSCE lacks enforcement mechanisms.

A challenging question was posed about the exit strategies of long term missions to which the speaker has made it clear that no correct answer exists. Taking into account the unsuccessful exit in Latvia this example is usually considered as one which is not to be followed. OSCE failed to hand over the work to the national circles which once the mission was out of the country posed serious problems. No procedures exist on successful exit strategies; therefore detailed planning in the beginning is highly desired and needed to ease the possible tensions during the process of exit. Georgia is unfortunately another unsuccessful example which demonstrates the limits of OSCE decision making where OSCE is unable to do anything without the will of all of its participating States. Mission in Croatia is for example also in closure at the moment but in a much more organized manner. OSCE had 3 years ago launched a dialogue to create a regular forum on both governmental and local levels in order to ensure the transfer of OSCE work on to the national circles. Mandate was also changed from a large mission to a small office in Zagreb once significant progress had been reached.

THURSDAY, June 25th, 13.00 – 13.30 p.m.

Presentation of the Parliamentary Assembly

By Marc CARILLET

Mr. Carillet, Liaison Officer for Parliamentary Assembly, gave a very informative presentation about the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly (OSCE PA).

OSCE PA was established by the 1990 CSCE Paris Summit to promote greater involvement of national parliaments in OSCE matters. It is comprised of 320 parliamentarians from all 56 participating States. Parliamentarians in the OSCE PA are appointed by their national parliaments working in delegations whose sizes reflect the size of the state they represent. The main purpose of the OSCE PA is to facilitate inter-parliamentary dialogue having the ability to produce declaration, statements and recommendations addressing governments, parliaments and civil societies on major issues that are of their concern.

Observing the cycle of OSCE PA activities there are at least 3 conferences a year when the parliamentarians meet. Winter conference always takes place in Vienna, with the aim of getting interaction between the parliamentarians and the permanent delegations of OSCE. Buro meeting however happens every year at a difference place. This year for example it was in Copenhagen. The fall meeting is scheduled to take place in Athens and it is known to be extremely active with the Mediterranean partners. Any declarations that are produced have the name of the place where the meeting took place.

What the speaker has mentioned is that OSCE PA's importance is rising gradually presently having plenty of visits from presidents and special representatives which demonstrate its growing importance.

OSCE PA also works on organizing thematic seminars, twin programs for national parliaments to cooperate together and election observation. Assembly's election observation is usually involved with presidential elections and sometimes referendums. No clear framework for these actions exists but for now it is the task of the President of the Assembly to decide where to send observations missions during elections.

The Assembly has regular formal and informal interactions with other OSCE institutions, namely with the OSCE Chair-in-Office, the Ministerial Troika, the Secretary General and other OSCE Structures in Vienna, Warsaw, and Hague as well as with the field activities.

The secretariat of the Assembly is very limited and relatively small mostly being in Copenhagen and Vienna. Its permanent staff numbers approximately 20 people.

A discussion was raised after the presentation where the participants were given the floor to ask questions. One of the questions was to give an example of OSCE decision which was taken on Assembly's initiative. The speaker here discussed how lots of different ideas come from Assembly's declarations. He specifically mentioned Assembly's active role in terms of gender and the small arms and light weapons initiative. On the question of how effective the Assembly actually is speaker remained quite broad. He explained how some delegations seem to be more active than others

here he gave an example of Serbia as a country whose delegation is extremely active. This mainly depends on the national interests and as such it is not something that the Assembly itself can impose. Nevertheless, what the speaker highlighted is that annual sessions always bring good participation.

FRIDAY, June 26th, 09.00 – 10.30 a.m.

Workshop 3: Regional Aspects of the OSCE Work: Participants Contributions I By Arie BLOED

Presented: Armenia, Croatia, Macedonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Romania

Personal presentations were given by the participants, with an idea of focusing on OSCE missions in their respective countries. The choice of topics was quite flexible were participants could choose to present a topic of their interest. For example: discussions were raised about other international actors, namely the influence of the European Union in some countries, or present day political problems besides just providing an overview of the OSCE Missions.

Armenia

Two participants presented about OSCE actions in Armenia. Furthermore, they talked about cooperation between the Institution of Republic of Armenia Human Rights Defender (Ombudsman) and the OSCE Office in Yerevan. This cooperation is crucial for the work of the Ombudsman to be more effective. In the framework of human rights related activities, the OSCE Office in Yerevan is involved in:

- Criminal justice reform
- Monitoring places of detention
- Human rights in the army
- Tolerance and non-discrimination
- Public awareness of human rights
- Assisting the Ombudsman

The speakers also listed a number of different events where the two institutions, HRDO and OSCE, successfully worked together in 2007 – 2009 in forms of publications, workshops, forums, seminars...

Croatia

OSCE's work in Croatia is very limited at the moment as the Office in Zagreb is in the state of closure. OSCE however did have a significant role in the past especially by the first mandate which established the first mission in 1996. Once the war in Croatia was brought to an end, OSCE was mandated to support the government in dealing with the material consequences of the war. Four mission programmatic areas were reintegration of the former Serb-controlled areas, police reform, civil society development, and freedom of media and political affairs. Interestingly, Croatia was the first country where OSCE policing took place in 1998. By 2006 self-sustainability of the government and other democratic institutions became clear which lead to a gradual decrease of OSCE mandate with the final decision of closing the office at the end of this year. Important to mention is that OSCE requirements were more or less successfully fulfilled by the Croatian government but that was mainly due to the EU pressure as Euro-Atlantic integration is the primary goal of Croatian foreign policy.

Macedonia

The OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje is the Organization's longest-serving field mission. The Mission was established in 2001, during a seven months conflict between the Macedonian political elite and Albanian minorities. The fighting was

ended by the Ohrid Agreement which ensured greater minority rights in the country, after which the OSCE mandate was enhanced and mission significantly increased. Currently, the OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje has three main areas of activity: monitoring; police training and development; and other political activities related to the implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement. The speaker also made several interesting comments about the problems of freedom of speech which is still a crucial issue in the country.

Georgia

Three participants presented different areas of OSCE work in Georgia. According to the original 1992 Mandate of the OSCE Mission to Georgia, the main job of the Mission was to promote negotiations between the conflicting parties in Georgia which are aimed at reaching a peaceful political settlement. Since 1992 the tasks of the Mission gradually increased to:

- Politico-military dimension of security
- Destruction of surplus stockpiles (OSCE actively cooperated with Ministry of Defense of Georgia)
- Assisting police reform and enhancing anti-terrorism capacities
- Strengthening border management capacities and security
- Human dimension of security
- Economic and environmental dimension of security
- Co-operation with other international organizations

The participant presented the more specific aspect of the OSCE work as well, namely its regional contributions in the area of Kvemo Kartli. Kvemo Kartli lies south-east of the capital Tbilisi and borders both Armenia and Azerbaijan. Ethnic Azeris and Armenians make up more than half of the population in this region. A large problem in the region is that many members of ethnic minorities do not speak the State language, which contributes to their social isolation. To overcome this problem, The Ministry of Education and Science established new, transitional standards for teaching Georgian language in non-Georgian schools, which had been prepared jointly by the Ministry of Education and Science and High Commissioner for National Minorities of OSCE. Another area where OSCE is helping is in guaranteeing a higher access to Media. Despite the positive trends in the joint work of OSCE and the Georgian State, some shortcomings remain.

Kazakhstan

In January, 1999 OSCE Centre in the Republic of Kazakhstan (Almaty) was opened which in 2007 relocated to Astana. The current OSCE mandate includes the following tasks:

- Promoting OSCE principles and commitments, as well as ensure cooperation of Kazakhstan in all three OSCE security dimensions
- Assist in arranging OSCE regional events, visits to the area by OSCE delegations, as well as other events with OSCE participation
- Establish and maintain contacts with authorities, academic community and NGOs
- Provide assistance to the Government of Kazakhstan, such as - raising awareness on OSCE activities, training of designated Kazakh officials, and providing advice on the OSCE to relevant official structures, facilitate information exchange between OSCE institutions and relevant state agencies

- Perform other tasks deemed appropriate by the Chairman-in-Office, Secretary General or OSCE institutions and agreed between Kazakhstan and the OSCE

Kazakhstan's Madrid Commitments were discussed as well. At the end of the presentation, a discussion was raised over the possible reasons why Kazakhstan wants the next year's OSCE Chairmanship. Namely it is because of the international status and an establishment of a name for this country. It would also be seen as a new positive trend where countries 'eastern of Vienna' were given a leadership role.

