



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



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Contents

	Obituary	3
	Foreword	4
1.	CORE Profile	5
2.	Research Projects	6
2.1	Completed Research Projects	6
	a) Media Assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo Project	6
	b) Discourses on the Roma Project	6
2.2	Current Research Projects	7
	a) UN Mediation on Abkhazia Project	7
	b) Post-Conflict Peacebuilding and Local Ownership in Kosovo Project	8
	c) External Democratization in South Eastern Europe Project	8
	d) Russian Foreign Policy Project	9
	e) Macedonia Project	9
	f) Transnational Migration in Central Asia Project	10
3.	Consultancy Projects	11
3.1	Completed Consultancy Projects	11
	a) Civil Society Organizations and Initiatives in Belarus Project	11
	b) Thematic OSCE Missions Project	11
	c) OSCE Reform and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Project	12
	d) Options for a General OSCE Human Dimension Monitoring Instrument	12
3.2	Current Consultancy Projects	13
	a) Co-operation between the OSCE and Kazakhstan Project	13
	b) Swiss-German OSCE Networking Project	13
	c) OSCE Depository Library and CORE Website	14
4.	Publications	15
4.1	OSCE Yearbook	15
4.2	Other Publications	17
5.	Teaching	18
5.1	Master of Peace and Security Policy Studies	18
5.2	European Master's Degree in Human Rights and Democratisation	18
5.3	OSCE Academy in Bishkek	19
5.4	PhD Programme	19
6.	Inter-Institutional Co-operation and Conferences	19
6.1	Inter-Institutional Co-operation and Guests	19
6.2	Conferences and Lectures Attended by CORE Staff	21
7.	Personnel and Financing	25
	Annex 1: CORE Staff as of 1 December 2006	26
	Annex 2: Publications by CORE Staff Members in 2006	27

Obituary

Dr Annette Legutke

It is our painful duty to announce that Dr Annette Legutke, Senior Researcher at CORE since August 2002, died on 27 February 2006. We are mourning the loss not just of an outstanding researcher and consultant, but also of a cheerful, open, and affectionate colleague and friend.

Annette was one of our best. She was able to combine research and consultancy, theory and practice like few others. Several milestones in CORE's development are connected with her name. In 2002/2003, she conducted the study "Working in OSCE Field Missions. Recruitment, Selection, Preparation, Working and Employment Conditions of OSCE Seconded Personnel". Commissioned by the OSCE Secretariat and funded by the German Federal Foreign Office, this was a pioneering work in the empirical analysis of OSCE field missions. Based on more than 500 completed questionnaires and expert interviews in nearly every OSCE field operation, this project marked the first time that the working environment of OSCE's international staff in the field had been scrutinized in detail. Not surprisingly, the results led to lively discussions at a memorable OSCE workshop in early 2004. In this, as in all she did, Annette remained open to discussion while standing up resolutely for what she believed was essential.

At virtually the same time, Annette produced a thorough evaluation of the "EC Project on Training for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management". She later joined the research project "Performance Records of UN and OSCE Field Missions of Varying Size: the Cases of Georgia, Kosovo, Macedonia, and Tajikistan", which was sponsored by the Volkswagen Foundation. She was working on the final report and several further publications connected with this project when she died.

Annette Legutke studied to PhD level at the Free University of Berlin, writing her doctoral dissertation on "The Organization of Political Parties in Russia". Before coming to CORE, she served as political officer at the OSCE Centre in Tashkent (Uzbekistan) in 2001/2002 and as a long-term observer in the OSCE/ODIHR Election Observation Mission to Azerbaijan (2000/2001). Countries she visited as a short-term observer included Armenia (1998), Kazakhstan (1999), Lithuania (1996), and the Russian Federation (1993, 1995, 1999, 2000). From 1999 to 2000, Annette contributed as a researcher to a large EU-financed project on "Political Science in Central and Eastern Europe – The State of the Discipline Ten Years After" at the Social Science Research Center in Berlin. In 2005, she was temporarily appointed gender advisor to the OSCE Secretariat in Vienna, where she took the fulfilment of her tasks as a moral imperative and a personal responsibility.

It will be extremely difficult to fill the gap Annette's death has left. We will never forget her.

Foreword

During the last seven years, CORE has focused its research mainly on the effectiveness of OSCE (and UN) instruments for the prevention, management, and rehabilitation of (ethno-) national conflicts. Major *foci* were the High Commissioner on National Minorities, field operations, policing and democratization efforts. This first generation of projects is complemented by a number of PhD projects - the Media Assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo Project, the Post-Conflict Peacebuilding and Local Ownership in Kosovo Project, the Macedonia Project, the External Democratization in South Eastern Europe Project, and the UN Mediation on Abkhazia Project.

However, the character of security challenges and threats in Europe is rapidly changing. Currently, we are witnessing the re-emergence of international tensions, and, more profoundly, a new dominance of transnational risks and threats. A second generation of CORE projects, currently being prepared, will focus on these areas. PhD projects already underway in this context include the Russian Foreign Policy Project, and the Transnational Migration in Central Asia Project.

Again in 2006, CORE completed a number of consultancy projects. Three of them – “**Thematic OSCE Field Missions: General Considerations, Definition, Options**”, and “**OSCE Reform and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly**”, both commissioned by the German Federal Foreign Office, and “**Options for a General OSCE Human Dimension Monitoring Instrument**”, commissioned by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, involve specific questions of the OSCE reform agenda already mentioned in CORE’s 2005 report “**Managing Change in Europe**”. Another policy paper for the German Federal Foreign Office is concerned with “**Assistance Approaches to Civil Society Organizations and Initiatives in Belarus**”. For the OSCE Centre in Almaty, CORE reviewed a book project on the co-operation between the OSCE and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In 2006, CORE has 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, the **European Master’s Degree in Human Rights and Democratisation** programme and the **Political Science (Central Asia)** master’s programme at the OSCE Academy in Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan).

