



Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg



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## Foreword

Since its foundation in 2000, CORE has dealt mainly with the prevention of, management of and recovery from ethno-political conflicts by the OSCE (and the UN) as well as with the general institutional development of the Organization. While the latter field will continue to remain relevant, the subject of ethno-political conflicts will be partially replaced by a new focus on transnational threats and risks, and newly emerging tensions between Western states and Russia. This shift in orientation reflects the fact that, although some unresolved conflicts and conflict potentials remain, the number and intensity of ethno-political conflicts in Europe is clearly decreasing, while transnational risks and threats have achieved new prominence. This new research orientation is already reflected in some projects, i.e. the Russian Foreign Policy on Ukraine Project, the Transnational Migration in Central Asia Project, and the Central Asia Dialogue Project.

Again in 2007, CORE completed a number of consultancy projects. Among them are three reports commissioned by the German Federal Foreign Office: OSCE on Tolerance and Non-Discrimination, the OSCE Energy Security Dialogue, and China as a Possible OSCE Asian Partner for Cooperation. Commissioned by the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, CORE, supported by an international task force, elaborated the Report Identifying the Cutting Edge: The Future Impact of the OSCE as a background study to facilitate preparations for the Finnish OSCE Chairmanship-in-Office 2008. Beyond that, CORE implemented three consultancy projects related to Central Asia: An OSCE-related training course for five officials from the Kazakh Ministry for Foreign Affairs, that was certainly one of the highlights of the year; a dialogue and publication project, supported by the German Federal Foreign Office, on détente in the secular-Muslim relationship in Central Asia that included participants from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan; and capacity-building workshops at five Kazakh universities in co-operation with the OSCE Centre in Almaty, now Astana.

Once again CORE has put considerable effort into disseminating information on the OSCE via the OSCE Yearbook and other publications. A major achievement has been that the English edition of the Yearbook, apart from the three most recent volumes, is now available in full text on the CORE Website; the other two languages will follow. The OSCE Networking Website has been maintained and an OSCE Depository Library offers access to OSCE-related documents and secondary literature.

In 2006, CORE continued teaching and supervising master theses within the framework of the Master of Peace and Security Policy Studies programme run by the University of Hamburg and the IFSH, and the European Master's Degree in Human Rights and Democratisation programme.

Much of what has been done in 2007 could not have been achieved without the generous support of the German Federal Foreign Office. CORE has profited greatly from this relationship and is very grateful for the financial assistance it has received as well as the fruitful exchanges it has had with Foreign Office staff, especially with the OSCE unit and with the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the OSCE. CORE is also very grateful to all other participating States and institutions that have funded CORE projects, in particular the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Kazakh Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and the OSCE Centre in Astana. We would like to thank everyone who has supported us and co-operated with us. We are looking forward to another active and rewarding year.

Wolfgang Zellner

## 1. CORE Profile

The Centre for OSCE Research (CORE), which is part of the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (IFSH), is the only institution specifically dedicated to research on the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). CORE was founded on 6 January 2000 with the then President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Johannes Rau, in attendance at the opening ceremony. Currently, Dr Wolfgang Zellner is Head of CORE.

Established in 1971 as a civil-law foundation, the IFSH analyses threats to peace and international security, following a policy-oriented approach. Currently, the IFSH has about 60 employees. Its Director is Prof. Michael Broszka.

The IFSH's research agenda ranges across questions of European security, arms control, transition processes in Central and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy, and most prominently, transnational risks and threats and aspects of global governance. From its inception, the IFSH has made regular contributions to research on the CSCE/OSCE process. This, in turn, paved the way for the creation of CORE.

CORE operates as a politically independent think tank, combining basic research on the evolution of the OSCE with demand-driven consultancy projects and teaching. Addressing political actors, the academic community and the interested general public in Germany and abroad, CORE strives to contribute to the OSCE's development with analysis and critique that provide insight into the problems faced by and opportunities open to the Organization. In support of the OSCE's goals of effective conflict prevention and settlement, democracy and good governance, CORE seeks to contribute to a realistic assessment of the capacities and limitations of the Organization. In analysing the structures, instruments and activities of the OSCE and its co-operation with other international actors, CORE focuses on the following:

- OSCE approaches to addressing transnational risks and threats;
- OSCE activities in the fields of crisis prevention, conflict resolution, and security-building;
- OSCE efforts to build peace and stability through democratization and good governance;
- OSCE contributions to a stable and undivided pan-European security space, especially through arms control and assistance with security-sector reforms;
- OSCE's institutional evolution and effectiveness.

In line with the OSCE's own priorities, much of CORE's work concerns the transition processes in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

CORE strives to maintain an international outlook and to work towards viable solutions to problems. Several CORE staff are not only highly qualified academics but have also acquired practical experience in OSCE field missions and/or field research. In addition, CORE projects frequently involve collaboration with local scholars in the countries and regions being studied. Regular contact with OSCE institutions and field operations keeps CORE's research programme oriented towards politically relevant questions.

## **2. Research Projects**

### **2.1 Completed Research Projects**

#### *a) The Effectiveness of External Democratization Efforts for Internal Transition: International Organizations in South Eastern Europe*

International organizations such as the OSCE and the EU have made substantial interventions in the transition process in post-Communist states. The compendium of instruments they have employed comprises various less direct activities as well as the quasi-protectorate structures we know from Bosnia and Kosovo. After nearly ten years of democratization assistance, one of the key findings of empirical studies is that, in addition to positive effects, these interventions have also had negative and unintended impacts on the transition process in these countries. A comprehensive analysis of the effects of external factors on the internal democratization process has not so far been published either from the perspective of international relations theory or from that of comparative transition research.

This PhD project was conducted at the University of Dresden and at CORE. Its objectives were twofold: An analytical approach for measuring the effects and impact of international organizations at the sub-systemic level was developed, based on theories of international relations (especially socialization and Europeanization) and on theories of transition. This analysis focuses not only on the achievement of "democratization goals" set by these international organizations but also on their contributions to the transition process. Set in this analytical framework, the project has undertaken a detailed empirical exploration of the OSCE's democratization efforts using case studies from Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia and Montenegro.

During 2007, CORE researcher Solveig Richter finalized the empirical analysis and completed the research project with a comprehensive thesis.

*Contact:* Solveig Richter, M.A. [solveig.richter@csp-network.org](mailto:solveig.richter@csp-network.org)

### **2.2 Current Research Projects**

#### *a) United Nations Field Operations in Ethno-Political Conflicts: On the Effectiveness of UNOMIG Mediation between Georgia and Abkhazia*

This PhD project, which is supported by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, deals with the United Nations' mediation efforts in the conflict between Georgia and Abkhazia. The research focuses on the questions of whether and how UNOMIG's interventions have had an impact on the process of resolving this violent conflict, and on the factors that have determined the effectiveness of these interventions.