Kosovo

The speaker started a presentation by a short historical background of Kosovo moving into the topic of the still unresolved question of Kosovo's sovereignty. After the Kosovo War and 1999 NATO bombing of Yugoslavia the territory came under the interim administration of the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). In February 2008, the Assembly of Kosovo declared independence from Serbia as the Republic of Kosovo. The OSCE Mission in Kosovo was established by the OSCE Permanent Council on July 1999. It forms a distinct component of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). As Pillar III of UNMIK, the Mission is responsible for institution- and democracy-building, and promoting human rights and the rule of law. The OSCE Mission in Kosovo, within this overall framework, takes the lead role in matters relating to Human Resources Capacity and Institution Building and Human Rights. It cooperates closely with other relevant organizations - intergovernmental and, as appropriate, non-governmental - in the planning and implementation of its tasks. OSCE was involved with training of a new Kosovo police service within the Kosovo Police School which it will establish and operate, the training of judicial personnel and the training of civil administrators at various levels in co-operation, inter alia, with the Council of Europe. It also worked with democratization and governance, including the development of a civil society, non-governmental organizations, political parties and local media, organization and supervision of elections, monitoring, protection and promotion of human rights, including, inter alia, the establishment of an Ombudsman institution in cooperation with the UNHCR.

Romania

This presentation was not a discussion of OSCE cooperation with Romania but the participant chose to give a brief lecture on the Treaty of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE). It was signed in Paris, 1990 by 22 members of NATO and former Warsaw Pact countries. In 1992, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine and Georgia, as successor states of the USSR states become parties to CFE by signing the Tashkent Agreement. The main aspects of the CFE Treaty are:

- It is a legally binding document
- multilateral character
- set equal limits for East and West on key conventional armaments:
 - Battle tanks
 - Armoured combat vehicles
 - Artillery pieces
 - Combat aircraft (except for naval air); and
 - attack helicopters
- limits to prevent destabilizing force concentrations in Europe and for regional ("flank") limits

- negotiations started in 1996;
- Signed at the Istanbul OSCE Summit on 19 November 1999
- provides national ceilings for possession of arms and territorial ceilings for ground weapons;
- troop ceilings on a bloc-to-bloc basis (NATO vs. the Warsaw Pact) would be replaced with a system of national and territorial ceilings;
- provides for more inspections; and
- new mechanisms designed to reinforce States Parties' ability to grant or withhold consent for the stationing of foreign forces on their territory
- Ratified by Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia and Ukraine

FRIDAY, June 26th, 15.00 – 16.30 p.m.

Economic and Environmental Dimension of OSCE

By Marc BALTES

Mr. Baltès, Senior Economic Advisor and Office of the Coordinator of OSCE in Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) conducted a lecture on OSCE Economic and Environmental Dimension. He started by giving a short historical background of this security dimension which was already outlined in the Helsinki Final Act as the second basket. Present Co-ordinator of the OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities is Goran Svilanovic from Serbia. Office of the Co-ordinator is in charge of other sub-divisions such as the Economic Cooperation Unit, Environmental Cooperation Unit, Economic and Environmental Forum, and Governance Unit.

Presently, OSCE has 18 field presences and over 20 Economic and Environment Officers plus a number of assistants that work along with them. What the speaker noted is that Missions in South East Europe are slowly closing down due to greater EU involvement in the area.

The speaker explained how OSCE economic activities are directly related to security as economic prosperity leads to stability. Therefore, OSCE areas of work include: combating money laundering (cooperation with UNDC), combating the financing of terrorism (UNODC), promoting good governance, supporting transport development and security, and assisting migration management.

The present day Economic and Environmental Forum used to be called 'Economic Forum,' but under Spanish chairmanship when OSCE started looking into environmental issues the name was changed to its present name. The objective of the Forum is to give political push to specific topics targeting major economic and environmental security issues. The theme is proposed by the chairmanship and has to be agreed by all 56 participating States. The speaker also talked about the highest level annual meetings which give special stimulus to this second security dimension. They normally take place in Prague.

Environmental activities are organized as participating States work towards restoring and maintaining a sound ecological balance in the air, water and soil. The main job of these activities is to raise awareness as environmental issues can also lead to tension among states

An example provided was the problem of water resources in Eastern Asia. What OSCE environmental-related priorities therefore are is to: promote integrated water resource management, support the disposal of hazardous waste, implementing the Environmental and Security Initiative (ENVSEC), and to promote and support energy security dialogue which was particularly important in the gas dispute between Russia and Ukraine. What the speaker has highlighted as one of good practices of OSCE environmental actions is the support for disposal of hazardous waste, especially mélange disposal. Mélange is rocket fuel composed of different chemicals which can cause serious environmental damages if it gets in contact with nature. What OSCE has managed to do is to decommission the rocket fuel components and turn them into fertilizers. Such practice took place in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Ukraine for example. This activity is pursued in close cooperation with NATO.

There are numerous other international organizations that deal with similar environmental issues but in a different approach. These organizations include UNECE, UNEP, UNDP, NATO etc. But how does it work in the OSCE? First of all, an assessment of root causes needs to occur. Later, network and capacity building develop which all together succeed in raising awareness.

OSCE developed a close cooperation with other international organizations and partners, UNODC-GPAC, OECD-CAN, Council of Europe-GRECO and many more.

What the speaker accentuates is that transport dialogue will be very important in the future, especially next year. Looking into the importance of transport started in 2006 by the Belgian chairmanship which also tried to address the cross border transport. In it OSCE recognized that

Landlocked developing countries face unique transit transportation challenges. Moreover, the need for enhanced cooperation and discussion was emphasized. Soon OSCE border security and management concept was developed being involved with providing a framework for the OSCE to assist its participating States in enhanced BSM in all three OSCE security dimension.

As the concluding remark, the speaker once again raised the importance of the political dialogue. Political dialogue fosters regional cooperation and here OSCE can add value by playing the catalytic role. OSCE is well placed to raise awareness and disseminate experiences on issues related to transitional cooperation (such as borders, custom, transport and trade). It stands ready to continue its fruitful cooperation with the UNECE as well as with other partner organizations and relevant agencies in participating States. Nevertheless, there are always some countries that are not so interested in the OSCE comprehensive approach in this area. The office has a very small budget therefore most of the activities are based on voluntary contributions. Overall, the atmosphere has been becoming better in the recent years. An example that he gave was the situation with the EU which was very reluctant in the past to participate with OSCE in environmental matters but in the last 2-3 yrs it has helped significantly.

FRIDAY, June 26th, 17.00 – 18.30 p.m.

Freedom of the Media

By Ilia DOHEL

Mr. Dohel, Assistant Research Officer in the OSCE Office of the Representative on Freedom of the Media talked about the OSCE work in the area of media freedoms. Topics of freedom of the media belong to the Human Dimension of the OSCE security baskets and the role is primarily fulfilled by the Office of the Representative on the Freedom of the Media. The office is mandated to deal with the challenges media faces within OSCE participating States.

In general, ideas of freedom of expression are found in article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human rights 1948, article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and article 10 of the European Convention on Human rights ECHR 1950 to which OSCE commitments are referring to.

The speaker metaphorically introduced the Office of the Representative on the Freedom of the Media as “the media freedom watchdog for the 56 participating States.” In addition, he made clear that it is the smallest and cheapest representative independent office of OSCE.

The Office was established by the decision of the Permanent Council in November 1997, starting to operate in Vienna by Jan 1999. Its international staff numbers 14 people from 11 nations. Presently, the Representative on Freedom of the Media (RFOM) is Miklos Haraszti who has been in the Office since 2004.

He discussed the different reasons for having this office. These took into account the arguments that free press is the key for any democratic society as it fulfills a ‘watchdog’ function for both the government and the economy. Moreover, free press is able to fight against corruption, an area where investigative journalism is particularly successful in his opinion. Free media in that way indirectly maintains the rule of and as such it serves the 56 democracies and maintains security in the OSCE area.

Some of the main challenges journalists face nowadays are related to the increased amount of violence against them. Impunity of violence and intimidation are also taken into account here when talking about the challenges. Position of the Office is that killing of journalist is more dangerous than the systematic lack of pluralist government. It sends a negative message to the others, serves like a warning becoming a ‘self-imposed censorship’ under which journalist become afraid to report. Russia for example, is the notorious case in the OSCE region for killing journalists. Another important challenge journalism faces are legal restrictions of free speech. Especially sensitive area here are defamations of politicians or other public figures as in numerous OSCE states journalists can still be prosecuted for insulting the president. This is the case with Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Russia etc. Sanctions for breaches of secrecy are also viewed as challenges to the freedom of the media. All countries protect their national secrets. The position of the Office is that only those in charge of guarding these secret information should be liable for the breaches of secrecy. Such cases exist in the Balkan states, Romania and others. What the speaker has also listed are the difficulties journalist face when protecting their sources as well the great administrative obstacles to the functioning of the

independent media, particularly in the area of licensing, registration and accreditation. His last comment concerning the challenges to the media was about the digitalization age that brought a greater space for information sharing. Governments thus often try to over-regulate the internet. By doing so, states endanger pluralism and the free exchange of information. This has been the normal practice in countries like China and North Korea.

Mandate of the Office of the Representative on Freedom of the Media reaffirms the main OSCE principles and commitments. These relate to: 1975 Helsinki Final Act, 1993 Concluding Document of the Madrid Meeting, 1986 CSCE Vienna Follow-up Meeting, 1990 Charter of Paris for New Europe and many others.