Once again CORE has invested considerable effort in disseminating information on the OSCE via the **OSCE Yearbook** and other publications. The **OSCE Networking Website** has been maintained and an **OSCE Depository Library** offers access to OSCE-related documents and secondary literature.

Much of what has been done in 2005 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 Switzerland, and the OSCE Centre in Almaty. 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 first 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, transnational risks and threats, the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy 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 and opportunities faced by 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 activities in the fields of crisis prevention and conflict resolution;
- OSCE approaches to addressing transnational risks and threats;
- 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;
- The OSCE's institutional evolution and effectiveness.

In line with the OSCE's own priorities, much of CORE's work concerns conflict regulation, security building and democratization, and the transition processes in 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 Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. 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) *Media Assistance as an Instrument of Foreign and Security Policy. Motives, Objectives and Implementation Strategies of International Actors in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo*

Media assistance, understood as any activity undertaken by international actors in support of local media, constitutes an innovative instrument of international foreign and security policy. As a non-military tool, it uses the re-formation of information space to achieve foreign policy goals. Independent media are considered key to democracy, conflict prevention and human rights. In the former Yugoslavia and particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Kosovo, where external actors function as de facto protectorate powers, media assistance receives sizeable resources for this purpose; external actors influence the media situation by drafting laws, funding specific institutions, and training journalists.

The project's key question concerns the specific interests of external media assistance actors in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Kosovo, their strategies, concepts and implementation processes. This PhD project aims at identifying the driving factors behind external media assistance and provides basic data for an impact assessment of media assistance efforts. It is a contribution to the larger context of the research on security building through democratization by external actors, but also on foreign policy in a society in which the media plays an increasing role.

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- b) *The Discourse of the EU Institutions on the Categories 'Gypsies' and 'Roma': The Opening-up of Political Space via the Concepts of 'Antidiscrimination' and 'Social Inclusion'*

This project, conducted within the framework of the PhD programme at the IFSH and sponsored by the German Foundation for Peace Research, is concerned with the question of how the overlapping political categories "Gypsies" and "Roma" are constructed in the discourse of the institutions of the European Union. It traces the development over time of the discourse of EU institutions on "Gypsies"/"Roma" and considers how political space was and continues to be opened up through this process.

Based on documents published by EU institutions as well as interviews with members of the European Parliament, officials from the EU Commission and representatives of NGOs conducted during May 2004 in Brussels, the project analyses continuities and discontinuities in the EU discourse on Roma since the European Community first touched upon the issue in the 1970s. For the purpose of the analysis, the category of "Roma" is not taken as an unchallenged starting point for further consideration, as this would mean following the "realism of the group" (R. Brubaker) as applied by political actors. "Instead of taking categories of practice as categories of analysis" (R. Brubaker), the research project explores in detail the process of constructing this category and uncovers the relevance of language in this process. To achieve this, the

research concentrates on constitutive assumptions underlying the discourse and interpretative patterns guiding it.

The project builds on some of the author's studies on national minorities and international organizations' responses to problems arising in this field.

Contact: Katrin Simhandl, M.A. katrin.simhandl@gmx.net

Publications:

Simhandl, Katrin, 'Western Gypsies and Travellers' – 'Eastern Roma': The Creation of Political Objects by the Institutions of the European Union, in: Nations and Nationalism, Vol. 12 (2006), No. 1, pp. 97-115.

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 twelve years of mediation efforts, 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 internal and external primary 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, Brussels, London and Vienna.

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 as yet been dealt with in a systematic manner.

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Publications:

- König, Marietta, Nakonec-to led tronulcja? Process uregulirovanija konfliktov v Gruzii posle revolucii roz, in: Azerbajdzhan v Mire, Nr. 3 (05), 2006, at: http://www.realazer.com/mag/_m5/m6.htm.
- Georgien (Südostetien), in: Wolfgang Schreiber (ed.), Das Kriegsgeschehen 2005. Daten und Tendenzen der Kriege und bewaffneten Konflikte, Wiesbaden 2006 (forthcoming).
 - Not Frozen but Red Hot: Conflict Resolution in Georgia Following the Change of Government, in: IFSH (ed.), OSCE Yearbook 2006, Baden-Baden 2006/2007 (forthcoming).

b) *Post-Conflict Peacebuilding and Local Ownership: International Peace Efforts in Divided Societies under UN Interim Administration between Success and Failure - A Case Study on 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 efforts in the UN-administered province of Kosovo are generally considered a success story of peacebuilding, despite their deficits. They comprise a wide range of activities, such as military security, democratic institution-building, human rights and the rule of law, economic reconstruction, social mediation and reconciliation. 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 sponsored by the German Foundation for Peace Research, aims at testing, in three steps, international peacebuilding efforts in divided societies under UN transitional administration against the necessity of local ownership. First, it analyses various constituent dimensions of post-conflict peacebuilding. Second, it distinguishes between measures of merely formal institutionalization and more bottom-up oriented processes of local ownership by civil society. Third, as both processes are permanently at risk from spoiling factors, the study applies the cross-cutting analytical distinction of dividing and connecting factors to the peace-building process.

This methodological framework is used, with respect to the peacebuilding efforts of international organizations in Kosovo and various NGOs, for the analysis of five different key areas of peacebuilding: security, rule of law, democratic institutions, reconstruction and civil reconciliation. In each area, a key example of best practice in local ownership is compared with a deficient one to clarify which factors support sustainable peacebuilding, and which ones do not. The study will conclude with a set of recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of future peacebuilding under UN transitional administration.