The basic goals of the empirical-analytical study are a) a systematic coverage of UN activities; b) the analysis of the effectiveness of UN interventions and c) the evaluation of factors that influence the relative success of UN activities. The study's key focus is on the question of why the UN, despite almost fifteen years of active involvement, has not been able to facilitate a solution for the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict. Special attention is paid to the complex interaction between the UN as a secondary actor and

the primary internal and external actors involved in the conflict. Methodically, the work includes an analysis of primary and secondary sources, and semi-structured interviews with experts and representatives of the parties to the conflict in Tbilisi, Sukhumi, Berlin and London. The added value of this study lies in the examination of the potential and limits of the UN in resolving regional conflicts, using as an example the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict, which has not yet been dealt with in a systematic manner.

In 2007, special emphasis was laid on a comparative analysis of the Kosovo status debates with the Abkhazia case. A further development, which has negatively influenced UN activities, is the outbreak of violent clashes in the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict zone in 2006 and 2007.

*Contact:* Marietta König, M.A. Marietta.Koenig@gmx.de

*Publications:*

- König, Marietta, Georgien (Abchasien), in: Wolfgang Schreiber (ed.), Das Kriegsgeschehen 2006. Daten und Tendenzen der Kriege und bewaffneten Konflikte, Wiesbaden 2007 (forthcoming).
- Georgien (Südossetien), in: Wolfgang Schreiber (ed.), Das Kriegsgeschehen 2006. Daten und Tendenzen der Kriege und bewaffneten Konflikte, Wiesbaden 2007 (forthcoming).
  - The Effects of the Kosovo Status Negotiations on the Relationship between Russia and the EU and on the De Facto States in the Post-Soviet Space, in: IFSH (ed.), OSCE Yearbook 2007, Baden-Baden 2008 (forthcoming).

*b) Peacebuilding Dynamics and the Struggle for Local Ownership in Post-war Kosovo*

The recent establishment of the UN Peacebuilding Commission highlights the importance of international peacebuilding assistance to post-war societies. Compared to other regions, the international peacebuilding efforts in the UN-administered province of Kosovo are often considered a relative success story despite their deficits and Kosovo's open status question. These efforts comprise a wide range of activities, such as military security and civilian policing, democratic institution-building, human rights and the rule of law, economic reconstruction, social mediation and reconciliation, and so on. However, for generating sustainability of peacebuilding activities, one indispensable element is local ownership.

This PhD study, being conducted within the framework of the PhD programme at the IFSH and co-sponsored by the German Foundation for Peace Research, aims at tracing relevant processes in the peacebuilding interaction between local and international actors in Kosovo since 1999. The guiding research hypothesis is that the essential dynamics in this interaction are strongly influenced by a discursive struggle between these actors on aspects of local ownership. Moreover, if externally-held powers and capacities are not sufficiently devolved to legitimate local actors in the long run, initial forms of co-operation can rapidly change into increasing mutual confrontation.

To test this hypothesis, the study concentrates not only on a technical- instrumental understanding of how to promote local ownership in peacebuilding, but also on how the political struggle of claiming and demanding such ownership unfolds and which turning points are relevant. Taken together, specific patterns and sequences in the peacebuilding dynamics in Kosovo as well as their underlying processes are to be

identified, on the basis of which concrete recommendations for future peacebuilding efforts can be generated.

*Contact:* Jens Narten, Dipl.-Sozialwiss. narten@ifsh.de

*Publications:*

- Narten, Jens, In Need of Self-Reflection: Peacebuilding in Post-War Kosovo from a Systems-Analytical Perspective, in: *The Whitehead Journal of Diplomacy and International Relations*, vol. VIII, no. 1 (2007), pp. 121-132.
- Kosovo before Status Determination: Peacebuilding Unfinished, Dilemmas Unresolved, in: IFSH (ed.), *Annual Report 2006*, Hamburg 2007, pp. 79-83.
  - Der Kosovo vor der Entscheidung über seinen künftigen Status: Unvollständiger Friedensaufbau, ungelöste Dilemmata, in: IFSH (ed.), *Jahresbericht 2006*, Hamburg 2007, pp. 7-12.
  - Post-conflict Peacebuilding & Local Ownership: A Case Study on External-local Dynamics in Kosovo under UN Interim Administration, paper presented at the International Studies Association Conference, Chicago, 3 March 2007, published in the ISA's web-based conference archive.
  - Kosovo auf dem Weg in die (Un-) Abhängigkeit? Politische, gesellschaftliche und wirtschaftliche Aspekte und die Rolle der internationalen Gemeinschaft, paper presented at the IFSH/DGVN panel discussion "Zukunft des Kosovo", Berlin, 8 October 2007, in: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik* (forthcoming).

*c) Russian Policy towards Ukraine as a Source of Contention with the West*

This PhD project, which was sponsored by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, analyses Russian policy towards Ukraine against the background of Russia's competition with the West. Its main objective is to explain the motives of Russia's conduct with respect to Ukraine. Russia's Ukraine policy is studied from two perspectives: its economic policy and its security policy towards Ukraine. The period of analysis is from 2000, when Vladimir Putin became the president of the RF and set new trends in both Russian domestic and foreign policies, until September 2007, when the pre-term parliamentary elections were held in Ukraine.

In order to be able not only to describe Russian foreign policy, but also to explain it, the study endeavours to interpret it through the "lenses" of both rationalism and constructivism, which is a novel approach in the disciplines of foreign policy analysis and international relations. Because Russian policy towards Ukraine has not been researched comprehensively, this study is intended to serve as a comprehensive guide: it views the legacies of the past, which continue to influence Russian-Ukrainian and Russian-Western relations; it analyses the main components of Russian policy towards Ukraine; and it defines the tendencies that might be developing in these relations in the future. In addition to an analytical review of primary and secondary sources, the methodological approach includes semi-structured interviews with policy-makers and representatives of intellectual elites in Kiev and Moscow.

*Contact:* Elena Kropatcheva, M.A.,M.P.S ekropatcheva@list.ru

*d) The Influence of the Framework Agreement of Ohrid on the Political System of the Republic of Macedonia*

Macedonia's peaceful post-Yugoslav transition was unexpectedly disrupted by a small-scale civil war in 2001. The armed conflict between Albanian activists and Macedonian security forces attracted international attention to the former "oasis of

peace". The international community succeeded in stopping the conflict by mediating the Framework Agreement of Ohrid signed in August 2001. This study's key question is whether this agreement has achieved the aim of securing "the future of Macedonia's democracy" and dissolving inter-ethnic tensions.

After the near-complete implementation of the agreement's stipulations it is doubtful whether it represents a workable strategy of sustainable conflict transformation for Macedonia. The PhD project analyses the terms of the agreement and its consequences for the stability of the Macedonian society and state, based on the theoretical approach to power-sharing models for fragmented societies, particularly Lijphart's constitutional democracy. Has the crisis of 2001 really been overcome? Has Macedonia been successful in neutralizing the negative consequences of the armed conflict? The project asks whether the three levels of the Ohrid power-sharing-model helped to transform the Macedonian conflict structure.

Macedonia's complex conflict structure cannot be explained by treating the various factors in isolation. The project, sponsored by the German Foundation for Peace Research, aims at going beyond the dominant paradigm of inter-ethnic conflict by investigating the interdependence of the dominant cleavages of the conflict structure to make the Macedonian conflict understandable.

