



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe  
Permanent Council**

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**Belgian Chairmanship**

## **2006 ANNUAL SECURITY REVIEW CONFERENCE**

**Vienna, 27 and 28 June 2006**

### **CHAIR'S REPORT**



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**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe  
Permanent Council**

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30 March 2006

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**603rd Plenary Meeting**

PC Journal No. 603, Agenda item 4

**DECISION No. 722  
DATES OF THE 2006 ANNUAL SECURITY REVIEW CONFERENCE**

The Permanent Council,

Taking into account the recommendation of the Forum for Security Co-operation,

Decides that the 2006 Annual Security Review Conference will take place in Vienna on 27 and 28 June 2006.



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe  
Permanent Council**

PC.DEC/724  
6 April 2006

Original: ENGLISH

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**604th Plenary Meeting**

PC Journal No. 604, Agenda item 3

**DECISION NO. 724  
AGENDA AND ORGANIZATIONAL MODALITIES OF THE 2006  
ANNUAL SECURITY REVIEW CONFERENCE (2006 ASRC)**

The Permanent Council,

Taking into account the recommendation of the Forum for Security Co-operation,

Decides to organize the 2006 Annual Security Review Conference (2006 ASRC) in accordance with the agenda and organizational modalities contained in the annexes to this decision.

## 2006 ANNUAL SECURITY REVIEW CONFERENCE (2006 ASRC)

Vienna, 27 and 28 June 2006

### Programme

#### Tuesday, 27 June 2006

- 10 a.m.–1 p.m.      Opening session
- 3–5.45 p.m.      Working Session I: Role of policing in achieving and maintaining security and stability

#### Wednesday, 28 June 2006

- 10 a.m.–1 p.m.      Working Session II: Challenges in the security environment: Politico-military contributions, with emphasis on the proceedings and findings of the Military Doctrine Seminar
- 3–5.45 p.m.      Working Session III: A coherent approach towards the activities in relation to early warning, conflict prevention/resolution, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation
- 5.45–6 p.m.      Closing session

### Agenda

#### Opening session (27 June 2006, 10 a.m.–1 p.m.):

The session will provide the opportunity for the participating States and other participants of the Conference to share their concerns on security-related issues and address the OSCE contributions in early warning, conflict prevention/resolution, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, including confidence- and security-building measures and other security-related issues. *Inter alia*, these might include the review of the security environment in the OSCE area, the review of the effectiveness of existing tools, and the possible need to develop additional measures, to be taken by the participating States and the Organization, internally and with other international organizations.

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**Working Session I: Role of policing in achieving and maintaining security and stability**  
(27 June 2006, 3–5.45 p.m.):

The session will reflect on the relevance and the role of policing and law enforcement in ensuring and maintaining stability and security. This session can also reflect on the role of law enforcement in organized crime, terrorism, and trafficking in drugs, as well as in border security and management. We will review the OSCE commitments, decisions and activities on police-related matters in the OSCE (Secretariat and missions), *inter alia*, on the reform of policing and on enhancing the effectiveness of policing.

The session offers opportunities to exchange opinions on possible ways forward on the role of the OSCE in policing and law enforcement.

**Working Session II: Challenges in the security environment: Politico-military contributions, with emphasis on the proceedings and findings of the Military Doctrine Seminar** (28 June 2006, 10 a.m.–1 p.m.):

This session will review the implementation of politico-military OSCE agreements, and how they contribute to the challenges of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation. This session will, in particular, reflect on the findings of the high-level OSCE Military Doctrine Seminar of February 2006. This session can contribute to identifying common ground for themes that can be further reviewed within the OSCE, and in particular by the Forum for Security Co-operation.

**Working Session III: A coherent approach towards early warning, conflict prevention/resolution, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation** (28 June 2006, 3–5.45 p.m.):

This session will offer the opportunity to engage in a dialogue and exchange experiences gained at a national level and at the international level regarding ways to improve the coherence of the policies in early warning, conflict prevention/resolution, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. This will entail reflection on how the 3 D's, defence, diplomacy and development, work towards greater coherence regarding the engagement with partner countries, in mutual co-operation.

The session will also reflect on conflicts in the OSCE region and politico-military aspects thereof.

**Closing session** (28 June 2006, 5.45–6 p.m.):

The Chair will present a first perception on the outcome of the Conference, based on the contributions of the rapporteurs.

## **ORGANIZATIONAL MODALITIES OF THE 2006 ANNUAL SECURITY REVIEW CONFERENCE (2006 ASRC)**

Vienna, 27 and 28 June 2006

### **Background**

The Porto Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council, by adopting Decision No. 3, dated 7 December 2002, established the Annual Security Review Conference (ASRC) to provide a framework for enhancing security dialogue and for reviewing security work undertaken by the OSCE and participating States, to provide an opportunity to exchange views on issues related to arms control and confidence- and security-building, and to promote the exchange of information and co-operation with relevant international and regional organizations and institutions.

### **Organization**

A representative of the Chairman-in-Office will chair the opening and closing sessions. The Secretariat will issue a journal of the Conference.

Each of the working sessions will have one moderator and at least one rapporteur. The rapporteur(s) will serve as a co-ordinator to prepare the session.

The FSC contribution to the ASRC includes the chairing of the second session by a member of the FSC troika or the Director of the Conflict Prevention Centre.

Standard OSCE rules of procedure and working methods will be followed, *mutatis mutandis*, at the Conference.

Interpretation into all six working languages of the OSCE will be provided at the opening, working and closing sessions.

The Chairman-in-Office will distribute before the summer recess a comprehensive report on the Conference.

The Press and Public Information Section (PPIS) will inform the press, as appropriate.

### **Participation**

Participating States are encouraged to be represented at a high level, by senior officials responsible for security-related policy in the OSCE area.



The OSCE institutions will participate in the Conference, as will the Secretary General and the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC). The Parliamentary Assembly, the Mediterranean and Asian Partners for Co-operation will be invited to participate.

Other international organizations to be invited are the security-related organizations mentioned in Permanent Council Decision No. 690 of 20 October 2005.

Consideration is to be given to the possibility of inviting security-related scientific institutes, “think tanks” of international standing, and NGOs to send keynote speakers or to be represented as members of national delegations.

### **General guidelines for participants**

The work of the ASRC will be conducted in five sessions. The opening session is intended to provide an opportunity for formal statements to be delivered and to set the stage for the substantive, focused and interactive discussion in the working sessions. The opening session will include the welcoming remarks by the Chairman-in-Office or his representative and the report by the FSC Chairperson.

The working sessions will concentrate on one topic, introduced by one or two keynote speakers, whose addresses may be followed by a discussion of any number of relevant sub-topics that delegates may wish to raise.

The aim is to have an interactive and free-flowing discussion.

Each of the sessions mentioned in the agenda has been assigned a number of the above-mentioned sub-topics for illustrative purposes. The FSC will circulate a list of suggested topics for each session. These lists are not exhaustive. To reinforce the effectiveness of security activities across all three dimensions of the OSCE, it is expected that the interfaces of security will be addressed in each of the sessions, and also the question of co-operation with other international organizations.

To promote interactive discussion, formal statements in the opening session and interventions in the working sessions should be as concise as possible and should not exceed five minutes. Prior circulation of statements and interventions will enhance the possibility for engaging in discussion.

### **Guidelines for keynote speakers**

The contributions of the keynote speakers should set the scene for the discussion in the sessions and stimulate debate among delegations by raising appropriate questions and suggesting potential recommendations based on OSCE realities, and concentrate on the highlights of their contribution in the presentation. They should dedicate part of their speech and/or written contribution to the enhancement of the security dialogue on work undertaken by the OSCE and its participating States.

The maximum available speaking time is 15 minutes per keynote speaker.

Keynote speakers should be present during the entire session they are speaking to and ready to engage in the debate following their presentation.

### **Guidelines for moderators and rapporteurs**

The moderator chairs the session and should facilitate and focus the dialogue among delegations. The moderator should stimulate the debate by introducing items related to the subject of the opening and working session, as appropriate, in order to broaden or focus the scope of the discussion.

The rapporteurs' written report should address issues raised during the respective session, and should cover problem areas, improvements, suggestions made at the session, and other relevant information.

Personal views shall not be advanced.

### **Guidelines for participation of other international organizations**

Other international organizations may participate in all sessions. They are invited to concentrate their contributions on aspects of co-operation with the OSCE.

### **Guidelines on timing of submitting and distributing written contributions and factual information**

By 1 June 2006, keynote speakers should submit a written contribution. International organizations are invited to submit factual information on their organization that would be useful for the participants of the ASRC in writing. It should not be brought to the attention of participants during the Conference.

By 6 June 2006, the participants of the Conference should inform the OSCE Secretariat of the composition of their delegations to the ASRC in response to information circular regarding organizational aspects of the Conference to be sent out by the OSCE Secretariat.

By 20 June, participating States and other participants of the Conference are invited to submit any written contributions they may have, including those that contain reactions to the keynote speeches.

Written contributions and factual information should be submitted to the CPC who will then distribute them. The information could also include contributions from OSCE institutions and other international organizations, if appropriate.

## **Chairperson's Perception**

The Fourth Annual Security Review Conference (ASRC) provided delegations with a platform on which to express views on security-related issues, and with an opportunity to review OSCE contributions in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention/resolution, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation, while also giving attention to confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs) and other security-related issues such as new threats.

To help focus discussion, three themes had been agreed upon: firstly, the role of policing and law enforcement in ensuring and maintaining stability and security; secondly, challenges in the security environment and the implementation of politico-military OSCE agreements, notably in the light of the findings of the high-level OSCE Military Doctrine Seminar of February 2006; and thirdly, experiences gained at a national and international level regarding ways to improve the coherence of policies being pursued in early warning, conflict prevention/resolution, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation.