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Publications:

- Narten, Jens, Building local institutions and parliamentarianism in post-war Kosovo – A review of joint efforts by the UN and the OSCE from 1999 to 2006, in: Helsinki Monitor, Vol. 17 (2006), No. 2, pp. 144-159.
- The Human Dimension: The OSCE's Approach to Human Rights, in: Malte Brosig (ed.), Human Rights in Europe – A Fragmented Regime?, Frankfurt 2006, pp. 102-119.

c) *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 is being conducted at the University of Dresden and at CORE. Its objectives are twofold: An analytical approach for measuring the effects and impact of international organizations at the sub-systemic level will be developed, based on theories of International Relations (especially socialization and Europeanization) and on theories of transition. This analysis will focus 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 will undertake a detailed empirical exploration of the OSCE’s democratization efforts using case studies from Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia and Montenegro.

During 2006, CORE researcher Solveig Richter presented the theoretical approach and first empirical results at several academic conferences and workshops.

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

This PhD project, sponsored by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, focuses on Russian policy towards Ukraine and its effects on Russian-Western relations. The analysis seeks to explain which features of this policy make it a source of either contention or co-operation with the West (the EU, the US, and NATO), by including economic, security and “ideational” aspects. The comparative analysis of both Russian and Western interests and policies in Ukraine represents a novel approach. Key questions to be answered are about the role of Ukraine in Russia’s relations with the West: Can Ukraine become a mediator or a bridge between them or will it continue to be a “buffer zone” or a zone of rivalry? Can Ukraine help to bring Russia and the West closer together or will it be one of the issues that drives a wedge between them?

The dissertation concentrates on the period of Putin’s presidency since 2000 until March 2006, the date of the parliamentary elections in Ukraine, but also deals with the legacies of the past that continue to influence Russian-Western relations with respect to Ukraine. In addition to an analytical review of primary and secondary sources, the methodological approach includes semi-structured interviews with policy-makers and representatives of political elites in Berlin, Kiev, and Moscow.

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

Publications:

Kropatcheva, Elena, Ukraine after Parliamentary Elections in March 2006: quo vadis?, in: IFSH (ed.), OSCE Yearbook 2006, Baden-Baden 2006/2007 (forthcoming).

e) 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 was successful in stopping the conflict by mediating the Framework Agreement of Ohrid signed in August 2001. The 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.

This PhD project, carried out within the framework of the PhD programme at the IFSH and sponsored by the German Foundation for Peace Research, analyses the terms of the agreement and its consequences for the stability of the Macedonian society and state. Has the crisis of 2001 really been overcome? Has Macedonia been successful in neutralizing the negative consequences of the armed conflict? Five years after the conflict, the polarization between the two main ethnic groups has continued. Precisely those constitutional changes that should have facilitated inter-ethnic reconciliation have become additional factors fueling mistrust and power struggles. Thus, the project explores the question of whether the Ohrid power-sharing-model can help to transform the Macedonian conflict structure.

Macedonia’s complex conflict structure cannot be explained by treating the various factors in isolation. With this in mind, the project aims at going beyond the dominant paradigm of inter-ethnic conflict by investigating the interdependence of the dominant divisions of the conflict structure.

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Publications:

- Vetterlein, Merle, The Influence of the Ohrid Framework Agreement on the Educational Policy of the Republic of Macedonia, Paper presented at the 8th Annual Kokkalis Graduate Student Workshop, Harvard University, 3 February 2006, at:
http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/kokkalis/GSW8/Vetterlein_Paper.pdf
- Bildungspolitik als Schlüssel zur Konfliktlösung in Makedonien, in: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (ed.), Internationale Politikanalyse Sicherheit und Frieden, 2006 (forthcoming).

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

In light of the recent Russian-Georgian conflict, which resulted in the deportation of a number of undocumented migrants, labour migration from Central Asia to Russia remains a crucial issue. One can hardly find a family in the region that does not have a member working in Russia. To what extent do transnational Central Asian migrants in Russia contribute to socio-political changes in their home countries? It is this question that this PhD project aims to answer.

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 in co-operation with CORE.

Thus far, a series of interviews has been conducted with migrants and migrant associations in Moscow and St. Petersburg and in the province of Leninabad, Tajikistan. Significant attention will also be paid to the role of international organizations including the OSCE which for the last two years has combined efforts with the IOM (International Organization for Migration) to assist governments in managing population mobility. Fieldwork in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia will be continued in 2007.

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3. Consultancy Projects

3.1 Completed Consultancy Projects

CORE has continued to provide consultancy services to the German Federal Foreign Office. The activities of 2006 included the production of three reports written by Frank Evers and Wolfgang Zellner. In detail, the projects were as follows:

a) Policy Paper: "Assistance Approaches to Civil Society Organizations and Initiatives in Belarus"

For a long time, the international public has turned the spotlight on developments in Belarus. This paper researches the structures, capacities and the needs of civil society organizations and initiatives in Belarus and examines the assistance strategies of the main foreign players east and west of Vienna.

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b) Policy Paper: "Thematic OSCE Field Missions: General Considerations, Definition, Options"

"Thematic Missions" is a term that is relatively new in OSCE language. It develops earlier thinking about mobile field activities, and is a popular catchphrase in current reform discussions. This paper defines a thematic mission as an institutionalized series of field activities on a specific security issue in a number of participating States. The paper looks into necessary key components of thematic missions such as mandating, funding and participation. It analyses existing thematic institutions and structures at OSCE headquarters and in the field and considers interaction schemes between them and the thematic missions that might possibly be established. Finally, the paper develops options for thematic missions on selected subjects.