*Contact:* Merle Vetterlein, Dipl.-Pol. vetterlein@ifsh.de

*Publications:*

Vetterlein, Merle, Bildungspolitik als Schlüssel zur Konfliktlösung in Makedonien, in: Friedrich Ebert Foundation (ed.), Internationale Politikanalyse Sicherheit und Frieden, Berlin 2007, at: <http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/id/04270.pdf>.

*e) Transnational Migration and Socio-Political Change in Central Asia: A Cross-Country Study on Labour Migration from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan to Russia*

The research question guiding this PhD project is: To what extent do transnational Central Asian migrants in Russia contribute to socio-political changes in their home countries?

While post-Soviet state elites try to advance processes of state- and nation-building, a significant part of the labour force is engaged in cross-border movements beyond the territories of nation states. Thus, this project is based on a transnational approach that looks at cross-border communication through the prism of the global movement of capital, goods, information and cultural symbols. It requires fieldwork both in the countries of origin (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) and in the host country (Russia). Since the research concerns countries in transition, the transnational approach to migration will be integrated into the area of development sociology. For this reason the PhD project is being carried out at the International Graduate School in Sociology at the University of Bielefeld.

Thus far, a series of interviews has been conducted with labour migrants, their families and migrant organizations in Moscow, St. Petersburg and Astrakhan, Russia, and in the provinces of Leninabad and Khatlon, Tajikistan. Fieldwork in Kyrgyzstan will be continued in 2008. Significant attention will also be paid to the role of international

organizations including the OSCE which, for the last two years, has joined forces with the IOM (International Organization for Migration) to assist governments in managing population mobility.

*Contact:* Delia Rahmonova-Schwarz, M.A. schwarzdelia@web.de

*f) The Relevance of Informal Institutions in Kazakhstan for the Project Work of International Organizations*

Attempts to influence the social and political transformation in Central Asia from the outside have been only partially successful. The political elite in Central Asia are critical of the democratization strategies of Western actors pointing to some significant social differences. One of the specifics of Central Asian societies and politics is the great importance of informal institutions which run counter to the tendency in rationalization of the state.

Based on a case study and guided by the methodology of constructivist sociology, the project aims at contributing to a theory of state governance. In addition, it strives to elaborate options for international actors, considering how the specifics of the Central Asian and particularly the Kazakh development can better taken into account. Different to a classic transformation approach, the embeddedness of power in Central Asia in the greater historical context and long-term processes of change will be considered. The first year of the PhD project is being supported by the DAAD.

*Contact:* Sebastian Schiek sebastian.schiek@fu-berlin.de

### **3. Consultancy Projects**

#### **3.1 Completed Consultancy Projects**

CORE has continued to provide consultancy services to the German Federal Foreign Office and other partners. Activities in 2007 included the production of three reports, the organization of an "OSCE-Related Training Course for Officials from the Kazakh Ministry for Foreign Affairs" and conducting a "Central Asia Dialogue Project".

*a) Policy Paper: "OSCE on Tolerance and Non-Discrimination. Wishing a Review..."*

For about four years, the OSCE participating States have been holding a debate on tolerance and non-discrimination (TND). One point of contention is the focus of this debate and related working structures. In 2004, an ODIHR TND Department was created. In the same year, the then Bulgarian CiO appointed three Personal Representatives. These two structures reflect opposing perceptions of TND issues – the so-called holistic versus religion-focused approaches. The report analyses relevant OSCE documents on TND issues, reasons for the stalemate in national positions, and possible solutions.

*Contact:* Dr Frank Evers eversfrank@lycos.com

*b) Policy Paper: "The OSCE Energy Security Dialogue. Modest Needs for Campaigning, Connecting, Implementing"*

Ever since Helsinki 1975, OSCE participating States have addressed energy security issues. The relevance of this subject, which is covered by a multitude of specialized organizations, is evident. Energy security is on the top of international agenda-setting. However, there is no effective multilateral regime for ensuring co-operation on energy security. The present report analyses relevant OSCE decisions, the OSCE's perception of energy security and other international organizations' activities as well as the limited scope of any future OSCE involvement in this field.

*Contact:* Dr Frank Evers [eversfrank@lycos.com](mailto:eversfrank@lycos.com)

*c) Policy Paper: "China as a Possible OSCE Asian Partner for Cooperation"*

During the 2005 Slovenian OSCE Chairmanship, there were discussions on inviting China to become an OSCE Asian Partner for Cooperation. China is an important economic and, increasingly, security player with growing impact on the OSCE area. The report analyses national interests in and options for co-operation between the OSCE and China. Such co-operation would have a special regional focus on those countries that have direct borders with China: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Russia. Beyond this, South Korea and Japan have occasionally signalled their interest in the subject. From their point of view, contacts with the OSCE would open opportunities to acquaint China with the structures and procedures of inclusive multilateral security-building on the European continent, mechanisms that seem to be very necessary for Asia as well.

*Contact:* Dr Frank Evers [eversfrank@lycos.com](mailto:eversfrank@lycos.com)

*d) OSCE-Related Training Course for Officials from the Kazakh Ministry for Foreign Affairs*

Between 10 September and 6 October 2007, CORE successfully implemented an OSCE-related training course for five officials from the Kazakh Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The Kazakh MFA and the German Federal Foreign Office jointly funded the training course, which had the general objective of contributing to broadening the personnel pool of the Kazakh MFA for qualified co-operation within the OSCE and of preparing for a possible Kazakh OSCE Chairmanship.

The training provided instruction on the OSCE's history, working areas, commitments, institutional structures and reform discussions, as well as on specific CiO expertise. The programme comprised 24 training days with 15 days of lectures in Hamburg as well as three interview tours to Berlin, Vienna and Warsaw including participation in the OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting. The lectures in Hamburg comprised 65 teaching units of 90 minutes each, given by six lecturers from CORE (Frank Evers, Marietta König, Anna Kreikemeyer, Jens Narten, Solveig Richter, and Wolfgang Zellner) and 21 external lecturers, primarily from OSCE institutions. The participants became personally acquainted with about ninety leading experts of and national delegations to the OSCE. In both structure and approach, the

training course has recommended itself as an excellent pilot project for similar activities.

*Contact:* Dr Frank Evers eversfrank@lycos.com

*e) CORE Capacity Building Workshops in Kazakhstan*

From 26 February to 2 March 2007, Anna Kreikemeyer and Delia Rahmonova-Schwarz participated in a first round of CORE capacity-building workshops with the OSCE Centre Almaty at five Kazakh universities: Al Farabi National University and the State University in Almaty, Eurasian University and the Diplomatic Academy in Astana, and the State University in Karaganda. Themes of CORE presentations were OSCE history, institutions, structures and field activities as well as the reform process of the Organization. In addition to information on the OSCE's work in Kazakhstan presented by various members of the OSCE Centre Almaty, presentations on "Kazakhstan and the OSCE" were given by Tshingis Kaskeev, Head of the OSCE department in the Kazakh Foreign Ministry, and by Mara Gubaidullina, Faculty for International Relations at the Al Farabi National University.