At the **Opening Session**, the participants shared their perceptions of the current security situation, of OSCE's role within that situation, and of the role of the 2006 ASRC. There was a common understanding that with its comprehensive, indivisible and co-operative approach to security, the OSCE should continue to act as a regional security organization.

Many delegations referred to the current changes in the security environment in the OSCE area and stated that the OSCE should continue to be flexible in reacting to these trends and should also improve its capacities. Some speakers referred to the process of reform and strengthening of the OSCE.

It was underlined by various speakers that no task in the field of security could be performed fully by any international organization or State in isolation.

Certain differences in approach to the issues of conflict settlement, implementation of international commitments, and arms control were identified amongst the delegations. At the same time various OSCE activities, both ongoing and planned, received strong support from a number of delegations.

Discussions during **Working Session I** revealed strong support for the police-related activities of the OSCE and highlighted the central role of policing and law enforcement in the security environment.

The importance of tackling organized crime was repeatedly touched upon: it was eroding the fabric of societies and its harmful effects were in evidence at all times. Given the adverse effects of organized crime on stability, security, and economic development, it was a matter of urgency that the OSCE should continue to develop its own particular response, especially in co-ordination with other international organizations.

A common opinion was that the OSCE should actively build on lessons learned both from its long experience of police reform and police-training in South-East Europe and from its growing project portfolio in certain countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus.

Fundamental principles for policing included respect for the rule of law, protection of human rights, and accountability for actions undertaken. Many speakers stressed that policing should be seen as a service for the population.

It was generally agreed that there was a need to intensify transnational police activities to combat certain specific global threats to security: in particular, international terrorism, transnational organized crime, and trafficking in human beings and illicit drugs. The cross-border element was often referred to. Various speakers underlined that if police forces were to be effective in these areas, they needed well-trained personnel and modern equipment.

Many delegations encouraged the SPMU to continue its work on the Guidelines/Recommendations for Democratic Policing and to further develop the OSCE Police On-Line Information System (POLIS). Many also expressed support for

the stable, longer-term financing of Police Assistance Programmes through partial funding in the Unified Budget.

**Working Session II** heard numerous positive assessments of the multi-dimensional approach to security, which was generally recognized as being well suited to addressing present and future challenges in the OSCE area. Several speakers said that there was imbalance between the OSCE activities in the politico-military and the other two dimensions of security. In this context, calls were made for a strengthening of the politico-military work of the Organization.

In particular, suggestions were made to the effect that a “new generation of CSBMs” should be developed for all the participating States, as should tailor-made regional and subregional CSBMs. There was a proposal for the creation of an inventory of OSCE instruments and tools for promoting the implementation of commitments related to security.

One speaker stressed that the globalized, multi-polar world brought about a radical change in the role of armed forces. Instruments for the promotion of co-operative security were becoming increasingly important.

Another speaker proposed the development of a post-conflict doctrine by diplomats, the military, and the development community.

Against this background comments were made to the effect that the absence of universally recognized rules governing the activities of armed forces in a post-conflict situation should stimulate the OSCE participating States to think about introducing standardized elements of post-conflict rehabilitation and guidelines for civil-military co-operation into their military doctrines. It was stressed that as one of the first organizations to have acquired experience in the area of civilian field activities, the OSCE would be well suited to develop further civilian tools for post-conflict rehabilitation. In doing so, it would need to establish close interaction with other relevant international organizations/institutions.

In future, the training of military personnel should focus more on post-conflict situations, and should take into consideration cultural issues and social values. It was felt that this was an area where the OSCE could add value.

**Working Session III** heard great importance being attached to the coherent and comprehensive approach to early warning, conflict prevention/resolution and post-conflict rehabilitation. A common view was that conflict prevention and resolution should remain a core task for the OSCE.

Furthermore, in view of the rapidly changing risks and challenges to security, it was suggested that effective systemic conflict prevention should be developed. An approach of this kind would make it possible to address wider risk factors such as environmental degradation, resource depletion, and demographic pressure.

The issue of unresolved conflicts in the OSCE area was also repeatedly brought into the discussion, emphasis being given to their peaceful solution in conformity with the norms and principles of international law.

The importance of UNSCR 1352 was discussed. The significance of women being represented in various segments of the security sector, including peacekeeping operations, was repeatedly underlined.

The chair and the speaker at the **Closing Session** highlighted some of the findings of the working sessions as follows:

- Globalization has a wide range of consequences which the OSCE participating States need to take into account in their security work;
- Threats to security are multi-faceted and the OSCE's comprehensive approach is well suited to address them – in particular, the links between development and security need to be addressed;
- A doctrine for post-conflict rehabilitation might well have a role to play in the OSCE's approach to security;
- Conflict prevention and resolution should remain part of the core activities of the OSCE.

The **Chair's overall perception** is that the 2006 ASRC provided sufficient substance for reflection and dialogue and was also a good forum for the expression of concerns on security-related issues.

This conference was the third major security-related event on the OSCE agenda in 2006.

The support for police-related activities and the OSCE's role therein is encouraging; the proposal to reflect on an OSCE post-conflict doctrine is worth pursuing; and the reflections on the evolution of the way international organizations and States deal with the conflict cycle may hold lessons for the OSCE.

Delegations are expected to carry their proposals forward by introducing them into the OSCE deliberation and decision-making process.

The fourth ASRC has brought the concept to a point of maturity. Reflection on its further development seems warranted.

## Opening Session

- Moderator: **Ambassador Luc Carbonez** (Director of European Security, Representative of the Chairman in Office, Belgium)
- Rapporteur: **Mr. Dmytro Kuleba** (Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the OSCE)
- Opening address: **Ambassador Luc Carbonez** (Director of European Security, Representative of the Chairman in Office, Belgium)
- Report: **Mr. Peter Poptchev**, Minister Plenipotentiary, Chargé d'Affaires, permanent Mission of the Republic of Bulgaria to the OSCE, Chairman of the Forum for Security Co-operation

### Summary

At the Opening Session, the participants generally shared the common perception of the current security situation, the role of the OSCE within the global security dialogue, and 2006 ASRC tasks. They agreed that with its comprehensive, indivisible and co-operative approach to security, the OSCE should continue to play an important role in the region from Vancouver to Vladivostok.

There was a common understanding that in view of current changes in the security environment in the OSCE area the OSCE should be flexible in reacting to this trend and should improve its capacities, in particular through the successful completion of the reform process.

It was underlined by various speakers that no task in the field of security can be fulfilled by any international organization or State in isolation. They emphasized the consequent necessity for a closer and complementary co-operation between State and non-State actors, in particular international institutions, business and academic circles.

Certain differences in approaches of delegations to conflict settlement, implementation of international commitments and arms control were identified. At the same time various ongoing and planned activities of the OSCE received strong support from a number of delegations. Among those were the following activities: combating terrorism, organized crime, illegal trade in SALW, the trafficking of arms and the trafficking of illegal goods by air; strengthening CSBMs; enhancing law enforcement and policing; and re-balancing of such things as OSCE activities.

Conflict prevention and resolution, and social and economic post-conflict rehabilitation were identified as major OSCE priorities. There was agreement that the sides involved



in the existing conflicts should be more active in identifying solutions to these conflicts, as should the international mediators.

Calls were made for the exploitation of the potential of women and persons belonging to national minorities when dealing with security-related issues.

A common view was that the fight against terrorism and organized crime requires sustainable, co-ordinated efforts on the part of the international community, and that more attention should be paid to combating root causes of terrorism such as low standards of living, unemployment, illicit trafficking in drugs, etc.

Finally hopes were expressed that the findings of the ASRC would facilitate the preparations for and the discussions at the Brussels Ministerial Council.

## **Detailed report of the Session**

### **Opening remarks**

In the opening address, **Mr. Luc Carbonez** addressed participants on the current situation and trends in providing global security. He drew delegations' attention to the fact that in the last thirty years the notion of security had itself become more polymorphous. He also emphasized that although the security dialogue within the OSCE had been debilitated and had fallen behind in comparison with the other baskets, security should still be seen as an all-encompassing concept to which the OSCE's cross-dimensional approach was particularly well suited.

It was mentioned that the ASRC was following on from the Seminar on Military Doctrines. In this connection, a reference was made to a number of events within the political-military dimension which have already taken place or are scheduled for autumn 2006.

Ambassador Carbonez urged delegations to be prepared to discuss a number of issues during the working sessions and to look for solutions on:

- Making the OSCE's integrated 3D's approach to security more coherent and more effective, not just at the Permanent Council level but in the field where it is needed;
- Carrying the arms control and Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs) agenda further;
- Pursuing the action undertaken in OSCE against illegal trade in small arms, light weapons (SALW) and associated ammunitions;
- Achieving an optimal implementation of the initiative on combating trafficking of arms and illegal goods by air, sometimes under the cover of an international relief operation;
- Improving the capacities of the OSCE as a unique regional forum for exchanging views on ways to promote the broadest application of international commitments;
- Combating organized crime, with a particular focus on the contribution of policing to achieving and maintaining security and stability.

Special attention was paid to the resolution of conflicts. So far there has been very little movement but not for want of trying. The international community continues to exert efforts to help the parties of the conflicts. Still, it cannot substitute them and the actors themselves should invest more political energy in finding a solution.

A role of social and economical rehabilitation of conflict zones was underlined. In this connection, it was stated that a Brussels donor conference for the Georgian-Ossetia conflict and adjacent areas should serve as a pattern for other conflict zones in order to identify realistic project proposals in the fields of infrastructure rehabilitation and of economic development.

**Mr. Peter Poptchev** presented a report with a summary of activities of the FSC since the 2005 ASRC. He summarized the work done by the FSC on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, CSBMs, and on the implementation of the OSCE documents on SALW. Regarding this last matter, mention was made of the responses of the FSC to requests submitted by a number of States.