Two main parts where the Office is active are in assisting participating States in furthering of free, independent and pluralistic media, and in observing relevant media development in all 56 participating States. Field operations are here to help the Office.

The Office assumes therefore the early warning function to anticipate problems as they see them emerging. The Representative can provide a rapid response to non-compliance with OSCE principles. It is quite a unique feature, because the Representative is the only institution within the OSCE which is allowed to have direct intervention with government structures without consented approval. Intervention comes in a form of letters to (foreign) ministers, assessment visits, legal reviews, interventions at the Permanent Council, and press releases.

Observing the cooperation with other OSCE institutions the Office maintains close cooperation with ODIHR and HCNM. Externally, it cooperates with the Council of Europe which is considered as the most important cooperative partner. In addition, it cooperates with Reporters sans frontiers as well as with a number of local NGOs which are crucial for daily monitoring in the areas where OSCE staff is unable to go. Hence, the Office is quite reliant on the legal expertise of other organizations or local actors.

Concrete projects the Office was involved with are: decriminalization of speech offences, access to information, protection of journalist sources, media self regulations, Central Asia and South Caucasus Media Conferences, training for official spokespersons and journalist, guaranteeing Media Freedom on the Internet and many others.

A question that was raised after the lecture was concerning the responsibility of the media. The speaker was asked what the Office was doing in ensuring the responsibility of the media when certain media coverage incites violence or distributes false information. Here the speaker referred to the chicken and the egg mystery of which came first. The main question here is thus which should come first, freedom of the media or responsibility? His opinion was that one cannot really blame journalists for using unchecked facts, or false information as in well established systems self-regulation mechanism is expected to function. If you are a member of a professional association you would not risk your professional reputation with unchecked facts. Regulations should not be imposed by governments but by self-regulations. Nevertheless, how effective this self-regulation mechanism can be is also questionable.

SATURDAY, June 27th, 09.00 – 16.00 p.m.

Workshop 4: Negotiation and Diplomacy – “Kosovo Simulation Game”

By Wilbur PERLOT

Mr. Perlot, Head of the Political Section at De Balie/NL & Researcher at Clingendael Institute, started the workshop by posing a question: What makes a good negotiator? After coming up with an exhaustive list of skills which included: patience, listening, tolerance, information, self-control, charismatic, flexibility, open minded, working memory, debating skills, eloquent... the clear conclusion was that no person possesses all of them. Nevertheless, having a few would be enough to make a good negotiator who with the support of a strong and cooperative team under good leadership could easily achieve positive results.

We proceeded by filling out two questionnaires to find out to which category of a negotiator in Thomas-Killmann's conflict mode instrument we belong. The results were quite unexpected but interesting serving as a good transition into the actual game simulation. The theme of the simulation game was the highly debatable topic of Kosovo's status to mimic real life negotiation atmosphere.

The three groups managed to reach agreements acceptable to all the participants, which is highly unlikely to happen in reality. One of the main reasons for such a result was that the groups were very much result oriented, rather than progress oriented, which facilitated their wish to negotiate and make compromises in order to achieve positive results. Also, participants did not have any real affiliations with the countries they represented, consequently, making concessions to other parties was therefore easy.

MONDAY, June 29th, 09.00 – 10.30 a.m.

The Human Dimension of the OSCE: Standard Setting and Monitoring

By Arie BLOED

The OSCE Human Dimension used to be called the 3rd basket of OSCE Security. It was in 1989 that it was officially remained to the present day name. However, until today there is no definition of the Human Dimension in any of the official OSCE documents.

Human Rights, Rule of law and Democracy, Gender, and Protection of minorities are all belonging to the OSCE Human Dimension. Looking at these different areas of the Human Dimension it is clear that it is going much broader than in other institutions. In the UN for example, human dimension is much more focused. Moreover there are neither legally binding obligations nor commitments how states should organize their judiciaries. Therefore, one might easily argue the OSCE Human Dimension is a very well organized regime.

What is then the difference in the OSCE approach? There is a security perspective, and in addition there are also political commitments. In the simple words of the speaker, "OSCE loves human rights but as a security component." In that sense, the Human Dimension became one of the crucial components of OSCE security.

Despite the positive trend, one must also keep in mind that there are consequences of this OSCE comprehensive security approach to the human dimension. OSCE became more focused on conflict and post-conflict problems than on the day-to-day basis for human rights. This is not an incorrect approach, but it is incomplete if it stays as such. Security perspective is the main decider of the OSCE agenda, thus it does not get involved with the individual cases. Individual human rights breaches have access to the Council of Europe; OSCE is not mandated or ready to act in that area.

The OSCE Human Dimension is strictly political. It is not a legal dimension as it is the case with the Council of Europe. Emphasis was later also put on the question of non-intervention, an essential provision of the Helsinki Final Act. Here the speaker explained that the OSCE approach has changed since the 1990s. Nowadays human rights issue are becoming a concern of all participating States thus the strict principle of non-intervention becomes much less rigid than it was in the 1980s and 1990s.

Existing monitoring mechanisms that are applied use 1989 Vienna and 1991 Moscow mechanisms, together with the Human Dimension Implementation Meeting (HDIM) and review conferences. These conferences are open pen for the public to raise issues of concern where all NGOs can register, national or international. HCNM is also active in the area in the form of recommendations and conflict prevention perspective. Moreover, missions and NGOs have their part as well. All these make the OSCE Human Dimension different from other organizations' approach.

There are advantages and disadvantages of the OSCE Human Dimension political nature without the legally binding decisions. One of the possible advantages is the creation of norms which in legally binding documents would not progress if states refuse to ratify the binding decisions. In other words, it creates space for some progress from those that are politically committed. It also creates an area for

supervision where OSCE may guide positive approaches and assist countries that wish to approve their human dimensions. However, there are no enforcement mechanisms to ensure conformity with the OSCE norms. OSCE security approach to the human dimension is not of penetrating or intrusive character. It is rather flexible depending on voluntary political commitments of participating States. This political nature does not require ratifications of national parliaments so it can be rather quick.

Towards the end of the presentations participants exchanged their views on the question of double standards. This claim is often evoked looking at the overly 'eastern of Vienna' focus of the OSCE. The speaker suggested a different term in addressing this issue. He evoked the term of selectivity in implementation, explaining how it is not easy to approach a powerful and a small state in the same way. Nevertheless, this OSCE practice may potentially undermine its credibility.

MONDAY, June 29th, 11.00 – 12.30 a.m.

Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)

By Jonathan STONESTREET

Mr. Stonestreet started the presentation by giving a short historical overview. The Office for Free Elections was established in Warsaw in 1990. By 1992 it was renamed to the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), the name it still pertains today.

Looking at the size of the office, in 2009 it numbered 137 staff members from over 30 different participating State. Its budget is approximately 6.4 Million EUR. In total with the field offices, there are more than 3500 elections experts and observers deployed each year to monitor elections. To give an example, in 2008 ODIHR observed elections in Georgia, Armenia, Serbia, Spain etc.

ODIHR mandate was gradually increased. The 1990 Copenhagen Document established the basic criteria for genuine democratic elections. 1993 Rome Ministerial Council enhanced the role of ODIHR while the 1994 Budapest Summit defined the long term observation mandate and the role of media. 1996 Lisbon Summit addressed the questions of electoral frauds that could endanger stability. And finally, the 1999 Istanbul Summit created a space for commitments to follow up on recommendations.

ODIHR election activities are basically involved with assisting participating States in implementing OSCE election-related commitments. ODIHR observes national and local elections, as well as referenda. It gives assessment and recommendations, moreover, it provides assistance in developing and implementing election legislations trying to facilitate contacts and exchange of election information.

Two main programs of ODIHR election monitoring are development of guidelines and election observations. In them, ODIHR tries to give technical assistance. Furthermore, ODIHR starts different projects to improve election procedures.

Why is there a need to observe elections? Moreover, why is there a need for elections at all? The speaker argued it is to assess compliance with the OSCE commitments and not to certify or validate results. It is to enhance the integrity of the process, to deter possible fraud and intimidation but also to recommend ways in which the democratic process can occur. Elections give legitimacy to the government as they reflect the will of the people. In addition, free elections are found in the 7th paragraph of the 1990 Copenhagen commitments.

Elections are defined as democratic if there are:

- Universal
- Equal
- Fair
- Secret
- Free
- Transparent
- Accountable

Election observation missions only take place on the invitation of the participating State.

They are based on the decision by ODIHR Director. The budget is decided by the Permanent Council. For a mission to take place invitation needs to be given well in advance so the entire election process can be observed. Some of the minimum conditions must be met by the participating States that want to receive a mission. These conditions include: having access to all info and parts of the process, meet all election stakeholders, freedom to travel in all regions of the country during the election process and on elections day, unimpeded access to all polling states and election or counting commissions, and ability to issue public statements and reports before the election day.

There are different types of missions. Election support teams (EST) are the smallest, 2-10 experts. They are sent to support the OSCE field missions. Election assessment Mission (EAM) is a team of experts, meaning that it has no LROs/STOs. There is also a limited Election Observation Mission (LEOM), including the core team plus LTOs. And lastly, Election Observation Mission exists as well.