*Contact:* Dr Anna Kreikemeyer annakreikemeyer@gmx.de

*f) Dialogue und Publication Project on Détente in the Secular-Muslim Relationship in Central Asia*

During the last 15 years, nation states with a secular self-perception have emerged in Central Asia. However, the majority of the population are Muslims in a number of these countries. This makes it impossible for the secular state power to get into a confrontation with a Muslim majority. On the other hand, it will be difficult for Islamic politicians to maintain Islamist doctrines strongly influenced from outside if they do not want to risk isolation in the "national question". Consequently, co-operative relations between the secular state and Islamic representatives have become a key factor in domestic stability.

The project, which is supported by the Federal Foreign Offices, aims at facilitating a dialogue between secular state officials and religious representatives, starting with the question of common interests in the common state. Which common or convergent interests are perceived? Where are priority areas? Which concrete tasks can be solved?

These questions were discussed by about 25 participants from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Germany at a workshop in Almaty on 30 November 2007. As a basis, the participants had written essays, which are to be revised in the light of the discussions. Publication of these essays is planned.

*Contact:* Dr Arne Seifert A.u.P.Seifert@t-online.de  
Elena Kropatcheva, M.A., MPS ekropatcheva@list.ru

### 3.2 Current Consultancy Projects

#### *a) Report "Identifying the Cutting Edge: The Future Impact of the OSCE"*

The project, commissioned by the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, elaborated a report that identifies the cutting edge of the OSCE's future impact (cf. 4.2). The report will serve as a background study to facilitate preparations for the Finnish OSCE Chairmanship-in-Office 2008. It analyses the triangular relationship among strategic developments outside of the OSCE area, in adjacent regions and within the OSCE area; the political and institutional development of the Organization and its agenda; and the strategic options available. On this basis, the report formulates key undertakings aimed at restoring and strengthening the OSCE's relevance for managing change in Europe.

The project is viewed as a follow-up analysis to the 2005 CORE report "Managing Change in Europe", with, however, a more focussed and operational objective. The report, drafted by Wolfgang Zellner, integrates the results of brainstorming sessions and discussions of draft reports by an international task force and CORE staff (6.2.b). It will be presented at a conference organized by the Finnish Institute of International Affairs in Helsinki on 14 January 2008.

#### *b) Swiss-German OSCE Networking Project*

Since June 2000, CORE has been a member of the "Specialized Information Network of International Relations and Area Studies" (FIV), a consortium of twelve German research institutes that pool their collective information resources. The Network's database is one of the largest bibliographical resources for the social sciences in Europe, containing more than 700,000 entries. CORE registers OSCE documents and materials, journal articles, grey literature and publications on the OSCE.

Since 2001, CORE has also participated in the joint Swiss-German OSCE Networking Project together with the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva (GIIS), supported by the International Relations and Security Network (ISN) in Zurich and the FIV in Berlin. This project runs a website that serves as a source of general and specific information on the OSCE.

The OSCE Networking database section of the FIV bibliography collection currently contains 2,600 entries on CSCE/OSCE-related literature that are regularly updated. The online library catalogues from the OSCE/CSCE archives in Prague, the GIIS in Geneva, and CORE, as well as two extensive online bibliographies and a quarterly bibliography of the latest OSCE-related secondary literature, are also valuable sources of information.

A survey of research institutions that deal with the OSCE and relevant areas provides an up-to-date overview of OSCE research. A user-friendly search engine provides access to more than 3,500 Internet links to sites containing information on a range of economic, social and political topics for all 56 OSCE participating States. OSCE Networking can be visited at: <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/osce>

Contact: Uwe Polley, Dipl.-Pol. [dokumentation@ifsh.de](mailto:dokumentation@ifsh.de)

*c) OSCE Depository Library and CORE Website*

With the establishment of CORE, an OSCE Depository Library was set up within the IFSH Library with the support of the German Federal Foreign Office. Its current inventory includes CSCE/OSCE documents, both grey and published literature on the OSCE itself, and books with a focus on nation building, nationalism and majority-minority relationships in the OSCE countries. The library is continuously being expanded. Since October 2006, it has been possible to search for references to literature in the online catalogue of the Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg (Campus Katalog): <http://www.ifsh.de/IFSH/bibliothek/biblio.htm>.

At regular intervals, the library and documentation centre of IFSH/CORE compile three different bibliographies on OSCE-relevant publications:

- The bibliography of the OSCE Yearbook, which covers documents from the OSCE itself as well as articles and books on the OSCE.
- A quarterly bibliography that is submitted inter alia to the OSCE Secretariat and the Netherlands Helsinki Committee (NHC), with references to the latest OSCE-related publications:  
[http://www.core-hamburg.de/CORE\\_english/ress\\_biblio\\_select.htm](http://www.core-hamburg.de/CORE_english/ress_biblio_select.htm)
- A comprehensive bibliography with references to CSCE and OSCE documents and CSCE/OSCE-relevant articles and books, established in 1995 and regularly updated since then:  
[http://www.core-hamburg.de/CORE\\_english/ress\\_biblio.htm](http://www.core-hamburg.de/CORE_english/ress_biblio.htm)

*Contact:*            Ute Runge, Dipl.-Bibl.                    [bibliothek@ifsh.de](mailto:bibliothek@ifsh.de)  
                         Uwe Polley, Dipl. Pol.                    [dokumentation@ifsh.de](mailto:dokumentation@ifsh.de)

The CORE website (<http://www.core-hamburg.de>) has constantly updated information on the structure of CORE, its projects, staff, activities, and events. CORE Working Papers, CORE News (cf. 4.2), and OSCE bibliographies can be downloaded. The website also contains information on vacancies and internships at CORE.

*Contact:*            Carsten Walter                                [walter@ifsh.de](mailto:walter@ifsh.de)

## **4. Publications**

### **4.1 OSCE Yearbook**

Now in its 13th edition, the OSCE Yearbook has been published annually in English, German, and Russian since 1995. The IFSH produces this key CORE publication in co-operation with retired Ambassador Jonathan Dean (Union of Concerned Scientists, Washington), Dr Pál Dunay (Geneva Centre for Security Policy), Prof. Victor-Yves Ghebali (Graduate Institute for International Studies, Geneva), Prof. Adam Daniel Rotfeld (Member of the National Security Council, Warsaw), and Dr Andrei Zagorski (Moscow State Institute of International Relations/MGIMO). The editorial staff is based at the IFSH in Hamburg. Ursel Schlichting, editor-in-chief, is assisted in the tasks of editing and translating by Susanne Bund, Graeme Currie, Elena Kropatcheva, Lena Kulipanova, and Ina Shakhrai.

The German and English editions are published by Nomos, Baden-Baden, while the Russian edition is printed by Izdatelstvo "Prava Cheloveka", Moscow. The German Federal Foreign Office funds the printing of the Yearbook and some of the staff costs associated with its production. Additional funds are earmarked for the distribution of free copies to foreign ministries and OSCE institutions, including the Secretariat, and to universities and libraries, among others. The OSCE Yearbook is used for teaching purposes at universities in CIS countries, at the OSCE Academy in Bishkek, at the MGIMO, and elsewhere.

The English edition of the OSCE Yearbook 2006 (Volume 12) has been available since early 2007 and the German edition since the autumn. The Russian OSCE Yearbook 2005 was also published in the autumn of 2007 (for details of their contents, see the respective Annual Reports). The English edition of the OSCE Yearbook 2007 (Volume 13) will be published in winter 2007/2008 and the German edition will follow in 2008.