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Dr Wolfgang Zellner zellner@ifsh.de

c) *Policy Paper: “OSCE Reform and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly”*

Discussions on OSCE reform in 2005 highlighted deficits in interaction between the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly (PA) and the central OSCE institutions. Achieving co-operation between them is a problem of a structural nature. Against this background, this paper looks into statutes and regulations of the OSCE PA, particularly on conflict prevention and management, special parliamentary missions to regions of conflict, and the activities of OSCE PA ad hoc committees. The paper considers the limited capacities of the OSCE PA Secretariat in long-term agenda management and highlights problems in conducting consistent work that derive particularly from the permanent regrouping of the Assembly’s approximately 300 deputies.

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Another policy paper was written by Jens Narten on behalf of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland and presented in Warsaw at the OSCE’s annual Human Dimension Implementation Meeting (HDIM) on 12 October 2006.

d) *Policy Paper: “Options for a General OSCE Human Dimension Monitoring Instrument”*

Governments of various OSCE participating States have expressed criticism of a geographical imbalance of human dimension activities that concentrate on countries “East of Vienna”. Responding to these concerns, recent reports on OSCE reform have recommended that OSCE monitoring should be done in an unbiased and more standardized way and that a general human dimension monitoring instrument, that covers all participating States without exception, should be created.

The study outlines four options for the establishment of such an instrument: first, the establishment of rotating monitoring field missions; second, the intensification of the existing monitoring procedures of the HDIMs based on the introduction of a simplified, questionnaire-based state reporting system; third, the enhancing of the monitoring function of the Third General Committee of the OSCE PA also based on simplified, questionnaire-based state reports and a concrete follow-up task for its rapporteur; fourth, the establishment of a two-tiered OSCE Human Dimension Council with a sub-council structure for a combined expert and peer review. Elements of these options can be combined with each other, i.e. giving a distinct role for the PA rapporteur at the HDIM. All four options take available internal and external information into account and augment them with their own generic findings before forwarding the information to the OSCE decision-making bodies. Linking the monitoring process directly with the work of the OSCE decision-making bodies cannot be improved without the consent of all participating States. However, if independent reporting were to be done in public, unrestricted by individual state interests, and based on a state-by-state review, the disciplining effect of public pressure could be utilized more effectively in combination with diplomatic efforts.

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Publication:

Narten, Jens, Options for a General OSCE Human Dimension Monitoring Instrument, at: http://www.core-hamburg.de/CORE-english/service_pro.htm.

OSCE Networking can be visited at: <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/osce>

Contact: Uwe Polley, Dipl.-Pol. dokumentation@ifsh.de

c) OSCE Depository Library and CORE Website

With the establishment of the Centre for OSCE Research, 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. As the OSCE Depository Library is part of the IFSH Library, it has been possible since October 2006 to search for references to documents and books in the comprehensive 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
- 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

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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), the Mission Information Packages and OSCE bibliographies can be downloaded. The website also contains information on vacancies and internships at CORE.

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4. Publications

4.1 OSCE Yearbook

Three editions of the Yearbook are published each year, in German, English, and Russian. The IFSH has produced the OSCE Yearbook annually since 1995 in co-operation with retired Ambassador Jonathan Dean (Union of Concerned Scientists, Washington), Dr Pál Dunay (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute/SIPRI), 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). Members of the editorial staff are located at the IFSH in Hamburg. Ursel Schlichting, editor-in-chief, is assisted in the tasks of editing and translating by Susanne Bund, Graeme Currie, Daria Filippov, Elizabeth Hormann, and Elena Kropatcheva.

The German and English editions are published by Nomos, Baden-Baden; the Russian edition is published 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, for instance, foreign ministries and OSCE institutions, including the Secretariat, and to universities and libraries. The OSCE Yearbook is used for teaching purposes at universities in CIS countries, at the OSCE Academy in Bishkek, and at the MGIMO, to name but a few.

The English edition of the OSCE Yearbook 2005 (Volume 11) and the Russian OSCE Yearbook 2004 have been available since the spring/summer of 2006 (for details of their contents, see the respective Annual Reports). The English and the German editions of the OSCE Yearbook 2006 (Volume 12) will be published in winter 2006/2007. Starting with the OSCE Yearbook 2005, the English edition has been produced prior to the German one.

Like all its predecessors, the OSCE Yearbook 2006 also seeks to maintain the balance it has achieved between the perspectives of academics and of individuals engaged in relevant practical activities. The authors featured this year include leading lights from academia as well as high-ranking politicians and diplomats, some of whom have prominent positions within the OSCE or its missions. The contents reflect this mix of objective detachment, detailed first-hand knowledge and practical relevance.

Following the preface of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office in 2006, Belgian Foreign Minister Karel De Gucht, the first section of the Yearbook, focusing on “Developments and Prospects of the OSCE”, deals with one of the key issues currently under discussion within the Organization: Heinrich Schneider analyses and evaluates four major initiatives of OSCE reform (i.e. the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons on strengthening the effectiveness of the OSCE; the report on a colloquium on “The Future of the OSCE”, a joint project of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and the Swiss Institute for World Affairs; a statement by Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Chizhov on the problems of the OSCE; and the recommendations given in the report “Managing Change in Europe”, compiled by CORE in co-operation with international experts). In the same chapter, Kurt P. Tudyka discusses the activities of the Slovenian Chairmanship in retrospect.