Key aspects of every mission are:

- Impartiality
- Neutrality
- Non interference
- Election as a process, not a one day event
- Observation of all stages of this process
- Long term perspective

All the different types of missions follow a code of conduct to ensure consistent behavior of all observes. To observe means to observe and report. Observers cannot interfere or assist. Observes come from 56 participating States, some from the ODIHR staff themselves. Long term observes are contracted by participating States. ODIHR insists on a geographical balance as well as on mixed pairs in terms of gender and experience. Their numbers depend on the size of the country and the number of constituencies. Short term observes are also seconded by the participating States. Special coordinator leads the short term observers. The missions follow the electoral process by being in continual contact with local parties, NGOs and the media. They weekly report on their observation at the central LTO meetings.

Structure of the mission is simple. There is a head of mission and a deputy, followed by an analyst, long term observer coordinator and all other kinds of different analysts further down the hierarchy.

Reporting takes place in a form of interim reports (public documents), preliminary findings and conclusions (press Conference), and the final report. The final report is issued two months after the end of the process which means that it is not necessarily after the Election Day, including recommendations to improve the process and the basis for follow up. The end of the process becomes the point in which the election is no more having significant complains and appeals against it.

Besides election observing missions ODIHR is also involved with legal reviews, training for observers, and developments of methodology such as producing handbooks of good practice.

MONDAY, June 29th, 14.00 – 16.00 p.m.

Workshop 5: Guided Tour through the European Peace Museum, Schlaining Castle

By Laci FARKAS

Mr. Farkas' presentation started in the courtyard of the Schlaining castle where he gave a brief presentation on the different historical usages of the castle. The earliest authentic mentioning of the castle dates back to the 13th century A.D. 'Black court' is the part of the castle that belongs to that early time period. At its entrance, there is the carved figure of Andreas Baumkircher, one of the castle's most known owners. He was a leader of a group of mercenaries who fought for the Habsburg emperor Frederik III. It was under Baumkircher's ownership that the castle had undergone the most significant changes and reconstructions.

With its thick old walls, castle served its defensive tasks very well withstanding even the Turkish army in the 16th century. Besides the military and strategic functions, the castle was also a major storage site for the town residents where they could store wine, grain and other food. This storage section of the castle, 'granatorium,' was later rebuilt into a beautiful conference room.

Schalaining castle is a UNESCO registered historic property which is presently the seat of the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution. The castle contains historical rooms, an exhibit gallery, and a Peace Museum which was opened in 2000.

The Museum is divided into 3 parts or three floors. Each floor is of a different theme represented by a specialized colour. Bottom floor is in black, middle in red and the upper floor is in white colour. They are all different portrayals of conflict. Conflict is represented in simple children's toys, creative apparatuses, paintings, postcards or different structural creations. Bottom floor contains a fascinating collection of WWI post cards, however, historical portrayals of conflict are not the only ones present. Upper floors are more related to modern day conflicts and conflict resolutions having a number of effective visuals about wars, red cross and peace keeping missions. The Museum traces different areas of conflict transformation which are still relevant to our every day actions be it the portrayal of violence in the news, toys, movies etc. Conflicts continue to exist everywhere.

MONDAY, June 29th, 17.00 – 19.00 p.m.

Panel Discussion “Assessment of OSCE from an EU and National Point of View”

By Lars-Erik LUNDIN; Maslin VALERY; Ted KONTEK

Lars-Erik Lundin

The first speaker who took the floor of the panel discussion was Lars-Erik Lundin, Head of the Delegation of the European Commission’s Delegation to the International Organizations in Vienna. He had just returned from the informal ministerial meeting in Corfu. He argued that if we ask the peoples of the OSCE region what they are worried about the most, the prediction is that their worries are universal across all 56 states: financial crisis, terrorism, insecurity... These are clearly not the old Cold War list. Almost all conflicts nowadays or from the recent past, out of the total of 200 wars, with an exception of 3 wars, had been intra state. He accentuated that it is a fallacy to believe that EU enlargement creates a fortress Europe to the outsiders which excludes those states that are not members. EU continues to be willing to cooperate with other international organizations and non-member states.

What can the OSCE do from an EU perspective? OSCE is a perfect place for dialogue at all levels, between groups in the field and between the permanent institutions and offices. An example he provided was Bosnia. He emphasized how we need to work on history, conciliation on history understanding is highly necessary. UNESCO has been working on this in a bottom up approach to reach up to the new generations to establish a new understanding of history. This is a clear example where OSCE can be active, especially in the area of rule of law, human rights, media etc. One cannot understand history if you are not allowed to talk about it and here comes in the OSCE dialogue.

Dialogue is also important in border management operations. By this he meant the protection of the movement of people and fighting of threats as we all share the same global threats – drugs, trafficking of human beings etc. Cooperation is not only necessary between the EU and OSCE but the UN and other organizations as well. OSCE is a great platform for this international dialogue.

Energy security is another area of a shared concern where it is not enough to negotiate in Vienna or Brussels or anywhere else. It is not a zero sum game, win or lose, because even if we talk about energy supply and cannot agree we can try to create more supply by cooperating. For example, organize electricity grids which can through cooperation increase efficiency. Moreover, there is clear link between climate and security and water and security which is a problem that is becoming quite present within the OSCE region. OSCE participation in global security issues is thus essential. Overall, we have much more common ground than the leaders think.

Maslin Valery

In Mr. Valry’s opinion, Senior Counselor at the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the OSCE, it was very symbolic to have these 3 representatives at the table as they represent the countries that are very powerful players in the OSCE and the world in general. He then reminded us that the name is the organization for security and cooperation, thus security is the most important component in the Russian vision.

He discussed the Charter for European Security attracting attention to political and military dimension of OSCE. He argued that these aspects remain vital for interests of security in participating States. In his words, Russia “wants the organization to do its real job and to take an active part of discussing and promoting the establishment the legally binding treaty on European security.”

There has been an increasing attention raised around this topic of the legally binding treaty on the European security. He talked about the 2008 December ministerial meeting in Helsinki where 50 ministers met to discuss issues of their security. In addition, he also mentioned the 2009 February Parliamentary Assembly, Ambassadors in April discussing this issue, last week Annual security conference, and lastly the Corfu informal ministerial meeting where highest state representative met to discuss the challenges of indivisible and cooperative security. All of these gatherings show how important the topic is to all, not just Russia. Therefore, what the role of the OSCE is to help countries find some common ground.

Key element of the treaty is the Annual Security Review Conference which demonstrated how interested other states are in having a legally binding security treaty. It is impossible for this document to exist without each other. Two years ago a draft chapter was prepared by the ex-soviet countries, proposing to take decisions on an establishment of an expert group to draft a chapter on security. They insist on accountability and transparency of the OSCE missions as required in the charter of the European Security adopted in Istanbul in 1999. Paragraph one demonstrates how it is clearly not solely the Russian initiative anymore.

Attention also needs to be paid to new security threats, where he once again mentioned the same global threats as Mr. Lundin. Namely drugs, trafficking, combating terrorism etc. Russia welcomes the stepping up of the OSCE cooperation with Afghanistan as it is a country struck by all of these problems mentioned above. Afghanistan is a “common tragedy,” thus only by combined efforts of the USA, Russia, EU and key international organizations we can settle this issue.

Ted Kontek

Mr. Kontek, Political Officer at the Mission of the USA to the OSCE, went straight to the point when talking about how the USA looks at OSCE.

From the US perspective, OSCE is a “talk shop.” In other words, it is an effective tool for multilateralism. It is much more effective than before. Here he mentioned that the last time a US head of state participated in an OSCE meeting was when Colin Powell attended a ministerial conference. US thus finds the OSCE as one of the few forums where every country has a same voice and follows the same rules.

The concept of security is very important. For the USA, the word security must be preceded by a word comprehensive concept of security not just hard security in areas of military as for the Russians. Its most important part is the Human Dimension. But why a comprehensive concept? Because governments and states which respect the will of their people are much less of a threat to their neighbors than those who do not. This is a slightly different understanding that the other states maintain

Goals and objectives of OSCE from the US perspective are therefore:

- § Want OSCE to be effective
- § Want to make sure all the partners are engaged in the process
- § Resolve the protracted conflicts
- § Combat terrorism
- § Deal with intolerance and discrimination (Balkans- ethnic strife)
- § Combating trafficking in human beings- “we are all in the same boat” countries are both a destination and a transition country
- § Enhance security over the OSCE region

Nevertheless, the US finds OSCE as facing quite a few challenges. At the moment, OSCE is in a crisis mode, some might say even that it is the existential crisis. In his opinion, the ‘Corfu crisis’ relates to the problems of hard vs. soft security. He would be very careful to call the Russian initiative a treaty. Keeping it as an initiative is very important as you cannot just have hard legally binding concepts.