He also outlined the FSC objectives for this year. These included: the development of co-operation between the FSC and the Permanent Council; the elaboration of ideas and initiatives put forward during the OSCE events; the organization of new relevant meetings; active participation in forthcoming international conferences; and the further implementation of the current SALW projects in a number of participating States.

It was stated that with its own distinctive features the FSC could contribute significantly to the security dialogue. These distinctive features included its business-like and friendly atmosphere, its expertise within the delegations of the participating States, and the interactive and open dialogue taking place among the participating States.

## **Discussion**

**One delegation** stated that some of the OSCE key functions need to be brought up to date in view of the evolving nature of the security challenges and the expansion of the European Union and NATO. The Organization should re-define its strategies periodically, and should serve as a forum for comprehensive discussions, for the expression of views, and for the concerns of countries that are not yet part of the expansion process or have little perspective of joining it in the future. Specific reference was made to the need for a set of sound principles for post conflict-operations.

**Another delegation** made the point that that the fight against terrorism and organized crime required not only intensive co-operation between the OSCE and other international forums but also an active approach to addressing conditions that terrorists can readily exploit for their own ends. To this end, the delegation reiterated its readiness to make further efforts to strengthen the relevant international legal framework.

It also stated that the peaceful resolution of conflicts should be an OSCE priority. Attention was drawn to the need for CSBMs to be improved, for the full and

transparent implementation of a relatively comprehensive OSCE acquis, and for the drawing up of norm-setting documents. The promotion of dialogue, tolerance and non-discrimination was indispensable to a truly comprehensive OSCE concept of security.

**One delegation** emphasized that despite the sluggish beginning to consultations, strengthening the effectiveness of the OSCE remained a priority for the whole Organization. It was thus important that the Ministerial Council in Brussels should maintain the OSCE's ability to reach agreements and take effective action in all its dimensions.

The delegation believed that the OSCE approach to work should be improved by the following means:

- Providing better geographic and thematic balance;
- Reaffirming the commitment of all OSCE participating States to sending election observers;
- Practising candour, confidence and a spirit of partnership between OSCE field missions and their host countries, and promoting the involvement of civil society and the application of tried and tested rules and practices;
- Countering the erosion of the OSCE role as a mediator in "frozen conflicts"; and
- Collating the values, objectives and instruments of the OSCE and its participating States with a view to assessing the prospects of the Organization.

**Another delegation** called on participants to support the initiative to organize, for the spring of 2007, a high-level political conference on partnership between States, civil society and business in the fight against terrorism. It also hoped that States, international organizations and NGOs would participate actively in forthcoming events related to combating terrorism.

The delegation stressed the importance of pursuing the aims established in the 2005 OSCE Border Security and Management Concept. Referring to a substantial imbalance between the non-military and the military aspects of the OSCE's security dimension, it also doubted the readiness of a group of delegations to strengthen the politico-military dimension of the OSCE.

**One delegation** noted that the terrorist attacks of 2001 had brought about a shift in national and international approaches to security. The attack of a terrorist group moved away the focus from traditional cross-border security challenges related to the existence of nation States towards a more active concentration on their non-traditional origins. Combating terrorism should thus now include initiatives in the following areas: border management (in particular the improvement of border inspections systems), police work, providing support to fragile and failing States, and strengthening the international legal system. With regard to this last matter, the delegation believed that the ASRC should make relevant recommendations to the Ministerial Council in Brussels.

It was suggested that particular attention should be paid to the resolution of conflicts and to the expansion of co-operation with private sector and civil society in the fight against terrorism. It was also suggested that a high-level conference could be held on this subject.

**Another delegation** pleaded for the earliest possible ratification of all documents relevant to counteracting new threats and challenges by all countries not having yet done so. The delegation considered that the full capacity and potential of the OSCE should be used to combat terrorism, to curtail illegal traffic in narcotic drugs and border-crossing by illegal migrants, to fight trans-national crime and improve border infrastructure. Particular attention was drawn to the initiative on “Global Partnership to Combat Slavery and Trafficking in Human Beings in the Twenty-First Century”.

The delegation also noted a serious imbalance in the Organization’s work in the politico-military dimension. In this regard, the delegation proposed that progress in developing the CSBM regime, notably through the update of the 1999 Vienna Document and the ratification of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, should be one of the OSCE’s key future priorities.

**The Representative of the Council of Europe (CoE)** briefed participants on the CoE approach to security. He pointed out that since its foundation, the CoE had based its security role on the conviction that there can be no real security (“democratic security”) unless there is respect for fundamental rights and the rule of law. Given this, the Organization defined the main areas of common security concerns as follows: terrorism, corruption and organized crime, trafficking in human beings, violence against women, cyber crime and the violation of human rights in the information society, ethics in biomedicine, and sustainable development.

The Council’s representative praised the development of co-operation between the OSCE and CoE in all aforementioned areas of concern, adding one further area: the observation of elections, in which the two organizations had specific tasks based on their comparative advantages, and in which the duplication of efforts was carefully avoided. Reference was also made to the developing co-operation between the two organizations in the following areas: the fight against terrorism, the protection of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, action against trafficking in human beings, and the promotion of tolerance and non-discrimination.

**One delegation** was acutely aware that security and stability depended first and foremost on sustainable economic development and a systematic democratization of society: clearly, low standards of living and unemployment served as a breeding ground for such negative phenomena as terrorism, fundamentalism, extremism, and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs. On this subject, the delegation informed the Conference about its developing co-operation with the OSCE on strengthening its law enforcement system, and about its efforts to combat illicit trafficking in SALW and drugs.

It also supported the initiative for a high-level conference on the subject of co-operation between States, civil society and business on combating terrorism. With a view to enhancing relevant international mechanisms in this field it proposed that the OSCE Secretariat’s Action against Terrorism Unit should co-operate with the Regional Counter-Terrorism Centre of the Shanghai Co-operation Organization.

**Another delegation** informed those present about the institutionalization of the GUAM and its transformation into a fully-fledged regional organization. This process was expected to facilitate the implementation of existing projects and the launching of new

projects in the economic and security fields. Special attention was being paid within this new international organization to those energy co-operation issues that together constitute one of the main elements of the modern global security system.

It fully agreed with the delegation that had argued that unresolved conflicts were a critical issue in the OSCE area and that their final and just settlement should remain a priority for the international community. It called for the intensification of international settlement efforts, including those of the OSCE, in accordance with the norms and principles of international law, and first and foremost of those related to territorial integrity and the inviolability of international borders. The delegation praised the efforts being made to promote the economic rehabilitation of conflict zones.

**One delegation** noted that the roots of these security challenges were basically the same, even though some issues were new for the 2006 ASRC and certain new threats to security had arisen. But even when the reform that was already under way was taken into account, attention should not be diverted from participating States' commitments and duties.

It was underlined that the OSCE was a master at niche-filling – at handling issues that other international actors cannot or will not deal with. In its future work, the OSCE should thus:

- Make the most of its comparative advantages (broad security policy concept, conflict prevention approach, field orientation, broad inclusive membership);
- Develop co-operation with other security actors (UN, CoE, NATO);
- Take advantage of the interdependence of development and security (conflict management and long-term development should be complementary and simultaneous processes); and
- Involve women at all levels in the pursuit and maintenance of sustainable peace (UNSCR 1325).

**Another delegation** pointed out that although the threats and challenges were not really new for the OSCE community, there was no determination on the part of the actors concerned to bring them to the forum and have them dealt with. Even if they were to do this, the ensuing discussions still might not prove effective in counteracting threats and challenges. The delegation also warned against lumping all non-State actors together and urged that in the field of security issues action should be taken in accordance with existing realities.

**One delegation** stated that although the OSCE presented a broad-based platform for comprehensive security dialogue, political dialogue would remain the key to making effective use of the capacity of the Organization. As a means of providing security CSBMs retained their validity, but there was still a need for an open dialogue and a frank exchange of views on their adoption. Initiatives on SALW, tolerance, non-discrimination, and the promotion of mutual respect and understanding were of great value to the OSCE and could serve as a basis for strengthening the OSCE and for the development of new projects.

The delegation proposed that the process of transforming the economic dimension into a security-provider should be continued, backing up its argument with two positive

examples: the “mélange” project and the ENVSEC initiative. The pursuit of security would be well served by the completion of the OSCE reform process and the exploitation of the potential of co-operation with partner States.

**The Representative of NATO** expressed interest in continued co-operation with the OSCE. Referring to the issue raised by some delegations regarding ratification of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, he stated that NATO member-States would proceed with ratification after the fulfilment of the 1999 Istanbul commitments regarding Georgia and Moldova.

## **Working Session I: Role of Policing in Achieving and Maintaining Security and Stability**

Moderator: **Krister Bringéus**, Ambassador, Permanent Delegation of Sweden to the OSCE, Vienna

Rapporteur: **Hans-Joachim Ratzlaff**, Colonel (GS), Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the OSCE, Vienna

Keynote Speakers: **Kai Vittrup**, Police Commissioner, UN Mission in Kosovo

**Kevin Carty**, OSCE Senior Police Adviser to the Secretary General and Head of the OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit, Vienna

### **Summary**

Discussions within the framework of Working Session I showed that police-related activities are considered core tasks for the OSCE activities. The delegations supported the priority given by the Belgian Chairmanship to strengthening the work of the OSCE on the police sector and on combating trans-national organized crime.

A common opinion was that the OSCE should actively build on lessons learned from the long experience of police reform and police training in South-East Europe and in some countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus.

Some delegations saw a need for a longer-term perspective in OSCE police programmes and for less dependency on extra-budgetary contributions.

Various speakers stressed that policing should be seen as a service for the population and that police units should therefore reflect the composition of the population.

Among the fundamental principles for policing, particular mention was made of the rule of law, protection of human rights, and accountability for actions undertaken.