This year's chapter on the interests and the commitment of individual OSCE States has a special regional focus: the Black Sea Region. Elena Kropatcheva, Marietta König, and Ambassador Peter Poptchev describe recent developments in Ukraine after the parliamentary elections in March 2006, the current state of affairs in the settlement of frozen conflicts in Georgia that threaten to become "hot" again, and the attitudes of Bulgaria towards the OSCE. Ersan Bocutoğlu and Gökhan Koçer from the Technical University in Trabzon, Turkey, analyse the economic aspects of conflicts in the Black Sea region and finally, Vladimir Ryabtsev of the Rostov State University, Russian Federation, discusses the inventive question of whether a regional security system in the form of a "Mini OSCE" could be an appropriate response to the geopolitical characteristics of the region.

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 - focuses on the activities of the OSCE Spillover Mission to Skopje, the difficult relationship between Belarus and the OSCE and its impact on the work of the OSCE Office in Minsk, the role of the OSCE Mission to Moldova in the settlement of the Transdniestrian conflict, and the work of the OSCE Office in Baku. Another contribution to this chapter focuses on the state of affairs in the negotiations on the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and the future prospects for resolving it. Finally, Tim Epkenhans, Director of the OSCE Academy in Bishkek, discusses the challenging role of the OSCE in Central Asia after the dramatic events in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.

The plethora of important as well as precarious and sometimes delicate issues dealt with in the chapter on "The Human Dimension and the Development of Democracy" reflects the significance of the human dimension: Anne-Marie Lizin, Special Representative of the President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, has contributed a first-hand report on the situation in the Guantanamo Bay Detention Facility, thereby demonstrating that the OSCE also addresses problems and situations "West of Vienna"; Lydia Grigoreva from ODIHR gives a detailed survey on "The Death Penalty in the OSCE Area", and Delia Rahmonova-Schwarz highlights the topical issue of migration. Other contributions in this chapter deal with Islam and Islamism in the Northern Caucasus and Central Asia and the protection of human rights in the light of the interplay of OSCE standards with other systems of norms.

The first piece in the chapter on "Building Co-operative Security" provides a detailed overview of the provisions of the OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition. By pointing out that the document continues the CSCE/OSCE's tradition of arms control policy and therefore clearly contributes to revitalizing the Organization's politico-military dimension, the author, Helmut Kulitz from the Permanent Mission of Germany to the OSCE, also sees considerable potential to effectively strengthen the Organization as a whole by addressing and following up on this issue. Another contribution to this chapter deals with a set of recommendations on policing in multi-ethnic societies, developed by a group of experts at the initiative of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities with the goal of preventing the police from generating negative reactions among national minority communities or even becoming a catalyst for conflict in situations of ethnic conflict or tension. Completing the chapter, Karl E. Wycoff, Head of the Action against Terrorism Unit in

the OSCE Secretariat, provides an overview of the OSCE work in support of the global fight against terrorism.

As usual, the third section of the Yearbook, “Organizational Aspects”, focuses on the OSCE’s own structures and institutions and on its relations with other international or non-governmental organizations and partners for co-operation. This year’s articles include an in-depth analysis of the role of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly as a driving force for reform as well as a thorough study on the efforts of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media to secure freedom of opinion and expression in the OSCE area. Further contributions to this section discuss the promotion of gender equality within the OSCE, analyse opportunities for co-operation between the OSCE and the EU, and deal with recent developments in the ASEAN Regional Forum and potential fields of co-operation with the OSCE.

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.

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 at national and international universities and research institutes, 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.

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Graeme Currie, M.A. currie@ifsh.de

4.2 Other Publications

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 2006, the following working papers were published:

- Stodiek, Thorsten, The Creation of Multi-Ethnic Police Services in the Balkans, Hamburg 2006 (CORE Working Paper 14).
- Erler, Gernot, Germany and OSCE Reform, Hamburg 2006 (CORE Working 15, also available in Russian).

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.

5. Teaching

5.1 Master of Peace and Security Policy 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 Policy 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 Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (IFSH), the Hamburg Institute of World Economics (HWWA), the Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict, the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC), the Berghof Research Center for Constructive Conflict Management, the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (HSFK), the Protestant Institute for Interdisciplinary Research (FEST), the Centre for OSCE Research (CORE); the German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA), the International Institute for Politics and Economy/House Rissen, the Institute for Theology and Peace, the Institute for Development and Peace, and the German Armed Forces’ General Staff Academy.

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 2006/2007 course has 24 participants, ten of whom come from abroad. This year, eight students are receiving financial assistance from the German Foundation for Peace Research/DSF, three from the German Academic Exchange Service/DAAD, and one from the Friedrich Ebert Foundation; one student is seconded by the German armed forces. Upon completion of the programme, the master’s diploma is certified by the University of Hamburg.

As in previous years, CORE staff members have contributed to the MPS 2006/2007 teaching programme: Anna Kreikemeyer offers seminars on “Neo-patrimonial regimes in 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”. Wolfgang Zellner conducts a seminar on “European Security Policy/OSCE” and Kurt P. Tudyka organizes a field trip to the international organizations in Vienna.

Further information: <http://www.ifsh.de/IFSH/studium/mps.htm>

5.2 European Master’s Degree in Human Rights and Democratisation

Jens Narten led a workshop and lectured on “Peacebuilding and Local Ownership. The Case of Kosovo” at the European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation, Venice/Italy, 11-12 December 2006;

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

5.3 OSCE Academy in Bishkek

Anna Kreikemeyer supervised two master theses on “The Role of (Neo-) Patrimonial Structures in Kazakhstan” (Serik Beimenbetov), and “Political Leadership in Tajikistan from 1999-2005: Presidency as a Source of Implicit Power” (Vladimir Kedrov).