NATO and the EU enlargements are taking place by the full consent of the states, they are not a threat to the OSCE or to the Russian concepts of security. It is a dangerous game to let Russia and other larger countries to have a privileged interest in their back yards. All states need to be associated in the regional group they desire.

There is no need to make commitments legally binding. Why is that? Commitments are commitments, no need for the legally binding ones as then it would mean that before you did not take your commitments seriously. How would you do so even with the legally binding ones. They would never be ratified if the countries refuse to cooperate. In his opinion, this discussion about the legally binding commitments is dangerous. It demands reforms, basically saying that all the issues agreed in the 1990s are now irrelevant. “We can have a legal personality without a charter-position” Mr. Kontek has stated. Why to reopen something that took 20 years to reach where we are today?

There have been lost of demands for reforms. Sometimes you do need some reforms to make things work better, but most of these efforts are essentially tying the hands of the institutions by telling them how to do it. This would in his opinion paralyze the organization. Some necessary reforms should take place in the area of the election observation to increase confidence and effectiveness of the observation missions. Furthermore, NGO participation should be increased as one cannot close the institution from a review and scrutiny by the people. Press also need to be given the full access of a civil society. Lastly, name and shame strategies need to be strengthened. If a country does not have a well established system of checks and balances, state should be able to name each other if the other is in a breach of OSCE obligations.

Discussion

After the presentations, Mr. Bloed, the moderator of the panel discussion, asked several questions. First of all, he gave the speakers a chance to react on each other’s speeches.

Mr. Lundin here continued by giving more information about the EU internal process of integration. He admitted that the EU has been in the process of transition for some

time now which might have affected its cooperation with OSCE. With the Lisbon treaty, the EU is hoping to find the last step to give the Union one telephone number Kissinger so often spoke about. The EU does not just want to be caught in discussions but to be able to participate in them. The EU still however needs to find out what it can do in its own internal discussion and only then it can effectively participate in the OSCE ones. He added that the EU is impressed how the OSCE field missions are developing. OSCE has been quicker and more flexible than was the case with the EU. This is very important for the future as OSCE proved that it can be effective

Mr. Valery responded to the last comments of Mr. Lundin by also referring to the Treaty of Lisbon. He agrees that Treaty of Lisbon can make the EU more effective; thus, he does not understand why a similar treaty approach should not be taken in OSCE. Russia does not want to diminish the importance of the OSCE but to push the Organization to play its role. It is a common platform for EU states, NATO, and other neutral countries. It should not only be for discussions but for elaborating some new mechanisms as well.

Mr. Valery had a remark for the American guest as well. He agreed with Mr. Kontek's comment of the problem of the decreasing will of the participating States to commit. Therefore, he once again highlighted the Russian solution of the adoption of the legally binding security charter. Obligations are much stronger than political commitments and as such they are more likely to ensure participating State's cooperation.

Mr. Kontek immediately reacted to the last comment of Mr. Valery. Yes there is a lack of political will but there is no difference between the obligation and commitment. Russia adopted CFE Treaty and walked out then? So how would this legally binding document now be more enforceable? In his opinion, it is better to follow but not ratify than to ratify and not commit to it.

The first question of the participants was given to Mr. Maslin. It stated, "How do you see the treaty of the European Security as making a difference when Russia itself is the biggest trouble maker in the area of Caucasus? NATO enlargement is seen as the biggest threat of Russian foreign policy. Russia is blocking Ukraine to join as well as Georgia. Isn't the Russian treaty initiative simply a way for Russia to counter NATO as its own security threat? Mr. Valery responded by reminding the participants that he is not a specialist in NATO-Russia relations. But, what he saw as a useful explanation was to go back to the history of NATO. NATO's mandate was to counter the influence of Russia. In the 1990s, Russia was told no NATO soldier would step on the soil of any Baltic or Black Sea region countries. Baltic states have joined NATO, and what is next? Ukraine and Georgia now. He also mentioned the negative public opinion of the majority of the Ukrainian people towards NATO.

The second question commented on how all three panelists mentioned their national concerns with the OSCE, but gave no common approach to deal with the challenges? In that way, informal meeting in Corfu was not really successful? Mr. Lundin responded to the comment referring to the statements of the French Foreign Minister who was very clear where he sees that progress needs to be made. Here he was referring to the situation in Georgia, as the OSCE mission had unfortunately left the country due to the lack of agreement of participating States over the

prolongation of the mission. He persisted that we continue with the security dialogue, however there is lot of worrying as it is not yet clearly know in what direction to go. EU is very proud of the EU Western Balkans integration thus it is trying to pursue a similar trend with the neighborhood policy. He mentioned that one of the critical issues in the OSCE region is the security of the journalists where states can work together. No panelist tried to answer this question.

TUESDAY, June 30th, 09:00 – 10.30 a.m.

Minority Issues within the OSCE

By Arie BLOED

Before discussing minority issues with the OSCE, Mr. Bloed asked a general question. Why are minority rights important? They are a part of the human rights and in addition they are important to prevent instability and conflict. Moreover, it is a delicate and sensitive issue that is an important security issue. It is a vital interest for the majority to secure minority rights, although often times they might feel like they are giving away too much. Effective minority rights are crucial for stability.

To be able to understand the present day problems with minority rights it was once again necessary to establish a good historical understanding of the issue. There was a whole system of minority rights under the League of Nations. Here it all started. Mother land or the 'kin state' is always interested how its minorities are treated in another country. Therefore, having an international regime for minority rights gives the needed transparency and clarity. The main idea is that the state should not want to assimilate minorities or leave them alone, but ensure integration.

There are crucial differences between the ideas of assimilation, separation, and integration. These minority programs can be seen as a discrimination which is becoming a widespread perception nowadays. Minorities usually have fewer opportunities thus these programs/quotas should make up for their lack of access to certain things. The UN Human Rights Committee finds such special measures non-discriminatory if their aim is to fill in the gaps, enhance the levels of minorities to the level of the rest of the population. But, one must be careful here. States need to make sure these are temporary measures, set benchmarks as getting rid of the programs of that kind is always difficult. Exit strategies must be prepared well in advance,

The main character of minority rights is the balance between rights and duties. Giving minority rights is a need, not an obligation.

The speaker gave an example of ensuring the right of minorities to use their languages. What exists in the international regime about the languages? A second important question is also how big of a percent do you need to give minorities this right? Quoting the Copenhagen Document the speaker stated, "participating States will endeavor to ensure... adequate opportunities wherever possible and necessary... notwithstanding the need to learn the official language." Looking at the quote, it is clear there a number of escape clauses which make this provision very vague and unclear. It is more of a principle that a right in that sense of the wording. Reasons for this are that situations are very different from country to country, from minority to minority, etc. Some minorities are 1 million people while some others might be 300. This makes it unavoidable to have the same implementation across all the minority groups. Big minorities are more likely to have more rights, schools, newspapers... These rights also depend on capabilities of states.

As it has been motioned already, the 1990 Copenhagen Document is the most important document in minority rights ever produced. The speaker emphasizes that is mostly due to the fact it is a political document. It influenced numerous legal

documents that followed after. Council of Europe 1995 Framework Convention on the Rights of National Minorities is in many ways more restrictive than the Copenhagen Document, for that reason many countries rather refer to the Framework. Other documents that address the issue of minority rights are the Geneva Report OSCE 1991 and the UNGA Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities. What one must accentuate is that the real starting point for minority rights was in it was the article 17 of 1966 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ICCPR.

Similarly to other issues, there is no definition of what a national minority actually is. It is based on a common understanding by which a national minority is a “particular group in a non-dominant position with particular common traits, language, culture, history, religion.” The crucial aspect is that the group needs to wish to be seen as a minority because some simply only want to be assimilated. Some countries require a citizenship as it is the case in Germany. Nevertheless, some other countries do not have the requirement of citizenship at all, but the trend nowadays is that more and more countries demand it.

Some issues that are discussed in parallel to the issues of minority rights is the debate over the collective vs. individual nature of minority rights. That is a sensitive question which first of all depends on a country. Therefore, this is very country specific topic. Another sensitive subject is the topic of self-determination. Do national minorities have a right for self-determination? Practice shows that by recognizing oneself as a national minority indirectly means that there is then no right for self-determination. Other controversial concepts of self-identification, territorial integrity, non-discrimination and others are highly debated. They are all somehow relevant to the issues of national minorities, however, staying at the surface of this discussion was enough for the purpose this presentation.

TUESDAY, June 30th, 11.00 – 12.30 a.m.

The Work of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities

By Vincent DE GRAAF

“Integration with respect for diversity”

Mr. De Graff, Legal Adviser at the Office of High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM), introduced the topic of High Commissioner on National Minorities work by a comic remark of Murphy’s Law, “anything that can go wrong will go wrong.”