The OSCE Yearbook 2007 once more contains a wealth of writing from experts and practitioners relating to all aspects of the OSCE and its work.

In the first chapter, which focuses on "Developments and Prospects of the OSCE", Kurt P. Tudyka takes a critical look at the relative (in)effectiveness of the OSCE's recent ministerial meetings. In the same section, Alison J.K. Bailes, Jean-Yves Haine, and Zdzislaw Lachowski perform a detailed analysis of relations between the EU and the OSCE.

In the chapter on the interests and the commitment of individual OSCE States, Livio Aurelian Bota and Traian Chebelevu discuss Romania's relationship with the OSCE. Vesko Garčević considers the evolving relations between the Organization and its newest participating State, Montenegro. Finally, Marat Sarsambayev takes an in-depth look at the ongoing political and electoral reform process in Kazakhstan.

The second section of the Yearbook is devoted to the responsibilities of the OSCE in its three dimensions of security (politico-military, economic-environmental, and human) and describes the instruments, mechanisms, and procedures the Organization has at its disposal. This year, the first chapter – "Conflict Prevention and Dispute Settlement" – dealing mainly with the OSCE's field operations – begins with a

thorough discussion of the potential effects of the Kosovo status negotiations on Russian-EU relations by Marietta S. König. Manja Nickel and Danijela Cenani then consider the OSCE's strategy (or lack of one) for closing the Mission to Croatia. Ibrahim Djikic looks at the past, present, and future of the OSCE Centre in Ashgabad. Miroslav Jenca introduces the work of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan. Finally, Arne C. Seifert casts a critical eye over the OSCE's work of transformation in Central Asia, placing it in its historical and geopolitical context.

The chapter on "The Human Dimension and the Development of Democracy" is dedicated this year to the cluster of issues around tolerance and non-discrimination. Dieter Boden describes in detail the development of this field of activity. The OSCE Secretary General, Marc Perrin de Brichambaut, looks at the Organization's contribution to the United Nation's "Alliance of Civilizations" initiative. Ömür Orhun discusses what is being done and what else needs to be done to combat intolerance and discrimination against Muslims. Wolfgang Benz considers how the urgent task of overcoming anti-Semitism in the OSCE area can be carried out. Ulrich Kinitz gives an insight into hate crime from the perspective of a serving senior police officer. Jo-Anne Bishop looks at the varied work performed by ODIHR in this area. And finally, Markus A. Weingardt considers the contribution that religion can make to a "dialogue of civilizations".

There are four contributions in the chapter on "Building Co-Operative Security": Kevin Carty, the OSCE's Senior Police Adviser, discusses the work of the Strategic Police Matters Unit. Andrey Cottey takes as his topic the evolution of civil-military relations in the transformation countries of the "New Europe". Wolfgang Zellner examines the effects of the imminent failure of the Adapted Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty while Pál Dunay looks at the future of arms control.

Finally, in the chapter on "Economic Transformation and the Containment of Emerging Risks", Bernard Snoy and Marc Baltes argue that environmental security is a key challenge for the OSCE, Christopher Michaelsen asks what the role of civil society is in preventing and combating terrorism, and Ina Jurasin, Nina Lindroos-Kopolo, and Philip Reuchlin consider economic and environmental aspects of migration.

As always, the OSCE Yearbook contains extensive annexes comprising facts and figures on all 56 participating States, a list of recent conferences, meetings, and events, and a selected bibliography of current literature. In the 2007 edition, we are also pleased to reprint the OSCE's recently adopted Rules of Procedure.

The OSCE Yearbook is intended for politicians, policy-makers, and decision-makers at all levels, OSCE staff, particularly in the OSCE missions, students and researchers, journalists, and the general public. The publisher's goal is to contribute to the political and academic discussion of European security in national, regional, and international contexts and to create links between academic circles, politics, and the public. Although the Yearbook is not an official OSCE publication, it is strongly supported by the Organization, and particularly by the Secretariat in Vienna.

*Contact:* Ursel Schlichting, M.A. schlichting@ifsh.de  
Graeme Currie, M.A. currie@ifsh.de

## 4.2 Other Publications

During 2007, one monograph was published by a CORE staff member: Katrin Simhandl, *Der Diskurs der EU-Institutionen über die Kategorien "Zigeuner" und "Roma". Die Erschließung eines politischen Raumes über die Konzepte von "Antidiskriminierung" und "sozialem Einschluss"* [The Discourse of EU Institutions on the Categories "Gypsies" and "Roma": Opening up Political Space on the Concepts of "Anti-discrimination" and "Social Inclusion"], Baden-Baden 2007 (Nomos publishers, *Demokratie, Sicherheit, Frieden*, no. 183), 427 pp.

CORE Working Papers comprise CORE research reports, policy papers and other texts. They are available both in printed and digital form (on the internet at: <http://www.core-hamburg.de/english/publications/workingspapers>). Subscriptions to the e-mail version are available free of charge. In 2007, the following working papers were published or prepared for publication:

- Schneider, Patricia/Tim J. Aristide Müller-Wolf, *The Court of Conciliation and Arbitration within the OSCE. Working Methods, Procedures and Composition*, Hamburg 2007 (CORE Working Paper 16).
- Zellner, Wolfgang, in consultation with Pál Dunay, Victor-Yves Ghebali, Terrence Hopmann, Sinikukka Saari, Andrei Zagorski, and experts at the Centre for OSCE Research, *Identifying the Cutting Edge: The Future Impact of the OSCE*, Hamburg 2008 (CORE Working Paper, No. 17, to be published on 14 January 2008).
- Kreikemeyer, Anna/Wolfgang Zellner (eds), *The Quandaries of Promoting Democracy in Central Asia: Experiences and Perspectives from Europe and the USA. Report of a Transatlantic Workshop at the Centre for OSCE Research (CORE)*, Hamburg 2007 (CORE Working Paper No. 18).

*CORE News* provides information on current CORE activities and events. It can be downloaded from the CORE website, at: <http://www.core-hamburg.de/english/publications/corenews>. CORE also publishes an electronic newsletter at more frequent intervals. Subscriptions, which are free of charge, may be taken out by sending an e-mail to [core@ifsh.de](mailto:core@ifsh.de).

## 5. Teaching

### 5.1 Master of Peace and Security Studies

Within the framework of the co-operation network "Peace Research and Security Policy", under the supervision of the IFSH, a postgraduate Master's Programme on Peace and Security Studies (MPS) was initiated at the University of Hamburg in 2002. This programme is both practical and interdisciplinary. It combines structured teaching with a learning-by-doing approach to help students acquire the skills needed to work in relevant fields. The course teaches the methods and findings of peace studies and prepares participants for careers in research or international organizations.

Members of the co-operation network are: the University of Hamburg (several faculties), the Helmut Schmidt University, the University of the Federal Armed Forces Hamburg (HSU, several chairs), the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (IFSH), the Berghof Research Center for Constructive Conflict Management, the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC), the

Centre for OSCE Research (CORE), the German Armed Forces Command and Staff College, the German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA), the Institute for Development and Peace, the Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict, the Institute for Theology and Peace, the International Institute for Politics and Economy/House Rissen, the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (HSFK), and the Protestant Institute for Interdisciplinary Research (FEST).