Contact: Dr Anna Kreikemeyer annakreikemeyer@gmx.de

5.4 PhD Programme

In 2006, eight PhD students worked on their dissertations at or in co-operation with CORE. Three of them received scholarships from the German Foundation for Peace Research (DSF), two others are funded by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation. Two theses were completed during this year. 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

On 31 January 2006, Wolfgang Zellner participated in the high level conference on the occasion of the opening of the Belgian OSCE Chairmanship “The OSCE: Security through Dialogue and Co-operation” at Brussels, Egmont Palace, where he issued a statement on “Addressing the Cross-Dimensional Challenge of Transnational Threats and Risks”.

Between 20 and 31 March 2006, Frank Evers visited the “OSCE Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting on Human Rights Defenders and National Human Rights Institutions: Legislative, State and Non-State Aspects” in Vienna. There he conducted a series of interviews with human rights activists from Eastern European countries and experts of relevant OSCE institutions.

Between 21 and 26 March 2006, Marietta König participated in the Long-Term-Election Observer Training at the Center for International Peace Missions at Berlin.

From 12 to 13 April 2006, 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 activities in Eastern European countries.

On 3 May 2006, VLR I Peter Rondorf, Head of the Department for EU Enlargement and EU External Relations of the Federal Foreign Office, visited the IFSH and CORE. In a meeting with IFSH/CORE staff, the current enlargement debate in the EU as well as regional reactions, were discussed. In the afternoon, Mr Rondorf held a lecture on the topic “Is the door already closed?: On the capacity of the EU to enlarge” within the framework of the IFSH weekly Research Colloquium.

On 4 May 2006, Wolfgang Zellner and Jens Narten visited the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in Warsaw for consultations with ODIHR Director,

Ambassador Christian Strohal, and ODIHR staff on the issue of a General OSCE Human Dimension Monitoring Instrument, a project commissioned by the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland to CORE.

On 16/17 May 2006, Wolfgang Zellner participated in an international NGO conference of the Belgian OSCE Chairmanship in Brussels and gave a presentation on "The OSCE Security Concept".

Between 17 and 21 May 2006, Frank Evers visited Minsk for discussions with representatives of international organizations, NGOs and political parties. The goal of the trip was to get more closely acquainted with views on co-operation between national and international players.

From 22 to 24 May 2006, Frank Evers participated as member of the German Delegation in the Fourteenth Meeting of the OSCE Economic Forum in Prague on the subject of "Transportation in the OSCE area: Secure transportation networks and transport development to enhance regional economic co-operation and stability".

Between 10 and 14 June 2006, Anna Kreikemeyer took part in the OSCE Tolerance Implementation Meeting on "Promoting Inter-Cultural, Inter-Religious and Inter-Ethnic Understanding" in Almaty, Kazakhstan. She gave a presentation in the concluding panel led by OSCE Secretary General, Marc Perrin de Brichambaut, on „Comprehensive Security for Civilizations“. In addition, she spoke during the side event „Comparative Approaches to the Prevention of Violent Extremism“, on the experiences acquired from the CORE Dialogue Project in Tajikistan.

On 12 June and on 20 November, Anna Kreikemeyer held capacity-building workshops for members of the Faculty for International Relations of the Kazakh National Al Farabi University in Almaty. Together with the OSCE Centre in Almaty the Kazakh scholars are preparing a book on Kazakh-OSCE relations. During the two workshops, they had in-depth discussions on their draft articles dealing with both the historical and current development of the CSCE/OSCE and its relations with Central Asia, and particularly with Kazakhstan.

Between 10 July and 30 November 2006, Senior Researcher Thorsten Stodiek was temporarily assigned to the OSCE Secretariat, Office of the Secretary General, Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU). He served as principal drafter of the „Guidebook on Democratic Policing by the Senior Police Adviser to the OSCE Secretary General“, developed in co-operation with police experts from the OSCE participating States with the support of the Belgian Chairmanship. Stodiek was responsible for managing the whole drafting process, in which 37 police experts from OSCE participating States, OSCE institutions and field operations, international organizations and independent research institutes participated. The English version of the Guidebook was published in December 2006.

From September to November 2006, John Myraunet was working as a Visiting Research Fellow at CORE. Mr Myraunet comes from Norway where he studied political science at the University of Bergen. In 2004/2005, he was involved in CORE's „Security through Democratization?“ project during which he produced a chronology of the relationships between the Central Asian countries and multilateral organizations with a focus on OSCE. In 2005, he worked with the Norwegian OSCE

delegation in Vienna, before moving to the International Migration Organization (IOM) in Tajikistan in 2006. Mr Myraunet is again involved at CORE on the topic of Central Asia and multilateral organizations.

Between 27 September and 4 October 2006, Marietta König participated in the OSCE/ODIHR election observation mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where she was deployed in Sarajevo and Trebinje.

On 12 October 2006, Jens Narten and Wolfgang Zellner presented the CORE policy Paper “Options for a General OSCE Human Dimension Monitoring Instrument” within the framework of a side event at the OSCE’s Human Dimension Implementation Meeting in Warsaw. The presentation was organized by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs.

On 14 October 2006, Wolfgang Zellner participated in the Annual Meeting of the Editorial Board of the “Helsinki Monitor” in The Hague.

On 18 October 2006, the Head of CORE, Wolfgang Zellner, CORE Researchers Frank Evers and Anna Kreikemeyer and Visiting Research Fellow John Myraunet met with the Permanent Representative of Norway to the OSCE, Ambassador Mette Kongshem, in Hamburg. Ambassador Kongshem, who had also visited CORE previously, has recently been appointed Norwegian ambassador to Central Asia. She will begin her new posting after finishing her term at the Norwegian OSCE delegation at the end of this year. CORE’s meeting with the ambassador was thus an opportunity to discuss both recent developments in the OSCE and issues related to Central Asia.