Historical Perspective then followed. The HCNM is an independent institution of OSCE working with the OSCE framework. It was established to respond to the changes that occurred by the end of the Cold War, namely, to the challenges of ethnic conflict and identity issues. New issues appeared, the environment became different as conflicts broke up. These changes demonstrated that the international mechanisms were not working. The main response was that different international organizations thus tried to establish new mechanism. These are:

- OSCE-HCNM, field missions, secretary general, Vienna Moscow mechanism developing
- UN HCHR, International Tribunals to prosecute war criminals to prevent such things in the future
- EU CFSP

Mandate of the High Commissioner states, “The High Commissioner will provide ‘early warning’ and, and appropriate, ‘early action,’ at the earliest possible stage in regard to tensions involving national minority issues...in the judgment of the High Commissioner...have potential to develop into a conflict within the CSCE area...” (HCNM mandate 1993)

Characteristics of the work of HCNM are that it has a long term perspective for structural and operational conflict prevention mechanisms. It is an operational approach, trying to separate and stop conflicts, although enforcement mechanisms do not exist as such. Structurally it tries to understand the conflict, why it happened and what are the main factors.

HCNM is an independent institution of OSCE which closely cooperates with other OSCE institutions as well with other organizations. The main aspect of its work is impartiality (High Commissioner ‘on’ not ‘for’ National Minorities). It is not in favor of or for national minorities. The balance is reflected already in its name. Another important aspect is confidentiality or the idea of ‘Quiet Diplomacy.’ Essentially, it is an approach of silent diplomacy to broker agreements over sensitive issues that do not necessarily make it into public or in the media. HCNM tries to forge a compromise without the public attention as publicity can often times be used to pose pressure on one or the other side.

HCNM tool box includes: assessment of legal and political developments, country visits, country recommendations, thematic recommendations, statements and speeches, problem-solving workshops and projects, cooperation with State parties and other international organizations.

The words 'national minority' might be in the title, nevertheless, from the OSCE perspective it is a label for nation and the people. OSCE does not differentiate between these terms. To sum up, the HCNM approach is based on existing international law and good practice. Moreover, it is made for practitioners, also having the ability to be the basis for discussions between state authorities and minorities.

TUESDAY, June 30th, 15.00 – 16.30 p.m.

Workshop 3: Regional Aspects of the OSCE Work: Participants Contributions II
By Arie BLOED

Presented: Azerbaijan; Russia; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Turkey; Ukraine

Azerbaijan

Presentation on Azerbaijan was prepared by 3 participants. Azerbaijan and OSCE have 17 years of cooperation. OSCE work in Azerbaijan is organized in political-military dimension, economic-environmental dimension and the human dimension. They have successfully cooperated in training of police and penitentiary (tovbekar) officers, expanding freedom and responsibility of mass media, and gender and youth issues. One of the OSCE initiatives the participants discussed into greater detail was the Minsk Process.

On 24 March, 1992 the Additional Meeting of the Council of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) in Helsinki requested the CSCE Chairman-in-Office (CiO) to convene as soon as possible a conference on Nagorno-Karabakh under the auspices of the CSCE to provide an ongoing forum for negotiations towards a peaceful settlement of the crisis on the basis of the principles, commitments and provisions of the CSCE. On December 6, 1994 the CSCE Budapest Summit decided to establish a co-chairmanship of the Minsk Conference to promote the continuation of the existing cease-fire and, drawing upon the progress already achieved in previous mediation activities, to conduct speedy negotiations for the conclusion of a political agreement on the cessation of the armed conflict, the implementation of which will eliminate major consequences of the conflict for all parties and permit the convening of the Minsk Conference.

Principles that the Minsk Process was based on were: territorial integrity of the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijan Republic; legal status of Nagorno-Karabakh defined in an agreement based on self-determination which confers on Nagorno-Karabakh the highest degree of self-rule within Azerbaijan; guaranteed security for Nagorno-Karabakh and its whole population, including mutual obligations to ensure compliance by all the Parties with the provisions of the settlement. After the Lisbon Summit the institute of the triple Co-Chairmanship, including Russia, France and the USA, was established in 1997. Since April 1997 the negotiations were suspended and substituted by the visits of the Co-Chairmen to the region. Between 1997-1998 the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Group elaborated 3 proposals on the settlement of the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict. The first two proposals were rejected by Armenia, the last one by Azerbaijan. Since 2004 the direct talks between the Foreign Ministers of Armenia and Azerbaijan have started within the new so-called "Prague Process".

Tajikistan

OSCE established an Office in Tajikistan in 1994. Later it was renamed the Centre in Dushanbe and its tasks were further broadened. Its name was in 2008 finally changed to the Office in Tajikistan following the decision of the Permanent Council. Its mandate is to:

- To promote the implementation of OSCE principles and commitments as well as the cooperation of the Republic of Tajikistan within the OSCE framework.

- To assist in the development of common approaches to problems and threats to security, to prevent conflicts and take measures for crisis management, as well as in the areas of, inter alia, police-related activities, border management and security and anti-trafficking.
- To support the efforts of the Republic of Tajikistan to fully develop the economic and environmental dimension and implement commitments stipulated in the Helsinki Final Act.
- To assist in the human dimension to fully implement its commitments, promoting ways and means for the OSCE to assist in the development of a legal framework and democratic political institutions and processes including the respect for human rights.

The speaker gave further information about some actual projects where OSCE is temporarily involved in such as in Small Arms and Conventional Ammunition surplus management, mine clearance, environmental activities and developing of cross border trade.

Russia

The participant chose to do a presentation on Russian initiative regarding the Treaty on European Security. She presented the benefits of having such a Treaty. From the outset, the Treaty provides for the participation of all the States of the Euro-Atlantic region and the multilateral security associations operating here — the OSCE, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), the European Union (EU) and NATO. There are numerous problems with political commitments, OSCE is clearly facing them nowadays. Having legally binding obligations could ensure greater cooperation among states and thus progress in the area of Military security is more likely to occur. All states can equally participate without hidden agendas. Cold War security structures are outdated as new challenges had risen, thus a new approach is desired to establish greater stability and security. Concluding a treaty would ensure a new quality of politico-military protection for all our States that would also be extremely cheap compared to the insecurity which may arise in an atmosphere of fear and suspicion. This is no longer only a Russian initiative as an increasing number of states are becoming supporters. Relating to the panel discussion, presentation by Mr Valery to be more precise, a number of events were mentioned which demonstrated that more attention has been put on this Treaty on European Security.

Turkmenistan

In July 1998, the Permanent Council of the OSCE decided to establish a permanent OSCE presence in Ashgabat in order to intensify co-operation between Turkmenistan and the OSCE. In January 1999, the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat commenced its activities. The Centre works on the 3 comprehensive security dimension of the OSCE with a special focus of regional cooperation. Thus its mandate is not much different from the other OSCE Offices in the region. As part of its programme for strengthening border management in Turkmenistan, since 2006 the Centre has been assisting with the training of border security officials on the proper use of X-ray detection systems and physical search. The Centre also supports projects aimed at combating drug trafficking and organized a series of training courses in drug search, detection and identification. This work is very important for Turkmenistan due to its vulnerable geographical position as it serves as one of the major transit states on the drug routes from Afghanistan.

Turkey

Turkey has been a Participating since the inception of OSCE in 1975 but there has not been a Mission ever established there. Further information was provided on the already discussed 1999 Istanbul Summit where the European Security Charter (Istanbul Charter) was adopted. Towards the end of the presentation, the participant introduced a slightly different topic area where Turkey has been active. She informed the participants that Istanbul has been elected a European Capital of Culture for 2010 thus she briefly talked about the Alliance of Civilizations (AoC) that was established in 2005 by the Turkish and Spanish initiative. AoC functions under the auspices of the UN focusing on four fields of actions: youth, education, media, and migration. Some of the projects that have been started under AoC are:

- Alliance Network of Goodwill Ambassadors
- Plural +
- Alliance Research Network
- AoC Media Fund

OSCE participating States are among the 'group of friends' in AoC.

Ukraine

The presentation on Ukraine had a focus on Ukrainian Foreign Policy and Ukrainian Cooperation with OSCE. The Doctrine of the Foreign Policy of Ukraine was adopted in 1993 Its priorities are:

1. Cooperation with neighbors
2. Cooperation with strategic partners (Russia, USA, EU, etc.)
3. European and Euro-Atlantic Integration
4. Active work within the international organizations (BSEC, UN, CoE, OSCE, etc.)

OSCE Mission in Ukraine was established in 1994 and it lasted until 1999 with the task of conflict prevention and crisis management in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Since 1999, Office of the OSCE Project Coordinator was established which functions until today. Its tasks are planning, implementation and monitoring of projects between the OSCE and its Institutions and relevant authorities of Ukraine. In addition, the Office supports Ukraine in adapting legislation, structures and processes to the requirements of a modern democracy. In short terms, the OSCE-Ukrainian cooperation focuses mainly on Cross-Dimensional Economic-Environmental/Politico-Military Programmes. Lastly, the participant gave a discussion on the participation of Ukraine in the solving of Transdnestrian Conflict. Since 1992, Ukraine and OSCE have actively cooperated on the cease-fire agreement monitoring, peacekeeping, and post-conflict settlement in the Transdnestrian region. OSCE has been an official mediator since 1993 and Ukraine from 1995. In 2004, EU and the USA were invited to join.