It was generally agreed that there was a need to intensify trans-national police activities to combat some specific global threats to security: in particular, international terrorism, trans-national organized crime, and trafficking in human beings and illicit drugs. Various speakers underlined that to be effective in this area, police forces need well trained personnel and modern equipment.

The SPMU was encouraged to continue its work on a handbook to be entitled Guidelines for Democratic Policing and on developing the OSCE Police On-Line Information System (POLIS).

## Detailed report of the Session

### Opening remarks

In his opening remarks as moderator, **Ambassador Bringéus** appreciated the opportunity to exchange views on possible ways forward on the role of the OSCE in policing. He wished to produce a number of concrete recommendations on how the work of the OSCE on policing could be further developed.

From his point of view, police-related activities were clearly one of the strengths of the OSCE in its focus on conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and post-conflict rehabilitation. He said that good policing played a vital role in these areas. Without effective law enforcement and respect for the rule of law there could be little likelihood of stability.

He summarized the history of the OSCE's police-related activities, beginning in 1998 with the involvement in Croatia through to the Ministerial Council in Ljubljana in 2005 with its decision on combating transnational organized crime, which is now a basis for the Belgium OSCE Chairmanship priorities. In this context he mentioned the activities of the Working Group on Non-Military Aspects of Security.

He referred to the ongoing work on elaborating the OSCE Guidelines on Democratic Policing and said that co-ordination among various international actors was of crucial importance. He was therefore pleased to be able to welcome a keynote speaker from the UN.

### Keynote speeches

In the first keynote speech, **Mr. Kai Vittrup** pointed out that we were living in an ever-changing world where the nature and the scope of threats to international peace and security were evolving. He quoted from a report of the United Nations Secretary-General from March 2005:

“The threats to peace and security in the twenty-first century include not just international war and conflict but civil violence, organized crime, terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. All of these threats can cause death or lessen life chances on a large scale. All of them can undermine States as the basic unit of the international system”.

Mr. Vittrup said that to face such threats, there must be a global security response and a consensus in which law enforcement was a key element. , .

He furthermore focused on the specific role of international policing in achieving and maintaining security and stability in post-conflict societies. In this context he said that the consolidation and maintenance of peace in such societies could not be achieved without fair administration of justice. Free elections, refugee return, economic recovery, and community reconciliation depended on functioning democratic policing services. The mere monitoring of national law enforcement agencies was not enough; basic monitoring had to be undertaken in support of larger reform, restructuring and rebuilding efforts. That also included more specialized and determined action. An



example of this was the deployment of the robust police units that are being used increasingly in UN peace operations to defuse public order incidents that threaten peace and security.

According to Mr. Vittrup, the process of building or rebuilding a national law enforcement capacity is a complex and long-term activity requiring qualified personnel and dedicated resources. Law enforcement agencies need to be “de-militarized” and “de-politicized”. The roles of the police services and the military were very different in times of conflict from what they are in peacetime, and there should be no confusion between the two.

Stressing that all law enforcement agencies must uphold certain minimum standards of behaviour, the keynote speaker observed that many policing services, especially during and immediately after conflicts, had deficient or entirely wrong concepts of service and accountability. Regardless of national norms, the international policing ideals of integrity, respect, compassion and competence must be championed as immutable standards.

Mr. Vittrup pointed out that as law enforcement agencies are a service for the population, they must reflect the composition of the community in question, including ethnic and other minorities and women.

Mr. Vittrup quoted the United Nations Standing Police Capacity (SPC) as an example of a new policing-support body. Made up of highly skilled law enforcement and other rule-of-law specialists, the SPC would start up new international policing operations immediately upon request by the UN Security Council. It would also be used as a surge mechanism for existing operations in need of critical policing assistance and expertise.

Helping societies emerging from conflict to build professional and accountable policing institutions that respect human rights would contribute to the bringing into being of a better world.

Finally, Mr. Vittrup mentioned the already existing close co-operation between the OSCE and the UN in respect of matters of mutual concern.

As the second keynote speaker, **Mr. Kevin Carty** was particularly pleased that a working session had been devoted to the role of policing. He sometimes felt that policing was not always given the recognition or importance it deserved, given the vital role it played in establishing the rule of law and laying the foundations for a safe and secure environment in developing and transitional States. This being the case, it was an essential and basic requirement for attracting the international investment vital to social and economic development.

He regarded the rule of law as a cornerstone of every modern democracy. According to Mr. Carty, the rule of law primarily meant:

- Order and stability in society;
- Reasonable predictability concerning authority decisions;
- Enforceable and enforced decisions; and
- A safeguard against discretion not foreseen by the law.

It opened States to investments from abroad, because foreign investors would continue to hesitate to place their money in a country where they were not sure that a breach of a contract would be duly sanctioned.

As Mr. Carty pointed out, the European Code of Police Ethics stipulates that the main purposes of the police in a democratic society governed by the rule of law are:

- To maintain public tranquillity and law and order in society;
- To protect and respect the individual's fundamental rights and freedoms as enshrined, in particular, in the European Convention on Human Rights;
- To prevent and combat crime;
- To detect crime; and
- To provide assistance and service functions to the public.

There should be a clear distinction between the role of the police and the criminal justice system, but there should also be a functional and appropriate co-operation.

The principles described above were what should be expected in a normal, well-functioning modern democracy. However, not all states had reached this stage of police development and some were in receipt of International Assistance. This assistance was normally delivered in the form of International Police Missions or Programmes implemented by international bodies such as the OSCE, the United Nations, and the various institutions of the European Union.

The problems faced by International Missions or Assistance Programmes in assisting police development were many and varied. However, the issues encountered provided some common denominators. The most common was the inappropriate political interference in the work of the police by organs of government. This bred a corruption that was clearly visible to the citizens of the state. This type of corrupt relationship between the police and the politicians called for continued surveillance, monitoring and the use of sanctions by the International Mission or Programme tasked with developing the police.

Coupled with this phenomenon was the fact of the traditional philosophy of the police to serve the State rather than its citizens. It required a complete change of mind and new thinking for a force of this kind to evolve into a modern democratic police service – and this process would not happen overnight.

Community-policing programmes were also an essential element in developing trust between the public and the police.

Another common denominator that is prevalent in developing and transitional states is serious and organized crime. International assistance was thus commonly confronted with a task so formidable and complex that it could not perform it on its own. There needed to be a strong political commitment from the host country.

For International Missions and Programmes to be credible and successful, it was important that staff be properly selected and trained, and this requirement was rarely met. International Missions should also promote and extol the highest standards in

accountability and transparency of the local institutions in the host country. On the other hand these domestic institutions and the local population tended to observe the international community and the way they conducted their business in the host state. It was therefore imperative that the international community should adhere to the highest standards of conduct.

Of course co-ordination of the delivery of international assistance by the various international players was also vital. Sometimes it was only sporadic and fragmented and needed to be vastly improved by the respective Heads of Mission of the various international bodies or institutions in the host country, in consultation with the national authorities.

Individuals or groups involved in organized crime normally had a detailed knowledge of law enforcement methodology, were alert to threats, and took effective action to frustrate investigation of their criminal activity. They were sophisticated, well resourced and able to utilize the latest technology and the best expert professional advice. Furthermore, as a result of globalization and technological change, particularly in communications, criminal activity was increasingly transcending physical and political boundaries. Organized crime investigations now commonly had a significant transnational component, necessitating pursuit of targets, drugs and criminal assets around the globe.

The following implications arose from this assessment of contemporary organized crime:

- Traditional law enforcement powers and strategies are unlikely to achieve lasting results;
- The pervasiveness and energy of organized crime requires law enforcement agencies to combine forces and engage in meaningful intelligence exchange to produce concentrated anti-crime capabilities that can be sustained in the long term;
- Investigative teams need to be flexible, adaptive, disciplined and multi-skilled;
- Investigative agencies must have regularly updated state-of-the-art equipment at their disposal;
- Physical surveillance is an indispensable resource;
- Legal platforms supporting criminal investigations must be designed for the kind of operations an informed society wants law enforcement agencies to conduct against contemporary criminal networks.

Mr. Carty felt that the popular term of a “fight” against organized crime was somewhat misleading because it conjured up the idea that this criminal activity could be fought in a military fashion. On the contrary, what was required was expert police investigation in accordance with the laws of the State and the skills to transform intelligence into evidence acceptable to the courts. The most effective way of delivering this was the creation of multi-disciplinary teams drawing upon a broad and skilled base of experts across the spectrum of civilian law enforcement.

For organized crime to be tackled successfully in any geographical region there must be an overarching strategy and a proper co-ordination of the international effort to assist the local authorities, including the development and sharing of intelligence. However,

international support could never be a substitute for local capacity and its ability to appreciate the ethnic, cultural, and linguistic diversity.

Finally in relation to organized crime Mr. Carty again emphasized the need to ensure a cohesive and co-ordinated policy. Unfortunately the criminals of this world were much faster and more adept in adapting and co-ordinating their strategies than the international community.

On its way forward the international community must continue to work with host countries that have requested assistance in developing their police on the principle of local ownership in developing a sustainable policing service that is responsive and accountable to the community it serves with due regard for human rights and ethnic and cultural diversity. The personnel make-up of the police must reflect that of the community in question

In a short first summary of the keynote speeches, the **Moderator** stated that:

- It was a well thought-out plea for good policing;
- Good policing was a prerequisite for stability and economic upturn;
- Policing had a special importance for countries introducing reforms;
- Policing required modern communication tools; and
- As a consequence of modern organized crime, “traditional” policing would not have a durable effect.