Frank Evers contributed two lectures on “Reforming the OSCE” to a MFA Staff Training for junior Armenian career diplomats jointly conducted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia and the OSCE Office in Yerevan, Yerevan, 14-15 November 2006.

6.2 Conferences and Lectures Attended by CORE Staff

During 2006, CORE staff members attended some 30 conferences and workshops (see also 6.1) where they gave lectures or acted as rapporteurs.

Frank Evers

- delivered a lecture on “Economic participation of national minorities: approaches and efforts of the OSCE” at the European Academy of Bozen/Bolzano (Italy) on 21 June 2006 as a contribution to a joint master’s programme in European Integration and Regionalism of the University of Graz (Austria), the European Academy of Bozen/Bolzano (Italy) and the European Institute of Public Administration (Antenna Luxembourg and Antenna Barcelona).

Friederike Gräper

- presented a paper on “Restructuring Foreign Information Space. Media Assistance by International Organisations” at the conference „Internationalising Media Studies“, organized by the University of Westminster, London, 15/16 September 2006;
- delivered a presentation on “The Other Frontier: Media Assistance by International Organisations” at the conference „Media in the Enlarged Europe“, organized by Luton University, 5/6 May 2006;
- presented a paper on “Die Beeinflussung von Demokratisierungsprozessen durch Medienhilfe” at the conference “Externe Faktoren der Demokratisierung”, organized by the DVPW Subgroup „Democratization Research“, Berlin, 7-9 December 2006.

Marietta König

- lectured on “Aspects of UN Mediation in the Georgian-Abkhaz Conflict“ at the Humboldt-University, Berlin, 14 February 2006;
- organized and chaired the spring academy “Caucasus and Central Asia: Emerging Countries in Upheaval” conducted by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, Gummersbach and Brussels, 2-7 April 2006, and gave a presentation on the “Capabilities of UNOMIG Mediation Efforts in the Georgian-Abkhazian Conflict”;
- participated in a workshop on “How to teach effective learning” focusing on peace and conflict studies, organized by the Landeszentrale für politische Bildung Baden-Württemberg, Bad Urach/Germany, 18-21 September 2006.

Anna Kreikemeyer

- held workshops 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 Institute for Oriental Studies at the University of Bochum, 23 June 2006, and at the Seminar for Rural Development at the Humboldt University, Berlin, 5 December 2006;
- took part in a briefing and round-table discussion on the proposal for a M.Sc. programme in economic development at the University of Central Asia (UCA), Berlin, 13 October 2006;
- contributed to a poster exhibition and made a presentation on OSCE activities in Central Asia during the panel “Politics and State: Geopolitics” at the international symposium “Between Europe and Orient – Central Asia/Caucasus in the Focus of Science”, organized by the Volkswagen Foundation, Berlin, 29 November – 1 December 2006.

Elena Kropatcheva

- gave a presentation on “Ukraine in search of a balance: the (in-)compatibility of its Western aspirations with close relations with Russia” at the International Graduate Student Symposium „New Perspectives on Contemporary Ukraine: Politics,

- History and Culture,” organized by CERES, Toronto University, 17-19 March 2006, at: http://www.utoronto.ca/jacyk/gsc2006/files/kropacheva_paper.pdf;
- participated in the ECPR 1st Graduate Student Conference on Contentious Politics with a paper “Ukraine as a Source of Competition between Russia and the West”, Essex University, 7-9 September 2006, at: <http://www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/events/graduateconference/papers/9/74/kropacheva.pdf>;
 - delivered a presentation on “Russian Foreign Policy towards Ukraine: a Case of New Imperialism?” at the Annual International Young Researchers Conference “Eurasian Empire: Literature, Historical, and Political Responses to Russian Rule in the Twentieth Century” at the Havighurst Center for Russian and Post-Soviet Studies, Miami University, 26-28 October 2006, at: <http://casnov1.cas.muohio.edu/havighurstcenter/KropachevaFinal.pdf>.

Jens Narten

- gave a presentation on “Long-term Peace Perspectives in the Western Balkans” at the Hamburg Social Democrats’ Working Group on International Politics, Hamburg, 18 May 2006;
- presented a paper on “Dilemmas of Promoting Local Ownership: State-building in Post-war Kosovo” at the summer meeting of international participants in the US-based Research Partnership on Post-war Statebuilding, Boulder/Colorado, 6-7 July 2006.

Solveig Richter

- gave a lecture on “The Analysis of the Impact and the Effectiveness of External Influences in Democratization Processes” at the research workshop “Peaceful Means of Conflict Management”, organized by the University of Stuttgart and the Institute for Development and Peace (INEP) of the University of Duisburg/Essen, in Stuttgart/Germany, 10-11 February 2005;
- presented a paper on her theoretical approach called “Partner or Spy – Advisor or Dictator? Democracy Promotion by International Organizations and its Impact in Transformation Countries (Croatia, Serbia)” at the conference “International Relations in Eastern Europe”, organized by the German Association of Political Sciences’ Working Group on East European Societies in a Comparative Perspective together with the German Society for East European Studies, Berlin, 16-18 March 2006;
- gave a lecture on her theoretical concept at a workshop on democracy promotion by the international community, organized by the discussion group “External Democratization” at the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, Berlin, 28-29 April 2006;
- presented a paper on her methodological concept for measuring the effectiveness of external democratization instruments called “Partner, reminder or know-it-all?: How effective is external democratization by international organizations?” at a conference for graduate students and young scholars, organized by the International Relations section of the German Association of Political Sciences, Arnoldshain/ Germany, 26-28 May 2006;
- lectured on “Curse or Blessing? Political Conditionality in Democratization Processes” at the conference of the German Association of Political Sciences’ Working Group on Democracy Research, Berlin, 7-9 December 2006.