WEDNESDAY, July 1st, 09:00 – 18.30 p.m.

Workshop 6: Simulation of an OSCE Event

By Arie BLOED and Ursula GAMAUF

The purpose of the exercise was to create an atmosphere of the OSCE Permanent Council.

The main item on the agenda of the simulated Permanent Council meeting was an establishment of a new OSCE mission. Participants were divided in such a way to represent their own national interest having no clear instructions or mandates given to them. An imaginary Republic of Norok was established to represent a country where serious breaches of human rights were taking place as violence erupted after the recent national parliamentary elections. OSCE Chairman-in-office's efforts to mediate between the conflicted parties in Norok had been futile, thus an establishment of an OSCE Mission to Norok came to the agenda. Representatives of Norok, Chairman-in-Office (Romania) and Ukraine were the only participants with written mandates prepared for them while the rest of the participants were expected to react in their respective national interests.

The state of Norok was described as a relatively small country with 16 million people and substantial national minorities (around 2 million) which support the opposition. The main kin-State of this minority was Ukraine. In terms of economic development, Norok was quite dependent upon imports of food and energy from other OSCE States, particularly its neighbours Ukraine and Georgia. From a geographical position, Norok was a state in a Caucasus region. Militarily, Norok was relatively insignificant but it had expressed an interest in joining NATO.

These were the instructions for the simulation. Negotiations between the parties were very difficult and from the very beginning surprising. Most of the states supported the Chairman-in-Office and Ukrainian initiative of establishing an OSCE mission in Norok. However, Georgia and several other states gave support to Norok by refusing the mission to the surprise of the many, including the representatives of Norok. In the end, a very small short-term mission was established which was a success for Norok, keeping in mind that the Ukrainian mandate demanded much more.

Parties came up with the Draft Proposal below:

Draft Proposal on the Post-Election Situation in the Republic of Norok 01/07/2009

The Permanent Council decides:

1. To deploy short-term assessment delegation (10 days) comprised of the 5 experts representing (Norok, OSCE, Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan) which will perform the following tasks:
 - a. To conduct the assessment of the post-election situation in the country
 - b. To have discussions with all concerned parties
 - c. To have discussions with the respective governmental bodies
 - d. To prepare a Report, and to present it to the Government of Norok and to the Permanent Council of the OSCE. It will contain recommendations to the Government of Norok on the issues of the post-election situation

mentioned in art 1a. This report will be closed to public. It will not be published.

2. To call on the OSCE to invest further efforts to facilitate the dialogue between the parties concerned
3. To conduct further negotiations with the Government of Norok on establishing a future field mission to deal with the Economic issues
4. To deploy the OSCE assessment mission to Norok to decide together with the Government of the Republic of Norok on the immediate concrete projects in the economic sphere, which will be implemented parallel to the negotiations on the future field mission establishing and not being a condition to concrete projects implementation.

A great majority of the delegations was actively participating in the Permanent Council, making both national and group statements. Coffee breaks were extensively used for informal consultations. Overall, it was a great exercise and the participants managed to reach a consensus.

THURSDAY, July 2nd, 09.00 – 12.30 a.m.

Old Problems / New Challenges – Making (better) Use of OSCE (interactive Q&A Session)

By Arie BLOED

As Mr. Walter Kemp unfortunately could not come to give a final presentation, the last session was organized as a very interactive question and answer session by Mr. Bloed. Mr. Bloed divided the participants in 3 groups with each of them focusing on a different topic. This is what the groups came up with:

Does the OSCE still have added value in view of other expanding capacity organizations such as NATO, EU, CSTO? If so, what does OSCE should have added value and which areas could be reduced/eliminated.

- OSCE as a bridge between other international organizations (EU, NATO, CSTO)
- The most comprehensive and universal forum for dialogue/ inclusive membership, from Vancouver to Vladivostok
- Added value in pre-conflict and post conflict stages
- Comprehensive approach to security issues (3 baskets)
- Flexibility/ based on political commitments

Shortcomings

- More effective cooperation with other IOs to avoid duplication. Has always been an issue with the Council of Europe, and still is.
- Less vagueness/ more impartiality/ equal approach to participating States
- More country-specific approach and the need to pay attention to public opinion
- Higher use of political-military instruments it has (CSBMs)
- All projects implemented should contribute to security/stability
- More public relations, media to be known but OSCE is not a public company. Moreover, usually only failures/shocks make it into the news
- The added value usually comes from Brussels not Vienna as it is the EU that decides where the OSCE goes

Does OSCE still have a community of values?

Yes BUT

- First must understand what the word value implies, only then a discussion can start.
 - What are the OSCE values? In the 1990s nobody raised that question as it was clear. Security dimension- transparency, economic-free market, Human dimension-rule of law, democracy.
 - Now there is an eroding consensus, conceptions are different now even if you just observe the term democracy, Netherlands, Turkmenistan, France all believe they have democracies which are very different. OSCE has a big challenge now and cannot just close their eyes.
- Lots of relativism. Cannot say values of life, human rights are universal everywhere
- Helsinki final act- all OSCE elements. If countries agreed to accept it and it is still find it relevant as participating States are preserving it, means that there is a desire to work together. Helsinki Final act is the beginning, where one needs to start
- Basic principles

- Value of the OSCE bodies
- Principle of consensus
- In political and military dimension (peace, territorial integrity)
- Peaceful way of conflict resolution vs. conflict prevention

No

- Interpretation
- Implementation
- Priorities
- Different national interests
- Different world perceptions
- Privileges/double standards vs. value and equality
- In Human and Economic Dimension

Should the balance in OSCE in terms of substance and geography be improved? If so, how?

- Discussion on East/West of Vienna. Criticism focus in mostly on the Eastern part
- We need a more balanced approach, more equal attention to countries both east and west of Vienna in areas of different projects
- Perception that HR dimension is in the foreground
- Sending missions to the western parts is not necessarily needed as these democracies are more open to inner societal dialogues, there is an established system of checks and balances
- This is a highly political issue. Reflects serious dissatisfactions in a small group of countries, ex in HR dimension dissatisfaction in Russia and others. Same attention to all dimensions? East of Vienna there are more problems in the 3 dimension as it is mostly newly independent countries...but perceptions were changing and now the 'balance' is criticized

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 PROGRAMME

FIRST WEEK : JUNE 21 ST – JUNE 28 TH
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Sunday, June 21st

15.00-16.00	Arrival of Participants
17.00-18.30	Introduction of Participants and Team ARNO TRUGER Director, ASPR Introduction to the Programme ARIE BLOED Director of the Summer Academy on OSCE
18.40	Group photo in the courtyard of the castle
19.00	Official Opening Ceremony (Knights' Hall) ANDREY RUDENKO Senior Policy and Planning Adviser Office of the Secretary General of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) ARIE BLOED Director, Summer Academy on OSCE ARNO TRUGER Director, ASPR
20.00	Welcome Dinner (Hotel Burg Schlaining)

Monday, June 22nd

09.00-10.30	Security and Cooperation in the OSCE Area: Conflicts and New Dividing-Lines WOLFGANG ZELLNER Deputy Director of Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy (IFSH), Head of Centre for OSCE Research (CORE)
11.00-12.30	Basic Principles of security and co-operation: 1975-2007 ARIE BLOED
13.45	Visit to the Institute's Library
15.00-16.30	The OSCE's Organisation: Basic Features ARIE BLOED
17.00-18.30	The OSCE's Organisation: Institutional Structures and Budget ARIE BLOED

Tuesday, June 23rd

09.00-10.30	Workshop 1: Communication and Interaction in Multinational Teams GALYA DIMITROVA-ZDRAVKOVA Training Officer, Department of Human Resources (DHR), OSCE Secretariat
11.00-12.30	Continued
13.30-14.30	Self-study Time
15.00-16.30	Workshop 2: Various OSCE Issues (incl. Comparative Analysis of CoE, UN, EU, NATO) ARIE BLOED
17.00-18.30	Continued
19.00	Social Event

Wednesday, June 24th

09.00-10.30	The Security Dimension of the OSCE: Political-Military Issues MARIA BRANDSTETTER Associate Project Officer, Conflict Prevention Centre, OSCE Secretariat
11.00-12.30	Combating Terrorism LASZLO SZUCS Programme Officer, Anti Terrorism Unit (ATU), OSCE Secretariat
13.30-14.30	Self-study Time
15.00-16.30	The Security Dimensions: Policing Issues THORSTEN STODIEK Police Affairs Officer/ Adviser on Research and Analysis at the Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU)
17.00-18.30	Relations with other Security Organisations BILIANA HRISTOVA, External Cooperation Officer, OSCE

Thursday, June 25th

07.00	Departure to Vienna
09.30-09.50	Welcome and Introduction to the Permanent Council SANDRA SACCHETTI Conference Officer, OSCE / Hofburg
10.00 -10.15	Visit of the PC, Neuer Saal
10.20 -11.15	Introduction, Concept and General Issues of Long-Term Missions