The programme is implemented in close co-operation with the institutions mentioned above. During the second semester, the students are divided among these institutes, where they participate in research and write their master's theses. The 2007/2008 course has 27 participants, five of whom come from abroad. Upon completion of the programme, the master's diploma is certified by the University of Hamburg.

As in the years before, CORE staff members are contributing to the MPS 2007/2008 teaching programme: Anna Kreikemeyer offers seminars on "Security and Stability in and with Central Asia" and on "Academic Writing", as well as a compact seminar on "Finding my Job: Looking for a Job in the Fields of Peace Research, Security Policy, Development Aid and International Organizations". Beyond that, she participates in a co-operative pilot course between the Helmut Schmidt University and the University of Hamburg on "Module development in basic E-learning/electronic education using the example of conflict management of international organizations in the Georgian conflicts". Wolfgang Zellner gave a seminar on "European Security Policy: OSCE". Elena Kropatcheva offered a one-day seminar on "Is Russia a Friend or Foe? Russia's Security Policy" and Marietta König gave one on "The Kosovo Case and its Possible Implications on the Status Issues of the De Facto States in Eastern Europe". In addition, Frank Evers, Anna Kreikemeyer, Elena Kropatcheva, Ursel Schlichting, and Wolfgang Zellner supervised three master theses.

*Further information:* <http://www.ifsh.de>

## **5.2 European Master's Degree in Human Rights and Democratisation and Other Academic Courses**

From 3-7 December 2007, Anna Kreikemeyer worked together with Dr Aristotelis Constantinidis, Department of Humanitarian Law at the University of Cyprus, and Dr Zhanar Zagimbaeva, UNDP Kazakhstan, to organize a project week for 84 students at the European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation (EIUC) in Venice on the Millennium Development Goals in Kazakhstan. In addition, she acted as supervisor for a master's thesis, as did Merle Vetterlein within the framework of the University of Marburg, Germany.

## **5.3 PhD Programme**

In 2007, eight PhD students worked on their dissertations at or in co-operation with CORE. CORE will continue to support the applications of individual PhD students to various sponsoring bodies.

## **6. Inter-Institutional Co-operation and Conferences**

### **6.1 Inter-Institutional Co-operation and Guests**

Since January 2007, Elena Kropatcheva has been a member of the board of the German-Russian Society in Hamburg.

On 14 March 2007, Ambassador Dr Hans-Georg Wieck visited the IFSH and CORE. In a meeting with IFSH/CORE staff and a lecture in the afternoon he discussed the necessary link between transition assistance and democracy promotion in Belarus. CORE's co-operation with Ambassador Wieck, who is a former German Ambassador to Moscow, ex-President of the Federal German Intelligence (BND) and ex-Head of the OSCE Advisory and Monitoring Group in Belarus, goes back to consultancy services provided by CORE to the German Federal Foreign Office in 2006, when it was tasked with researching assistance approaches to civil society organizations and initiatives in Belarus.

On 29/30 March 2007, Frank Evers participated in the Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting in Vienna. There, he had a number of meetings with representatives of the OSCE and national delegations on OSCE tolerance and non-discrimination activities.

From 11 to 12 April 2007, Frank Evers visited the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in Warsaw where he had a number of expert meetings on ODIHR's tolerance and non-discrimination activities.

From 7 to 14 May 2007, Solveig Richter participated in the OSCE/ODIHR election observation mission in Armenia, where she was deployed in Gjumri.

On 21/23 May 2007, Frank Evers participated as a member of the German Delegation in the Fifteenth Meeting of the OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum in Prague on the subject of "Key challenges to ensure environmental security and sustainable development in the OSCE area: land degradation, soil contamination and water management".

On 13 June 2007, fourteen representatives of the German-Russian regional youth parliament visited the IFSH. The participants, aged between 18 and 22 years, came from different partner cities in Germany and Russia. Marietta König and Elena Kropatcheva, who had invited the delegation, presented an overview of the history of the Institute, its structure and its different areas of research. After the presentation a discussion took place about the present chances and difficulties for co-operation between Germany and Russia.

On 6 July 2007, Prof. Takako Ueta from the International Christian University in Tokyo visited CORE where she had discussions with the Centre's Head, Wolfgang Zellner.

On 24/25 September 2007, Wolfgang Zellner and Frank Evers participated in the OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting. Inter alia, they had meetings with OSCE High Commissioner for National Minorities, Knut Vollebaek, and the OSCE CiO Personal Representatives, Prof. Gert Weisskirchen and Ambassador Ömür Orhun.

Background for their HDIM participation was the OSCE-Related Training Course for Officials from the Kazakh Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

On 28 September 2007, Ambassador Aleksii Härkönen, Head of the Finnish OSCE Task Force, delivered a presentation on "Preparing for Finland's OSCE Chairmanship" within the framework of CORE's training programme for Kazakh diplomats.

Between mid-September and mid-December 2007, Thorsten Stodiek was temporarily assigned to the OSCE Secretariat, Office of the Secretary General, Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU). He served as principal editor of the "OSCE Framework of Community Policing", developed in co-operation with more than 30 police experts from the OSCE participating States, OSCE institutions and field operations, international partner organizations, independent research institutes and NGOs. The English version of the framework document is to be published in January 2008.

Between 21 and 30 December 2007, Marietta König will participate in the EU election observation mission in Kenya.

## **6.2 Conferences and Lectures Organized by CORE**

### *a) Transatlantic Workshop on "Democracy Promotion Central Asia – European and US-American Experiences"*

About 30 participants from science and policy, among them experts on democracy promotion as well as regional experts, took part in the 9-11 February 2007 workshop, organized by Anna Kreikemeyer and Wolfgang Zellner. Nearly half of the guests came from the US, the others from Germany, Great Britain, Kazakhstan and Russia. In his introduction, Michael Brzoska, the Director of IFSH, pointed to the tradition of research in the Institute's work on the post Soviet space. In her keynote speech, Martha Brill Olcott (Carnegie Endowment, Washington) underlined the necessity of thinking anew about perceptions, strategies and instruments of Western Central Asian policy. She asked for a more proactive Western engagement and a self-critical reflection on the way in which individual nations are perceived in the Central Asian states.

Panels dealt with different aspects of democracy promotion: elections and their observation by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, human rights protection, democratic governance and finally development perspectives of Central Asia between liberalization and autocracy. One issue that was discussed on all panels was the Kazakh chairmanship bid for 2009. This question prompted statements of both expectations and concern. Fortunately, Prof. Marat Sarsembaev, a member of the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan, participated in the workshop and was ready to discuss and answer questions.

In his concluding summary, Wolfgang Zellner emphasized the high level of the discussions. In his view the core of the debate on democracy promotion leads to a dilemma which cannot be solved by a master plan. Given the latent instability in the Central Asian region, Western democratization concepts should be embedded into comprehensive strategies of gradual change. Much further analysis and discussion is

needed. The workshop participants were ready to continue this dialogue in a broader framework with Central Asian partners.