## **Discussion**

Beginning the lively discussion, **one delegation** underlined that the ASRC brought to the highlights of debate the necessity to focus and co-ordinate efforts towards closer co-operation in fighting unconventional threats to security. The country represented by the delegation was preparing to become a fully-fledged member of the European Union by the January 1, 2007, and was therefore acting carefully but firmly in the face of all these direct threats. For example, it was set out regional standards for storing, exchange and communication of data and information, for the improvement of border management and control systems, and for the implementation of pro-active and protective monitoring measures against IT criminality and Internet use by groupings and criminal and terrorist organizations.

The delegation was expressing the desire of its country to achieve all the objectives related to ensuring security and stability on the European continent in co-operation with its international partners.

The delegation concluded by saying that its country was open to any initiative calculated to increase the role of policing in achieving and maintaining security and stability, and that this was a vital process for the ensuring of a global climate of peace and prosperity.

**Another delegation** commended the Belgian Chair for its initiative in devoting an entire working session of the ASRC exclusively to the role of policing in achieving and maintaining security and stability. Given the profound impact policing had on security

in all countries, opportunities to discuss OSCE policing programmes and initiatives should be used more often.

The delegation continued by saying that in order to survive, most political systems must have a police service that is professional, well trained, and capable of preventing crimes and bringing criminals to justice. As Mr. Vittrup observed in his remarks, it must reflect in its own composition the ethnic, racial, and religious make-up of the society in question. These were exactly the kind of police services that the OSCE was trying to build through its field missions in the Balkans, the Caucasus, and Central Asia, and through the advice and assistance of the Strategic Police Matters Unit and ODIHR.

Even though the sum of money was relatively small, the lion's share of policing programmes in Central Asia and the Caucasus were paid for with extrabudgetary contributions, rather than out of the Unified Budget, as was done for policing programmes in the Balkans. The delegation recommended that the OSCE consider introducing the costs of policing programmes and activities in Central Asia and the Caucasus into the Unified Budget.

Finally, the delegation signalled its strong support for the development of the OSCE Police On-Line Information System (POLIS), because POLIS had the potential to be a fine tool for safeguarding, cataloguing, and sharing the wealth of experience gained by the OSCE over the years in its various policing programmes with users throughout the OSCE region and beyond. The delegation furthermore expressed its strong support for the Strategic Police Matters Unit's initiative already launched to develop OSCE Guidelines on Democratic Policing, and announced its participation in this process.

**One delegation** considered terrorism, organized crime, and trafficking of illicit drugs to be the most important global threat. They required a consistent anti-terrorism strategy and close co-operation between the organs of the executive and intelligence services, both nationally and internationally. Dissemination of terroristic ideas needed to be suppressed, and the security of important objects and transport infrastructure must be ensured.

In a later statement the same delegation expressed its appreciation of the OSCE activities in combating the above-mentioned threats and thanked those concerned for their support of the Russian/German initiative of organizing a workshop on issues of "incitement to terrorism". This initiative could be a cornerstone in the build-up of an anti-terrorism dimension within the OSCE. Another initiative praised was the Russian/US proposal to strengthen the anti-terrorism partnership between States and the business world.

The delegation finally supported the Belgian Chairmanship's priority on combating organized crime and expressed its support for the activities of SPMU.

**Another delegation** gave an account of the measures taken in its country in the fight against terrorism, namely:

- Assessing the situation in the country and the region in relation to events in the criminal field that bear a national, cultural and religious character;

- Identifying foreign citizens and structures set up by them that are suspected of actively stimulating inter-border incidents that may be linked to other cross border-criminal organizations as well;
- Verifying the assets which may have been used by these organizations;
- Identifying individuals suspected of links with terrorist organizations, in close co-operation with partners in the EU and beyond;
- Strengthening the measures at border crossing points in order to identify individuals declared to be wanted persons or suspected of being terrorists or having links with terrorists;
- Undertaking measures aimed at preventing serious incidents with explosives and SALW, as such incidents adversely affect human security and diminish public order and security.

Special attention was paid to the issues of border security and border management. The delegation said that its country had increased the efficiency of its surveillance of all borders, and had achieved EU border management standards, particularly those enshrined in the Schengen Agreement.

In order to enhance detection capabilities for preventing the illicit trafficking of drugs and nuclear materials, national authorities and the IAEA were in the process of implementing a project for the establishment of special equipment to detect radioactive sources or substances in harbours and other border crossing points.

**Another delegation** stated that good policing played a vital role in preventing conflicts, in preserving social stability during times of political crisis, and in post-conflict rehabilitation. Furthermore, it was unlikely that social, political or economic stability could be maintained without effective law enforcement and genuine respect for the rule of law and the institutions responsible for upholding it.

In order to improve the capacity of the participating States to counter emerging new risks and challenges posed by international terrorism, trans-national organized crime, trafficking of arms, drugs and human beings, and the failure to uphold the rule of law and human rights violations, the OSCE had taken considerable steps since 2001 that had to be continued in close co-operation with relevant organizations and national agencies.

Cross-border co-operation between police forces was considered useful, but integrated and multi-ethnic police units were preferred.

Concerning terrorism as one of the key challenges to peace and stability, the delegation appreciated the German/Russian initiative to convene a workshop during this fall on “incitement to terrorism” and also Spain’s decision to announce “combating terrorism” as one of its priorities during its OSCE Chairmanship.

The expert workshop on the threat of illicit drugs, to be held later in 2006, could open new venues for the OSCE’s policing activities. The agenda of the workshop could include the following points: the organizational structure of drug trafficking, its possible linkage to other forms of organized crime and terrorism, ways to support regional organizations in combating this form of crime, preventive measures, and harmonization of legislation.

**One delegation** saw the police as an important pillar in any national security architecture, together with other executive organs and the armed forces. Reforms of the security sector were a prerequisite for stability and economic growth. The OSCE was called on to foster regional co-operation on issues relating to the subject of the session.

**Another delegation** stated that policing was one of the main pillars of the judicial system and played an important role in the broader security framework. A democratic, well functioning police force, accountable to the public, was the core of any democratic society. This was why policing should be an important part of OSCE security work.

The delegation believed that OSCE police activities could achieve the strongest impact in the area of basic policing, and that the OSCE should therefore focus on basic police standards and values, such as the rule of law and protection of human rights, rather than trying to spread its activities in too many different sectors of operational policing.

In view of the fact that policing activities were also performed by other organizations, in particular the EU and the UN, it was important to focus on each organization's comparative advantage in order to avoid gaps and overlapping activities and to promote constructive relationships, both in the field and at headquarters, as had been emphasized by Mr Carty.

It was pointed out that "border-policing" was seen as a specific field of policing. This was due to the increasing threat to security by trans-national organized crime actors and their exploitation of the open borders of today's Europe through trafficking in human beings, illegal arms exports, drug-trafficking, smuggling etc.

Finally, the delegation strongly supported the SPMU's current work on Guidelines for Democratic Policing. Three main principles were highlighted in this context:

- Democratic policing;
- Accountability of the police; and
- Respect for human dignity and human rights.

**One delegation** gave a presentation on the European Gendarmerie Force and its skills as a new instrument for crisis management. This was an initiative of five EU countries. The Gendarmerie Force could follow closely on the engagement of armed forces and was able to undertake the full spectrum of police functions. Interested countries or organizations could make use of this force.

**The next delegation** reported on multi-ethnic policing and on the support rendered to its country by the OSCE in the establishment of Community Advisory Groups. There was a close partnership between the OSCE Mission and local police agencies, also supported by the European Union. The delegation appealed for the OSCE to promote regional co-operation programmes among police agencies from adjacent countries. The OSCE could play a leading role in the policing sector.

**Another delegation** reported on its initiative in developing its Law Enforcement Officer's Programme on Combating Hate Crimes in co-operation with the OSCE/ODIHR. The Programme was now being completed, and the country represented

by the delegation stood ready to share its experience and the lessons learned with other participating States. A possible venue for exchange of views was the forthcoming conference with the OSCE/ODIHR in October this year in Dubrovnik, which was to deal with educational programmes for combating intolerance.

**One delegation** stressed that threats to security were multifaceted and largely diverse, ranging from wars and conflicts to phenomena such as terrorism, organized crime, trafficking in drugs, arms, and human beings, and demographic and environmental risks. These threats were not entirely new. It was simply that they had become much more sophisticated, organized, networked and target-oriented, using the opportunities and modern technology provided by the developments of the constantly globalizing world.

There was reference to the link between conflicts and terrorism, which meant that the OSCE had to intensify its efforts to resolve conflicts in its area. The delegation stressed that it was impossible to imagine success in the fight against terrorism without increased international co-operation and the continued implementation of the OSCE Police Assistance Programme. For the effectiveness of the fight against terrorism, it was also necessary to close channels for terrorist activity and illegal migration by means of proper border control

**Another delegation** had developed its own strategy for combating terrorism and reported on an initiative for the convening of a UN conference on combating international terrorism.

**One delegation** saw the role of the OSCE in the area of policing as unquestionable, and stressed that this was where the OSCE could take a leading role. The country represented by the delegation had therefore seconded a number of police officers to the OSCE and gave financial support to OSCE police programmes. The delegation in question declared its support for the initiative of the SPMU in developing the OSCE Guidelines on Democratic Policing, and for Belgium chairmanship's objective of promoting the rule of law across the OSCE area and fighting organized crime.

The chairman of the WG on Non-Military Aspects of Security, **Ambassador Lizak**, expressed his gratitude to the delegations for their support in promoting the police activities of the OSCE; this constituted encouragement to continue on the present path. He considered it useful to discuss the three areas "Policing", "Fight against Terrorism", and "Border Security and Management" in the above mentioned WG. He also welcomed the recommendation made by keynote speakers and delegations that the Police Assistance Programmes should be less dependent on extra-budgetary contributions. Like other delegations, he also saw policing as a long-term task.

In his final remarks, **Mr. Kevin Carty** expressed his appreciation of the overwhelming support of the delegations for Police Assistance Programmes and appealed for intensified financial support. He also welcomed the recommendations that Police Assistance Programmes should be financed through the Unified Budget.