Thorsten Stodiek

- gave a presentation on „The Creation of Multi-Ethnic Police Forces in the Western Balkans” at the 9th European Police Congress, Berlin, 14-15 February 2006;
- presented on “The Creation of Multi-Ethnic Police Services in War-Torn Societies as an Instrument of International Peace Consolidation Activities” at the seminar on “New Challenges and Crisis Management: Demobilisation, Disarmament, Rehabilitation, Disasters and Disruption – EU and OSCE responses”, organized by the Austrian Institute for International Affairs (OIIP) and the Austrian National Defence Academy, Vienna, 17 November 2006.

Merle Vetterlein

- presented a paper on “The influence of the Ohrid Framework Agreement on the educational policy of the Republic of Macedonia” at the 8th Annual Kokkalis Graduate Student Workshop at Harvard University, Boston, 2-3 February 2006, at: http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/kokkalis/GSW8/Vetterlein_Paper.pdf.

Wolfgang Zellner

- acted as discussant on panel 6: “Action Tool and Effectiveness of the High Commissioner and the OSCE Field Missions” at the conference “OSCE and Minorities: Assessment and Prospects”, organized by the Centre Thucydide (Université Panthéon-Assas, Paris 2) and the Institute of International Relations of the University of Warsaw, Warsaw, 7-8 April 2006;
- presented a paper on “The Role of the OSCE in the Conflict Management Cycle: Possible New Orientations” at the PSIO Focus Conference “Consolidating the OSCE”, Geneva, 22-23 September 2006, and at the 7th International Security Forum “The Challenge of Securing State and Society”, Zurich, 27 October 2006;
- lectured on „Konfliktkonstellationen zu Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts. Trends und Herausforderungen“ at the conference „Globale Zukunft“, organized by the University of Bayreuth and the Bayreuther Forum Kirche und Universität, Bayreuth and Thurnau/Germany, 10/11 November 2006.

7. Personnel and Financing

During 2006, the Head of CORE managed a staff, which includes seven researchers (cf. Annex 1: CORE staff as of 1 December 2006). 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; two of them finished during the year. The permanent staff is supported by five student research assistants and translators. In the course of the year, seven 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 expenditure. In the year 2006, CORE projects – including PhD projects – were funded by the German Federal Foreign Office, the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, the OSCE Centre in Almaty, the German Foundation for Peace Research, 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 decision has been taken to move the IFSH to new premises in the city centre, close to the campus of the University of Hamburg, during the second quarter of 2007.

Annex 1: CORE Staff as of 1 December 2006

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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 2006

Evers, Frank:

- Book review: Zagorskij, A.V., Khelsinskij protsess. Peregovory v ramkakh Soveshchaniya po bezopasnosti i sotrudnichestvu v Evrope 1972 – 1991, Moskva 2005 [The Helsinki Process: Negotiations in the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe 1972 – 1991], in: Helsinki Monitor, Vol. 17 (2006), No. 1, pp. 94–96.
- The Asian Regional Forum and Fields for Co-operation with the OSCE, in: IFSH (ed.), OSCE Yearbook 2006, Baden-Baden 2006/2007 (forthcoming).

König, Marietta:

- Nakonec-to led tronulcja? Process uregulirovanija konfliktov v Gruzii posle revolucii roz, in: Azerbajdzhan v Mire, No. 3 (05), 2006, at: www.realazer.com/mag/_m5/m6.htm.
- Georgien (Südostasien), in: Wolfgang Schreiber (ed.), Das Kriegsgeschehen 2005. Daten und Tendenzen der Kriege und bewaffneten Konflikte, Wiesbaden 2006 (forthcoming).
- Not Frozen but Red Hot: Conflict Resolution in Georgia Following the Change of Government, in: IFSH (ed.), OSCE Yearbook 2006, Baden-Baden 2006/2007 (forthcoming).

Kreikemeyer, Anna:

- Neue Herausforderungen für die russische Zentralasienpolitik, in: Russlandanalysen, No. 95, 13 March 2006, at: <http://www.russlandanalysen.de/content/media/Russlandanalysen95.pdf> (co-authored with Elena Kropatcheva).

Kropatcheva, Elena:

- Neue Herausforderungen für die russische Zentralasienpolitik, in: Russlandanalysen, No. 95, 13 March 2006, at: <http://www.russlandanalysen.de/content/media/Russlandanalysen95.pdt> (co-authored with Anna Kreikemeyer).
- Ukraine after Parliamentary Elections in March 2006: quo vadis?, in: IFSH (ed.), OSCE Yearbook 2006, Baden-Baden 2006/2007 (forthcoming).
- Book Review: Bruno Coppieters (ed.), Europeanization and Conflict Resolution: Case Studies from the European Periphery, in: The Journal of Common Market Studies, Vol. 44 (2006), No. 3, p. 646.

Narten, Jens:

- Building local institutions and parliamentarianism in post-war Kosovo – A review of joint efforts by the UN and the OSCE from 1999 to 2006, in: Helsinki Monitor, Vol. 17 (2005), No. 2, pp. 144-159.
- The Human Dimension: The OSCE's Approach to Human Rights, in: Malte Brosig (ed.), Human Rights in Europe – A Fragmented Regime?, Frankfurt/M. 2006, pp. 102-119.
- Options for a General OSCE Human Dimension Monitoring Instrument, Hamburg 2006 (commissioned CORE Policy Paper), at: http://www.core-hamburg.de/CORE-english/service_pro.htm.

Rahmonova-Schwarz, Delia:

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Arne Seifert:

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