*Contact:* Dr. Anna Kreikemeyer                      annakreikemeyer@gmx.de  
Dr. Wolfgang Zellner                                  zellner@ifsh.de

*b) Two Workshops on the Report "Identifying the Cutting Edge: The Future Impact of the OSCE"*

On 22-22 July and on 26-28 October, CORE experts met with an international task force to discuss draft versions of the report "Identifying the Cutting Edge: The Future Impact of the OSCE" commissioned by the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs (cf. 3.2.a). Participants included Pál Dunay (Geneva Center for Security Policy), Terrence Hopmann (Department for Political Science, Brown University, Providence, RI, USA), Sinikukka Saari (Finnish Institute of International Affairs, Helsinki), Andrei Zagorski (Moscow State Institute of International Relations, MGIMO), Ian Mitchell (OSCE Secretariat), and CORE/IFSH staff members Frank Evers, Martin Kahl, Anna Kreikemeyer, Ursel Schlichting, and Wolfgang Zellner.

*c) Joint CORE/KINU Workshop "The Development of the CSCE/OSCE for the Peace Process on the Korean Peninsula"*

The one-day workshop on 23 July 2007 in Hamburg, jointly organized by CORE and the Korean Institute for National Unification (KINU), addressed the issue of whether and to what degree the European experience with building a multilateral security regime within the framework of the CSCE/OSCE might be utilized for the peace process on the Korean peninsula.

Wolfgang Zellner opened the workshop with an overview on the normative and functional development of the CSCE/OSCE, followed by contributions from Andrei Zagorski (Moscow State Institute for International Relations) and Pál Dunay (Hungarian Institute of International Affairs) on the impact of the CSCE process on the Soviet Union as well as on Hungary and the Central European countries. KINU experts addressed Northeast Asian security and the possibility of building a multilateral security mechanism (Jung-Ho Bae) and implications of the CSCE/OSCE process for the Korean peace process (In-Kon Yeo). After a lively discussion, it was concluded that the complex experiences from the CSCE/OSCE process have not yet been sufficiently exploited for the peace process in Northeast Asia.

### **6.3 Conferences Attended and Lectures Given by CORE Staff**

During 2007, CORE staff members attended some 30 conferences and workshops (see also 6.1) where they gave lectures or acted as rapporteurs.

*Marietta König*

- presented a paper on "EU-Engagement in the Wider Black Sea Region" (in Russian) at the conference "Political Situation in the Caucasus and Approaches of

- External Actors", organized by the Moscow-based Center for Strategic and Political Studies, Baku/Azerbaijan, 27-28 May 2007;
- delivered lectures on "Political Sciences as a Profession" at the University of Hamburg, 11 June and 3 December 2007;
- organized and moderated, together with Elena Kropatcheva, a seminar on present German-Russian relations for a delegation of the German-Russian Regional Youth Parliament, at the IFSH, 13 June 2007;
- lectured on "Peace in a Non-Peaceful World" in philosophy classes at the Gymnasium Süderelbe, Hamburg, 18 June 2007;
- gave a lecture, together with Prof. Otto Luchterhandt, on "The De Facto State of Abkhazia: Which Scenarios for Solution are Realistic?" at the IFSH, 4 July 2007.

*Anna Kreikemeyer*

- participated, together with Wolfgang Zellner, in a roundtable discussion with four members of Turkmenistan's Parliament Majilis in Berlin, invited within the framework of the guest programme of the German Federal Government, Berlin, 21 September 2007;
- gave a lecture on "Democratization and secular-Islamic dialogue in Central Asia" at the symposium "Central Asia: Between Rule of Law State and Islamism", organized by Renovabis and Kathedralforum St. Hedwig in Berlin, 15 November 2007;
- held a workshop on "Finding my Job: Looking for a Job in the Fields of Peace Research, Security Policy, Development Aid and International Organizations" for students of the Seminar for Rural Development at the Humboldt University, Berlin, 28 November 2007.

*Elena Kropatcheva*

- organized a panel on "EU and Russia Flux Lines: Between Attraction and Repulsion", together with Regina Heller (IFSH/ZEUS) and colleagues from the University of Glasgow und the UCD School of Politics and International Relations Dublin, and spoke on "Russia or the EU? Ukraine Caught between Two Poles" at the ICCEES Regional Congress "Transcending Europe's Borders: The EU and its Neighbours" at the Humboldt University in Berlin, 2-4 August 2007;
- presented a paper on "Transit of Russia's Energy to the EU via Ukraine: Conflict and Cooperation" at the UACES Workshop "Security of Energy Supply in the New Europe – A Challenge for the European Neighbourhood Policy", Glasgow University, 19-20 September 2007.

*Jens Narten*

- presented a paper on "Post-conflict Peacebuilding & Local Ownership: A Case Study on External-local Dynamics in Kosovo under UN Interim Administration" at the annual conference of the International Studies Association, Chicago, 3 March 2007;
- presented a paper, "Kosovo auf dem Weg in die (Un-) Abhängigkeit? Politische, gesellschaftliche und wirtschaftliche Aspekte und die Rolle der internationalen Gemeinschaft" [Kosovo on the Way to (In) Dependence? Political, Societal and Economic Aspects and the Role of the International Community] at the

IFSH/DGVN panel discussion "Zukunft des Kosovo" [Future of Kosovo], Berlin, 8 October 2007.

*Solveig Richter*

- participated in a workshop on crisis prevention by democracy promotion, organized by the discussion group "external democratization" at the Social Science Research Centre Berlin (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin), Berlin, 12 March 2007;
- gave a lecture on "international organizations and regimes" at the Technical University Dresden, Germany during the summer term 2007;
- participated in the regular conference of the International Relations section of the German Association of Political Sciences, Darmstadt/Germany, 13-14 July 2007.

*Delia Rahmonova-Schwarz*

- organized a panel "Migration Between Central Asia and Russia: Patterns, Networks and Policies" and presented a paper on "Linking Trans-boundary Movements and Development in Post-Soviet Central Asia" at the Central Eurasia Studies Society (CESS) Annual Conference held at the University of Washington, Seattle, USA, 18-21 October 2007;

*Sebastian Schiek*

- gave a lecture on "Central Asia in the Focus of Western Science" at the conference "Kazakhstan in the Focus of Europe" organized by the Al-Farabi University, Almaty, 12 December 2007.

*Arne Seifert*

- gave a lecture within the framework of a series of peace lectures at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Kassel on "Antiiranische Offensive: Mehr als ein Atomstreit" [The Anti-Iran Offensive: More than an Nuclear Argument], 12 February 2007;
- presented on "Redefining European-Arab Relations" in the framework of the workshop "Arab-European Relations: Critical Perspectives", jointly organized by the Arab & African Research Center and the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, Cairo, 23-25 February 2007;
- gave a presentation on "The Islamic Factor and Stability" at the conference "Political Situation in the Caucasus and Approaches of External Actors", organized by the Moscow-based Center for Strategic and Political Studies, Baku/Azerbaijan, 27-28 May 2007;
- delivered a lecture "On the Philosophy of Peace in Tajikistan" at the United Nations' "International Conference on the Commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan", Dushanbe, 25/26 June 2007.