### List of Suggestions and Recommendations

No.	Task/reference
	<b>ROLE OF POLICING IN ACHIEVING AND MAINTAINING SECURITY AND STABILITY</b>
1.	Less dependency on extra-budgetary contributions for Police Assistance Programs.
2.	Further development of OSCE Guidelines on Democratic Policing.
3.	Further development of the Police Online Information System (POLIS) and an affiliated database.
4.	Intensify interaction and cooperation between participating states in the field of criminal justice
5.	Define Lessons Learned from the OSCE's long experience in the areas of police reform and police training.
6.	Develop a long-term perspective for OSCE police programmes.
7.	Intensify financial contributions for police related programmes.
8.	Need of long-term policing commitment with adequate resources.
9.	Promote societal counter-terrorist coherence. Organize in May in Vienna a political conference on the partnership of states, civil society and businesses in the fight against terrorism (Joint RUS/USA Initiative).
10.	Facilitate prevention of terrorism. Convene on 19-20 October 2006 in Vienna an OSCE-CoE experts Workshop 'Preventing Terrorism: Fighting Incitement and Related Terrorist Activities' Develop follow-up measures to counter public provocation, recruitment and related terrorist activities (Joint RUS/DEU Initiative).
11.	Furtherance of anti-drug activities in the OSCE. Follow-up on the results of the expert workshop on the threat of illicit drugs to be held in autumn 2006 (follow-up to the tasks of the Charter for European Security, Maastricht Strategy and Ljubljana Ministerial Decision No. 5).
12.	<p>Include into the agenda of the OSCE events following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="379 799 1455 860">• Developing (reshaping) national anti-terrorist structures and establishing integrated control systems to be employed in case of massive terrorist action as well as natural and man-made disasters;</li> <li data-bbox="379 860 1455 920">• enhancing legal control over the actions of law enforcement bodies combating terrorism, organized crime and drug trafficking (combat strategy, mandate of the law enforcement bodies, managing their activity, etc);</li> <li data-bbox="379 920 1455 958">• tracking of perpetrators;</li> <li data-bbox="379 958 1455 1019">• investigating crimes perpetrated by international terrorist and organized criminal structures and prosecution of the culprits.</li> </ul>

13.	Include organizational structure of drug trafficking, its possible linkage to other forms of organized crime and terrorism, ways to support regional organizations in fighting this crime, preventive measures, and harmonization of legislation into the agenda of the expert workshop on illicit drugs later this year.
14.	All projects should be funded and reviewed on a project-by-project basis so as to ensure maximum coordination. This will help make sure that OSCE's programs are consistent with the generally larger bilateral programs in the Caucasus and Central Asian regions.
15.	Exchange views on combating Hate Crimes during the forthcoming Conference with the OSCE/ODIHR in October this year in Dubrovnik.

## **Working Session II: Challenges in the Security Environment: Politico-Military Contributions, with Emphasis on the Proceedings and Findings of the Military Doctrine Seminar**

Moderator: **Mr. Georgi Georgiev**, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Bulgaria to the OSCE

Rapporteur: **Captain Thomas Schmidt**, OSCE Back Office, International Relations, Staff of the Chief of the Armed Forces, Federal Department of Defence, Switzerland

Keynote speakers: **Dr. Tomas Ries**, Director of the Swedish Institute of International Affairs, Sweden

**Lieutenant General Bernardo Alvarez del Manzano Albiñana**, Commander of Operational Command, Ministry of Defence, Spain

### **Summary**

During Working Session II, the delegations referred to the fundamental values, mentioning in particular their continued support for the concept of comprehensive security and their willingness to further strengthen security and stability in the OSCE area through an ongoing constructive dialogue.

The multi-dimensional approach to security was widely reconfirmed and recognized as a method well suited to addressing future challenges in the OSCE area. Several speakers said that there was imbalance between the OSCE activities in the politico-military and the other two dimensions of security. In this context, calls were made to strengthen the politico-military work of the Organization.

In particular, suggestions were made to the effect that a “new generation of CSBMs” should be developed for all the participating States, as should tailor-made regional and sub-regional CSBMs. The creation of an inventory of OSCE instruments and tools to promote the implementation of commitments related to security was proposed.

The suggestion was made that the FSC should be tasked with preparing a draft ministerial decision to be entitled “Illicit trafficking of SALW through air companies”.

A common view was that a globalized, multi-polar world brings about a radical change in the role of armed forces. Instruments for the promotion of co-operative security were becoming increasingly more important, while the role of armed forces in classical attack and defence scenarios was on the wane. This development, together with the rapid progress of science and defence technologies, leaves an unbridgeable gap between today’s reality and the needs of deployment on one side and the military

doctrines determining equipment and instruction/education of the soldiers on the other side.

Against this background comments were made that the absence of universally recognized rules of engagement about the activities of armed forces in a post-conflict situation should stimulate the OSCE participating States to think about introducing standardized elements of post-conflict rehabilitation and guidelines for civil-military co-operation in their military doctrines. It was stressed that as one of the first organizations to have acquired experience in the area of civilian field activities, the OSCE would be well suited to develop further civilian tools for post-conflict rehabilitation. In doing so, it would need to establish close interaction with other relevant international organizations/institutions.

In the light of the complexity of future deployments, several delegations stressed the need to rethink the education and training of military personnel, and the associated recruitment practices. Future training of military personnel should be more focused on post-conflict situations, and should take into consideration cultural issues and social values. It was felt that this was an area where the OSCE could add value. It was also noted that the OSCE could usefully discuss how technology affects security.

A common view was that the OSCE may assist governments in conducting risk assessment and that to address this matter efficiently the Organization would need to upgrade its politico-military instruments and co-ordinate the cross dimensional activities better.

Several speakers stressed that energy was a key condition for wealth, security and stability and that one of the major threats to security was posed by terrorism and other illegal activities aiming at disrupting the supply of resources and thus at weakening national economies. Against this background suggestions were made that the OSCE should increase its involvement in activities aimed at ensuring energy transport security.

### **Detailed Report of the Session**

In his opening remarks, the moderator reiterated the aim of the working session, which was to address pertinent findings of the OSCE Military Doctrine Seminar of February 2006 and matters related to the first pillar of the OSCE. He recommended the topics for discussion as suggested in FSC.DEL/150/06, 10 May 2006, in the light of the implementation of politico-military OSCE agreements and their possible contribution to the challenges of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation.

### **Keynote speeches**

In the first keynote speech, **Dr. Tomas Ries** recalled briefly the conclusions he had presented at the OSCE Military Doctrine Seminar. The beginning of the twenty-first century being also the end of the late modern era, the age of globalization was leading to a shrinking and liquefying world, challenging the notion of the nation State and thus of a national military doctrine. For the new world, there was an opposition between the

nation State and the traditional concept of defence on the one hand and the free flow of persons, goods, and services and the protection of critical infrastructure ensuring the free flow of resources on the other. The speaker emphasized the importance and crucial impact of global economic actors versus a weakening political and institutional power. As a consequence, “traditional” wars between “peer States” had become unlikely, as the global “peacefully fused élites” did not believe in war any more. As this new concept of a globalized, peaceful market could only prevail under smooth exchange conditions, the neuralgic points of the global economy were also becoming the weakest link and therefore the most threatened. A disruption in the economic system might lead to global recession with severe consequences, even – possibly – a deep recession followed by a collapse inducing historical regression and a return to Westphalian conditions (World War I analogy).

This approach from a more historical, political and geo-strategical point of view gave a strong emphasis on the past and the future of globalization. Dr. Ries subdivided the world into the winners and losers of globalization, but also drew attention to the possibility of a global crisis of a economic, ecological and political nature accompanied by disruption and depletion of resources (energy, water etc.), of rising tensions in the population, accompanied by clashes among the rich and poor within nations or at the global level. This transformation would continue to fundamentally influence the security environment and was at the root of new asymmetric and cross-dimensional threats and of mutual dependence and vulnerability within the economic, social and ecological sectors. The new conflicts tended to be “a disruption from the unequals” in the form of a “global guerrilla war”. In order to maintain the global “structural stability”, the challenge for the ruling élites would be to successfully implement four main goals: physical security, material security, comfort and satisfaction, and legitimacy (“contrat social”).

If globalization failed, Dr. Ries mentioned as the most probable scenario a deadly, uncontrolled epidemic (a major threat to security that would have a great impact on the global trans-national economy), man-made disasters, and catastrophic terrorism (aiming at critical infrastructure). He emphasized that there was a need for joint strategy and vision in the new security paradigm. In this light, he warned about an increasingly unbridgeable “value gap” between the Euro-Atlantic and the Eurasian participating States. In his view, a partnership between these groups of States was vital for global security and stability. To underline the concern on this issue, he quoted the article by OSCE Secretary General, Ambassador Marc-Perrin de Brichambaut “How things turned nasty for the nice guys of the OSCE” in the summer 2006 issue of *Europe's World* ([http://www.europesworld.org/PDFs/Issue3/EW3\\_1.6\\_Perrin\\_de\\_Brichambaut\\_How\\_things\\_turned\\_nasty.pdf](http://www.europesworld.org/PDFs/Issue3/EW3_1.6_Perrin_de_Brichambaut_How_things_turned_nasty.pdf)).