SEAN MCGREEVY
Associate Project Coordination Officer, Conflict
Prevention Centre (CPC), OSCE

11.30 -13.00 **Long-Term Missions: Lessons Learned**
AMBASSADOR DAAN EVERTS
Former Head of the OSCE Presence in Tirana/Albania

13.00-13:45 **Presentation of the Parliamentary Assembly**
MARC CARILLET
Liaison Officer for the Parliamentary Assembly

13:45-16.45 Free time in Vienna

17.00 Departure from Vienna / Hofburg

18.00 Dinner outside Vienna

Friday, June 26th

09:00-10:30 **Workshop 3: Regional Aspects of the OSCE work:
Participants Contributions I**
ARIE BLOED

11:00-12:30 Continued

13.30-14.30 Self-study Time

15.00-16.30 **Economic and Environmental Dimension of the OSCE**
MARC BALTES
Senior Economic Advisor, Office of the Coordinator of
OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA)

17.00-18.30 **Freedom of the Media**
ILIA DOHEL
Assistant Research Officer, OSCE Office of the
Representative on Freedom of the Media

Saturday, June 27th

09.00 -12.30 **Workshop 4: Negotiation and Diplomacy – “Kosovo
Simulation Game”**
WILBUR PERLOT
Head Political Section at De Balie/NL & Researcher at
Clingendael Institute

13:30-15.00 Review of the Kosovo Simulation Game and Wrap-up

Sunday, June 28th Day Off

SECOND WEEK : JUNE 29TH – JULY 3RD

Monday, June 29th

- 09.00-10.30 **The Human Dimension of the OSCE: Standard Setting & Monitoring**
ARIE BLOED
- 11.00-12.30 **Election Observation**
JONATHAN STONESTREET
Election Advisor, Election Department / OSCE-ODIHR,
Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
- 14.00-16.00 **Workshop 5: Guided Tour through the European Peace Museum, Schlaining Castle**
LACI FARKAS
University Professor at Szombathely University
- 17.00-19.00
(in the conference hall) **Panel Discussion “Assessment of OSCE from an EU and national point of view”**
AMBASSADOR LARS-ERIK LUNDIN
Head of Delegation, European Commission’s Delegation to the International Organisations in Vienna
MASLIN VALERY
Senior Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the OSCE
TED KONTEK
Political Officer, Mission of the U.S.A. to the OSCE
Moderator: ARIE BLOED

Tuesday, June 30th

- 09.00-10.30 **Minority Issues within the OSCE**
ARIE BLOED
- 11.00-12.30 **The Role of the High Commissioner on National Minorities**
VINCENT DE GRAAF
Legal Adviser, OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM)
- 13.30-14.30 Self-study Time
- 15.00-16.30 **Workshop 3: Regional Aspects of the OSCE work: Participants Contributions II**
ARIE BLOED
- 17.00-18.30 **continued**

Wednesday, July 1st

09.00-12.30 **Workshop 6: Simulation of an OSCE Event**
 ARIE BLOED
14.00-18.00 continued
19.00 Social Event

Thursday, July 2nd

09.00-10.30 **Old problems /new challenges - making (better) use of**
 OSCE (interactive Q&A session)
 ARIE BLOED
11.00-12.00 continued
12.05-12.30 **The Future Role of the OSCE (Wrap up speech)**
 ARIE BLOED
13.30-14.30 **Oral Evaluation**
 ARNO TRUGER
18.30 **Closing Ceremony** (Knights Hall)
 IOANNIS PEDIOTIS
 First Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Greece to the
 OSCE, on behalf of the OSCE Chairmanship 2009
19.15 **Farewell Dinner** (Hotel Burg Schlaining)

Friday, July 3rd

09.00 Departure to Vienna

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

		Name	Citizen	Present Position
1.	Mr.	GYONJYAN Hrayr	Armenia	NGO "Centre for Socio-Economic Research and Analysis", CEO
2.	Ms.	MANUSYAN Sona	Armenia	Expert, Department of Human Rights Defender in the Republic of Armenia, Department of International Affairs; Lecturer, Yerevan State University
3.	Ms.	BABAYEVA Hokuma	Azerbaijan	Junior Achievement Azerbaijan (JAA), Program Assistant
4.	Mr.	GUNASHOV Agil	Azerbaijan	MFA of Azerbaijan, 2nd Secretary, Department of Human Rights, Democratization and Humanitarian Affairs
5.	Mr.	GASIMOV Mahur	Azerbaijan	MFA Azerbaijan, Attaché Regional Security Division
6.	Ms.	NIKOLIC Nikolina	Croatia	DA Vienna – Student; Rapporteur of the Summer Academy
7.	Ms.	MIHAJLOVA Elena	FYROM	Teaching Assistant of International Public Law, International Human Rights Law and Conflict Resolution, Faculty of Law - Skopje
8.	Ms.	RAMISHVILI Khatia	Georgia	Office of the Governor of Kvemo Kartli Region, International Relations and Social Issues
9.	Mr.	CHKHARTISHVILI Lasha	Georgia	OSCE Mission to Georgia, Administrative Assistant in Political and Military Unit
10.	Mr.	IOSELIANI Konstantine	Georgia	MFA of Georgia, Security Policy and Euro-Atlantic Integration Department, NATO division, Counsellor
11.	Ms.	ORAZBAYEVA Aliya	Kazakhstan	OSCE Centre in Astana, Assistant to the Head of Centre
12.	Mr.	HETEMI Atdhe	Kosovo	UNDP Municipal Coordinator - Ferizaj, Kosovo
13.	Mr.	SERBAN Doris	Romania	MFA Romania, OSCE Asymmetric Risks and Non Proliferation Division, First Secretary
14.	Ms.	OSIPOVA Irina	Russia	MFA, Russia, Assistant Department of European Cooperation
15.	Mr.	AMIROV Payrav	Tajikistan	Chief Specialist of Foreign Affairs Department, Administration of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
16.	Ms.	CALISKAN Elif	Turkey	Second Secretary, Embassy of Republic of Turkey in Tbilisi/Georgia
17.	Ms.	ATAYEVA Selbi	Turkmenistan	OSCE Centre in Ashgabat, Personal Assistant to the Head of OSCE Centre
18.	Mr.	YOMUTBAYEW Hoshgeldi	Turkmenistan	MFA Teacher of the Institute of International Relations of the MFA Turkmenistan
19.	Mr.	ERLEKOV Ovez	Turkmenistan	MFA of Turkmenistan, Desk Officer Department of International Organizations
20.	Ms.	SHELEST Hanna	Ukraine	Senior Researcher, National Institute for Strategic Studies, Odessa

APPENDIX 3 LIST OF LECTURERS

MR/MS	NAME	INSTITUT	FUNCTION
Mr	BALTES Marc	Office of the Co-ordinator of OCEEA	Senior Economic Adviser
Mr.	BLOED Arie	Director, Summer Academy on OSCE	Director of the Summer Academy on OSCE
Ms.	BRANDSTETTER Maria	OSCE Secretariat - Conflict Prevention Centre	Associate Project Officer
Mr.	CARILLET Marc	Vienna Liaison Office	Liaison Officer
Mr.	DE GRAAF Vincent	High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM)	Legal Officer
Ms.	DIMITROVA-ZDRAVKOVA Galya	OSCE Secretariat - Training Section	Training Officer, OSCE Secretariat
Mr.	DOHEL Ilia	Office of the Representative on Freedom of the Media	Assistant Research Officer
Mr.	EVERTS Daan		Former Head of the OSCE Presence in BiH
Mr.	FARKAS Laszlo	University of Szombathely, Hungary	Lecturer
Ms.	HRISTOVA Biliana	OSCE Secretariat	External Co-operation Officer
Mr.	KONTEK Ted	United States Mission to the OSCE	Political Officer
Mr.	LUNDIN Lars-Erik	Delegation of the European Commission to the International Organisations in Vienna	Head of Delegation - Ambassador
Mr.	MASLIN Valery	Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the OSCE	Senior Counsellor
Mr.	MCGREEVY Sean	CPC, Conflict Prevention Center	Associate Project Co-ordination Officer
Mr.	PEDIOTIS Ioannis	Permanent Mission of Greece to the OSCE	First Counsellor
Mr.	PERLOT Wilbur	De Balie	Head Political Section at De Balie
Mr.	RUDENKO Andrey	OSCE Office of the Secretary General	Senior Policy and Planning Advisor
Mr.	SACCHETTI Sandra	OSCE Secretariat - Conference Services - Hofburg	

MR/MS	NAME	INSTITUT	FUNCTION
Mr.	STODIEK Thorsten	Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU)	Police Affairs Officer/ Adviser on Research and Analysis
Ms.	STONESTREET Jonathan	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)	Senior Election Adviser
Mr.	SZÜCS Laszlo	OSCE Action Against Terrorism Unit (ATU) Office of the Secretary General	Programme Officer
Mr.	ZELLNER Wolfgang	Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (IFSH)	Deputy Director, IFSH, Head of Core