*Thorsten Stodiek*

- gave a presentation on "The Creation of Multi-Ethnic Police Forces in the Western Balkans" at the conference "Der Balkan auf dem Weg nach Europa" [The Balkans on the Way to Europe], Haus Rissen, Hamburg, 16-17 April 2007;

- presented a paper on "Der Aufbau multiethnischer Polizeien durch internationale Polizeimissionen" [Building up Multi-ethnic Police Forces through International Police Missions] at the seminar "Empirische Polizeiforschung X: Einflüsse von Globalisierung und Europäisierung auf die Polizei" [Empirical Police Research X: Influences of Globalization and Europeanization on the Police.], Berlin, 5-7 July 2007.

*Tudyka, Kurt P.*

- delivered a lecture on "Verachtung der Massen. Zu Peter Sloterdijk" [Contempt for the Masses: On Peter Sloterdijk] within the framework of the "Reihe Philosophie, Werkstatt" [Philosophy Workshop Series] at the theatre of Bonn, 2 March 2007;
- gave a presentation on "Weltherrschaft - Hybris oder Erlösung? Globokratie und Hegemonie" [World Supremacy - Hybris or Salvation? Globocracy and Hegemony] in the "Werkstatt" of the theatre of Bonn, 22 May 2007;
- Lectured on "Frieden(s)macht Europa - Auf der Suche nach der verborgenen Utopie" [The Power of Peace in Europe - In Search of the Hidden Utopia] at the "Zentrum Friedensforschung und Friedenspädagogik" of the University of Klagenfurt, 31 May 2007;
- gave a lecture and seminar on "Frieden(s)macht Europa" [The Power of Peace in Europe] at the University of Klagenfurt, summer term 2007;
- organized an excursion to international governmental and non-governmental organizations in Vienna (OSCE, UN, EU, OPEC, IHF, etc.), 7-11 May 2007.

*Wolfgang Zellner*

- gave a presentation on the development of the EU's Central Asia strategy at the workshop "European Union Policy Towards Central Asia: Security Issues and Different Approaches", jointly organized by the Institute of World Economy and Policy and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Almaty, 14 March 2007;
- lectured on "Redefining the OSCE's Future in the Light of Strategic Uncertainty and Political Contradictions" at a seminar in honour of Prof. Victor-Yves Ghebali, Geneva, 30 May 2007;
- delivered a presentation on "Adapting under Uncertainty: Future Options of the OSCE" at the workshop "The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe: A New Beginning", organized by the Polish Institute of International Affairs, Warsaw, 15 June 2007;
- gave a presentation on "Review of OSCE Field Operations" at the PSIO conference "The OSCE at a Turning Point: OSCE Chairmanship and Other Challenges", Geneva, 7-8 September 2007;
- participated, together with Anna Kreikemeyer, in a roundtable discussion with four members of Turkmenistan's Parliament Majilis in Berlin, invited in the framework of the guest programme of the German Federal Government, Berlin, 21 September 2007.

## **7. Personnel and Budget**

During 2007, the Head of CORE managed a staff, which includes six researchers (cf. Annex 1: CORE staff as of 1 December 2007). In addition, two staff members (one senior researcher/editor, one translator/editor) were responsible for publishing the OSCE Yearbook and another for documentation and information. Eight PhD students worked on their dissertation projects; one of them finished during the year. The permanent staff is supported by four student research assistants and translators. In the course of the year, eight students completed their internships, which, on average, lasted for around six weeks (<http://www.core-hamburg.de/english/staff/internship>).

Less than half of the CORE budget is financed through the IFSH budget. Project financing covers the larger part of expenditures. In the year 2007, CORE projects – including PhD projects – were funded by the German Federal Foreign Office, the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Kazakh Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the OSCE Centre in Almaty, and the Friedrich Naumann Foundation.

Until now, a major problem for CORE and the IFSH has been their lack of office space. In agreement with the Senate of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg the IFSH moved to new premises in the city centre, close to the campus of the University of Hamburg, in June 2007.

## Annex 1: CORE Staff as of 1 December 2007

Name	Position	e-mail / phone
Currie, Graeme, M.A.	Translator/Editor	currie@ifsh.de ++49 40 866 077 33
Dr Evers, Frank (ext.)	Deputy Head of CORE	eversfrank@lycos.com ++ 49 3362 75249
Hormann, Elizabeth, Ed.M (ext.)	Language Editor	Elizhorman@aol.com ++49 221 745067
König, Marietta, M.A.	PhD Student	marietta.koenig@gmx.de ++ 49 40 866 077 62
Dr Kreikemeyer, Anna	Senior Researcher	annakreikemeyer@gmx.de ++49 40 866 077 67
Kropatcheva, Elena, M.A., MPS	PhD Student	ekropatcheva@list.ru ++49 40 866 077 62
Kulipanova, Elena, M.A., MPS	PhD Student	lena_ku@hotmail.com
Narten, Jens, Dipl.-Sozialwiss.	PhD Student	narten@ifsh.de ++49 40 866 077 44
Dr Neukirch, Claus (on leave)	Senior Researcher	claus.neukirch@web.de
Polley, Uwe, Dipl.-Pol.	Researcher/Archivist	polley@ifsh.de ++49 40 866 077 52
Rahmonova-Schwarz, Delia, M.A. (ext.)	PhD Student	schwarzdelia@web.de
Richter, Solveig, M.A. (ext.)	PhD Student	solveig.richter@csp-network.org ++49 351 47 67 945
Shakhrai, Inna (ext.)	Translator	shinnabyby@yahoo.com
Schiek, Sebastian	PhD Student	sebastian.schiek@web.de
Schlichting, Ursel, M.A.	Senior Researcher/Editor-in-Chief	schlichting@ifsh.de ++49 40 866 077 32
Ambassador ret. Dr Seifert, Arne C. (ext.)	Central Asia Adviser	A.u.P.Seifert@t-online.de ++49 30 4456 709
Simaityte, Fausta, Dipl. Pol.	Researcher	simaitytef@gmx.de ++ 49 40 866 077 77
Dr Stodiek, Thorsten	Senior Researcher	stodiek@ifsh.de ++49 40 866 077 85
Prof. Tudyka, Kurt P. (ext.)	Senior Researcher	tudyka.kurt@t-online.de ++ 49 228 335 108
Vetterlein, Merle, Dipl.-Pol.	PhD Student	vetterlein@ifsh.de ++49 40 866 077 62
Walter, Carsten	Graduate Research Assistant	walter@ifsh.de ++49 40 866 077 57
Dr Zellner, Wolfgang	Head of CORE Deputy Director of IFSH	zellner@ifsh.de ++49 40 866 077 63

## **Annex 2: Publications by CORE Staff Members in 2007**

### *König, Marietta:*

- Review on: Fikret Adanir/Bernd Bonwetsch (eds), *Osmanismus, Nationalismus und der Kaukasus: Muslime und Christen, Türken und Armenier im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert*, Wiesbaden 2005, in: *Georgica. Zeitschrift für Kultur und Geschichte Georgiens und Kaukasiens*, Nr. 29, 2006/2007, pp.144-148.
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