In the second keynote speech, **Lt Gen Bernardo Alvarez del Manzano de Albiñana** came up with several questions of a strategic, military-strategic and operational nature, stating that the military could not provide solutions in the field of post-conflict rehabilitation all on its own. Consequently, such questions could not be left to the armed forces alone, but would have to be addressed in a comprehensive and multidimensional manner by diplomats, being the sensors (“Is there anything to be done?”), politicians, being the deciders (“What should be done?”) and soldiers, being those with the task of implementing the decisions through military operations (“How

should it be done?"). The real problems would only arise after the accomplishment of the initial military mission, on entering the post-conflict phase. That was why an approach to post-conflict activities mirroring only combat would result in the misuse of resources, inappropriate tasks and goals, and finally, in ineffective and even failed operations. Further, most troops would lack training in many critical security tasks such as conducting investigations, arrest, detention, search and seizure, interrogation, negotiation, and crowd control. The lack of awareness of the role of NGOs might also contribute to making things more difficult in a post-conflict environment.

To avoid such shortcomings and to improve the effectiveness of operations in a post-conflict environment, LtGen Alvarez del Manzano proposed considering the following recommendations for a "post-conflict doctrine":

- Dedicating sufficient time and resources to the planning of military operations;
- Refraining from dividing up responsibilities between agencies during the initial conduct of a peacekeeping operation or occupation;
- Defining different phases properly, determining indicators that are to drive the actors from one phase to the following one, and allocating missions clearly (who must do what, and when and how); and
- Drawing up an adequate plan allocating responsibility for fielding police, civil defence, and military forces, ensuring that the local population will once again be able to become master of its own destiny under the best possible conditions and within the shortest possible time.

In conclusion, if the participating States felt committed to meet future challenges in the framework of the OSCE Strategy, they would be obliged to address the cultural impediments to providing the right kind of policy and create the necessary impetus necessary to develop an appropriate post-conflict doctrine.

## **Discussion**

The **moderator** opened the discussion by asking whether it would not perhaps make sense to find a common denominator or even an alignment of military doctrines among OSCE pS, and whether such an alignment would not perhaps be useful for improving the efficiency of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation in the OSCE area. In order to provide a basis for discussion, he presented the following thoughts:

- Is it not the case that the geopolitical/geo-strategic interests among the pS are too divergent for an agreement on a common military doctrine to be reached? If this is the case, could one not nevertheless identify areas of "doctrinal consensus" among the pS, in the field of "post-conflict rehabilitation"? And what would be the character of a "post-conflict doctrine" of this kind?
- Could we ever agree on an "interoperability and doctrine coherence in multinational operations"?

- A “code of conduct for combatants in peace operations”: Do the provisions in the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security cover this issue adequately? Should the CoC be enlarged with this particular issue, or would it be necessary to develop a new Code of Conduct as suggested?
- What are the distinctive roles of diplomats, politicians and the military? Are armed forces always exclusively tools in the hands of the politicians in control? To what extent might armed forces take the lead not only in determining how to deploy their troops (management of their means), but also in deciding with which purpose, against whom, when, and with what intensity a deployment should take place or a war should be waged?
- Is the degree of democratic control of the armed forces (DCAF) in the OSCE area developed well enough to enable the PC/FSC to deliberate efficiently on an “unité de doctrine” and to insure its implementation throughout the pS?
- Is the OSCE the right place to debate and to decide on a conversion of military doctrines? What about duplication or conflict of interest with the NATO/PfP process of transition, bearing in mind that all OSCE pS except the Holy See are also members of NATO/PfP? How big is the impact of EDSP (European Defence and Security Policy) on the OSCE?
- Does the globalized society give priority to the principle of pre-emptive action rather than to the principle of national sovereignty? Has the international community a right to “impose remedy” on a "failed nation" or on a “loser of globalization” by military means (“world policing”)?
- Can the OSCE, through its multidimensional, consensual and co-operative approach, contribute towards a common strategy designed to act as a community of values and to counter the aforementioned threats caused by globalization with the aim of providing peace and stability in the future?

Beginning a lively discussion, **one delegation** supported the opinion of Lt Gen Alvarez del Manzano, saying that participating States wishing to meet future challenges would have to address the cultural impediments to providing the right kind of policy and the impetus for developing an appropriate post-conflict doctrine being the tool allowing the pS to hold the initiative and avoid disasters. The delegation was convinced that a kind of systemic approach would be more than indicated, given that due to the complex nature of modern conflict military forces were currently operating across the full spectrum of conflict, dealing with other forces and non-military organizations, and furthermore that interactions are many and multifaceted. Consequently, the military doctrines of the pS should be rewritten with an emphasis on education with the aim of nurturing the maturity and cultural level of troops, starting from recruitment.

**Another delegation** welcomed the follow-up to the Military Doctrine Seminar, emphasizing that its interest in military doctrine was anything but hypothetical. On one hand, the OSCE area consisted of a criss-cross of highly developed pS and others with weaker institutions and economy; on the other hand, pockets of pre-modern patterns were in evidence within States as a consequence of the widening gap between the different classes within society. Also, diplomats, politicians, officers and soldiers

originated from different social classes that did not necessarily share the same values, interests and priorities. Efforts at integration in this domain were a real challenge and it was urgent that such efforts should be undertaken. Further, this delegation laid emphasis on the nuances of the term "satisfaction" within a society, considered by Dr. Ries to be a main goal for stability, by asking whether satisfaction would simply mean the absence of dissatisfaction or, on the contrary, the stable and effective participation of citizens without them being bypassed, discriminated against or repressed. It perceived the intention of elaborating on a "doctrine for post-conflict rehabilitation" as remarkable, bearing in mind that it would have been unthinkable one hundred years before. The traditional cliché of politicians being the experts for peace and soldiers being the experts for wars was outdated. The actual wars were no longer wars between States but wars between peoples. A doctrine was only important and useful, if societies put it into practice.

**Another delegation** reaffirmed that the original purpose of holding an annual OSCE security review conference was to strike a balance in the work of the Organization by strengthening its politico-military dimension. So far, however, there could be no question of there having been any increase in the weight of the first basket. In its opinion, the OSCE was continuing to move further and further away from resolving the most important security problems, and was preferring to concern itself with secondary marginal issues and create the illusion of practical work.

In particular the FSC, the key body of the OSCE dealing with arms control and confidence- and security-building measures, had been unable to adopt a single politically binding decision in this area for a number of years. The FSC's tools were "hopelessly outdated", as any proposals to update the agreed documents would be prevented by lack of consensus. Over the last few years, the Forum's agenda had been filled with useful issues but by no means by the main issues for European security, including those connected with the control of small arms and light weapons and the destruction of surplus stockpiles of ammunition. But here too, its work had resulted only in the implementation of decisions adopted earlier. The delegation considered the FSC's ability to make a substantive contribution to strengthening the OSCE's politico-military dimension "increasingly doubtful".

Recalling the conclusions of the Seminar on Military Doctrine on the process of globalization of international relations, ever faster development, ever greater instability, and increased tensions in quite a number of regions, along with the exacerbation of existing crisis situations and the emergence of new ones, the delegation warned that the conventional arms control system established in the early 1990s might collapse. The conclusions of the Third CFE Treaty Review Conference recently held in Vienna pointed precisely in this direction. If this were to happen, the OSCE's collective ability to address these challenges and to keep events under control might then be lost.

In order to counter such developments, it would, as a first step, be essential to carry out a complete inventory of the instruments available (VD 99, CoC, Principles Governing Non-Proliferation, etc.) and to modernize them radically in the light of changing realities by developing a "new generation" of CSBMs. Secondly, the FSC should discuss new agreements on further measures to counter the terrorist threat, to stop illegal production and deliveries of arms and to promote exchange of information and practical collaboration in combating organized crime. Further progress should be made



through the adoption of specific practical decisions (such as the initiatives with regard to halting illicit production of small arms and light weapons and strengthening control over brokerage activity in the arms trade, including a reduction in the number of such brokers). Finally, the delegation believed that the “double standards” applied by some pS constituted one of the main obstacles to strengthening the politico-military dimension of the OSCE, as did the dominance of bloc and group interests over pan-European interests.

**Another delegation** raised the question of whether the OSCE, in the course of its present transformation process, would be able to engage in developing a post-conflict doctrine. Thought should furthermore be given to the compatibility of such a post-conflict doctrine with other doctrines on the background of unresolved, frozen conflicts in the OSCE area, and in this context to the OSCE’s ability to conduct post-conflict operations.

The delegation stressed that the political processes in the Caspian region were firmly connected to the security of exploration and transportation of energy. Energy security was important for strengthening independence and implementing independent policies in the current development of regional processes. In a wider perspective, growth of energy consumption in Europe and other parts of the world had led to an increase in demand for energy resources. An increase of oil and gas exploration in the oil-rich regions and the successful realization of the main export pipelines had greatly contributed to the economic growth of the littoral states, security of energy supplies and global energy security. This was the reason why effective infrastructure projects on the energy security of the region had lately been initiated, as well as other projects related to transport and communication. In the opinion of this delegation, these pipelines addressed environmental concerns of the straits and would strengthen European energy supply security. They were being changed into Euro-regional projects and would have considerable impact not only on the Caspian region, but also on the Black Sea, South and Southeastern European States, which were potentially significant transit areas for Caspian oil exports to Europe.

Consequently, and bearing in mind the significance of energy transportation corridors, the issue of their reliable protection and security should stand high on the agenda of the OSCE pS, especially in view of a whole range of threats, risks and challenges to their security, such as terrorism and other illegal activities. Such negative phenomena as terrorism and various forms of extremism could endanger the safety and uninterrupted functioning of energy transportation corridors and also disrupt the sustainable development of Caspian States and regional stability in general. For this reason, the OSCE should give higher priority to energy security, and especially to the security of oil and gas pipelines, in view of the increasing importance of protecting critical energy transportation infrastructure. To address this issue, the OSCE could work on this topic with a view to assisting governments in implementing risk assessment and risk management measures, or could provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and initiatives of governments, organizations and business communities related to security of energy transportation corridors, thus serving as a platform for the improvement of improving the co-ordination of all activities in the field transportation corridor protection.

**One delegation** was of the view that the CSBMs were at present clearly failing to keep pace with geopolitical developments. There was thus an urgent need to review, update and upgrade the CSBMs to make them more effective and to enable the OSCE to act promptly and consequently if required. The answer was to develop a "new generation" of CSBMs and regional and sub-regional measures. An attentive eye should particularly be kept on the global effort to halt the spread of SALW. Finally, the success of the first dimension of the OSCE would depend on the re-introduction of "traditional politico-military elements", and the introduction of the above-mentioned "new generation" of CSBMs. The delegation considered that the role of the OSCE role was mainly to provide a platform for dialogue, and not to duplicate other organizations and address issues like the fight against terrorism and the protection of critical infrastructure. The same delegation protested against the statement of Dr Ries about the CIS region being a grey zone pursuing different values from those pursued by the other OSCE pS: the region was fully covered, by VD 99, adapted CFE, and Open Skies. Peace and stability were common values, well shared by all pS of the OSCE.

**Another delegation** gave partial support to this opinion, agreeing that the conclusions of Dr. Ries were rather aggressive. In view of the conclusions of his presentation, he would have done better to propose a long-term tools-assessment of the politico-military dimension together with concrete suggestions. The delegation suggested that the OSCE take into consideration the entire conflict cycle and put together best-practice guidelines for post-conflict situations.

**One delegation** expressed its support for the three-pillar approach of physical security, material security, and "winning hearts and minds" in the spirit of the "contrat social" of Jean-Jacques Rousseau in post-conflict rehabilitation. Conscious that the end of a military action did not implicitly mean the end of a crisis, this delegation put a strong emphasis on the trafficking of SALW, suggesting that the way might be paved for a Ministerial Decision at Brussels 2006 on establishing a best-practice guide on illicit trafficking of SALW through air companies. The main measures should be: a more systematic control of all notified SALW and ammunition shipments by air, including transiting aircraft; a more systematic control of general shipments by air stemming from countries under UN embargo or being of special concern; efforts to encourage, through a public-private partnership, the development of a code of conduct on establishing reliable information sheets on contents and flight routes of air shipments; and finally encouragement for pS to improve their implementation of rules and regulations pursuant to IATA already in force.

**Another delegation** welcomed the presence of both keynote speakers, who had already provided most valuable input to the Seminar on Military Doctrine. General Alvarez del Manzano's observations called to mind a remark made by Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice earlier this year, that "the diplomacy of the twenty-first century requires better jointness, between our soldiers and our civilians." Recognizing the changing nature of diplomacy and warfare, this delegation announced that it was putting new emphasis on its relationship with regional partners such as the OSCE. In the twenty-first century, geographic regions would grow ever more integrated economically, politically and culturally, at the same time creating new opportunities, but also presenting new challenges, especially from trans-national threats like terrorism, weapons proliferation, drug smuggling, trafficking in persons, and disease. Technology could be a help but also a hindrance to security. Having relied successfully on

technology to ensure collective security for many years, the delegation was conscious that facing the variety of very fluid factors that nowadays characterize the threat environment compared with past years, confidence in technology alone would be rather narrow-minded. Interoperability would provide the key to effective multinational operations. The objective should be that operations should be conducted in an environment of ever-increasing joint multi-national and multi-national interagency. This was the reason why the forces of this delegation now intended to operate in the multilateral environment alongside other coalition partners, and in close co-operation with international organizations, national, and non-governmental organizations. The delegation suggested that the theme of how technology affected security could usefully be discussed in the OSCE. Moreover, it recognized the relevant achievements of the FSC concerning export controls over MANPADS, end-user certificates for SALW, and brokering controls for SALW, and expressed the wish that the conclusions of the Military Doctrine Seminar would be considered for possible follow-up activity by the FSC. Finally, the OSCE would be well suited to initiatives in the fields of education and capacity-building (BPG, training partnerships etc.).

**The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** stressed the substantial evolution of joint operations including peace enforcement, peace-building, peacekeeping, reconstruction (nation-building) and humanitarian emergency aid (i.e., Katrina). Interoperability between military forces and civil agencies, (i.e., civil-military co-operation, or CIMIC) was to be fostered.

**A Mediterranean Partner for Co-operation** announced that it was to further strengthening its co-operation with the OSCE, mainly in the field of comprehensive security, and welcomed the OSCE Principles on Non-Proliferation as a step forward on the path to an "initiative for a WMD-free Middle East".

In his closing remarks, **Dr Ries** regretted that time constraints had prevented him from saying much on the politico-military instruments of the FSC. Concerning concrete solutions, he said that research was still ongoing and results would soon be available. Nevertheless, as suggested by two delegations, the strong focus on traditional CSBMs was hopelessly outdated, and nothing more than a remnant of the cold war. He recommended that serious attention should be paid to the "value gap" addressed in OSCE Secretary General de Brichambaut's latest article. In conclusion, Dr. Ries made four suggestions for the OSCE's way forward: 1) broadening the security concept (conceptually: physical security, material security, comfort and satisfaction, legitimacy; geographically: China, Japan, South Korea and others), 2) broadening civil-military co-operation: NGOs, dialogue/partnership with ICRC, Amnesty International and others), 3) enhancing co-operation with the business community (which was playing an increasing role in security matters), and 4) developing and improving State-building tools.

**General Alvarez del Manzano** insisted on the importance of differentiating well between the notions of "values" and "interests". He firmly believed that although all pS shared the same values, their interests might diverge substantially. He suggested holding an OSCE conference/meeting on a common post-conflict doctrine, at which even private companies could participate and diversify the food for thought available.

## **Announcements made during Working Session II**

**RU:** Introduction of a proposal concerning additional measures for risk reduction in the deployment of foreign armed forces in the OSCE area, and introduction of a proposal concerning prior notification of large-scale military transit.

**US-RU:** Announcement of joint efforts in the fight against terrorism.

**FR:** Introduction of a non-paper on "Best Practice Guide on Illicit trafficking of SALW through air companies".

**KZ:** The initiative "Regional Educational Centre for Arms Control" with expertise of US, UK, and the OSCE Centre in Almaty, information technology from DE, technical equipment from TR, and overseeing by UK, NATO, CPC and SIPRI.

**KG:** In 2006, UK, DK, CA and DE conducted four inspections in accordance with the VD 99. From 17 to 25 June 2006, representatives of the Kyrgyz Ministry of Defence took an active part in regional verification courses organized by the "Centre for Arms Control and Inspection Activities" of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Kazakhstan in conjunction with the OSCE Centre in Almaty. Since late 2005, KG has had a verification division in the Ministry of Defence at its disposition.

## **List of suggestions and recommendations**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Task/reference</b>
	<b>Challenges in the Security Environment: Politico-Military Contributions, with Emphasis on the Proceedings and Findings of the Military Doctrine Seminar</b>
16.	Promotion of a greater interoperability between military forces and civil agencies
17.	Development of new and improvement of the existing State-building tools
18.	Enhancement of co-operation with the business community on security-related issues
19.	Conduct of a meeting/conference with the involvement of civil society and/or private sector on post-conflict rehabilitation activities
20.	Development by the participating States of a common post-conflict doctrine
21.	Development of best practice guide for post-conflict situations
22.	Creation of the inventory of the politico-military instruments of the OSCE to facilitate the process of their adaptation in light of changing realities
23.	Development of "new generation" CSBMs, including at the regional and sub-regional levels
24.	Strengthening of OSCE efforts to halt the spread of SALW

25.	Involvement in the fight against the illicit trafficking of SALW by air, including through: improved control system of shipments by air, particularly those stemming from countries under UN embargo or being of special concern; facilitation of the development of a code of conduct on establishing reliable information sheets on contents and flight routes of air shipments; and promotion of implementation of the relevant IATA rules and regulations
26.	Development of best practices guide on fighting the illicit trafficking of SALW through air companies
27.	Development by FSC of agreements on further measures to counter terrorism and illegal production of arms and their trafficking, and to facilitate the exchange of information and co-operation on issues related to the fight against organized crime
28.	Follow-up by the FSC on the conclusions of the Military Doctrines Seminar
29.	Active promotion of energy security, including through the OSCE assistance to the relevant governments in implementing risk assessment and risk management measures, and through the facilitation of the exchange of ideas and initiatives related to the security of energy transportation corridors
30.	Review of the conceptual and geographic focus of the OSCE approach to security
31.	Organization of a debate on the relationship between new technologies and the overall security situation in the OSCE area
32.	Promotion of the OSCE as a platform for initiatives in the fields of education and capacity-building, including on BPG and training partnerships

### **Working Session III: A coherent approach towards the activities in relation to early warning, conflict prevention/resolution, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation**

Moderator: **Ambassador Lamberto Zannier**, Director, OSCE  
Conflict Prevention Centre

Rapporteur: **Ms. Esmira Jafarova**, Mission of Azerbaijan to the  
OSCE

Keynote speakers: **Ms. Angela Kane**, UN Assistant Secretary General for  
Political Affairs

**Mr. Pjer Simunovic**, Assistant Minister responsible for  
International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
and European Integration, Croatia

**Dr. Helga Hernes**, Senior Advisor, Peace Research  
Institute Oslo, Norway

#### **Summary**

At Working Session III the importance of coherent and comprehensive approach to early warning, conflict prevention/resolution and post-conflict rehabilitation was strongly underlined. A common view was that conflict prevention and conflict resolution should remain a core task for the OSCE.

Stressing that there was a gap between the OSCE's concepts and theoretical approaches in the area of early warning, conflict prevention/resolution and post-conflict rehabilitation on the one hand and their implementation on the other, several speakers called on the Organization to ensure the existence of appropriate mechanisms to bridge this gap.

Furthermore, in view of the rapidly changing risks and challenges to security, it was suggested that effective systemic conflict prevention should be developed. An approach of this kind would make it possible to address wider risk factors, such as environmental degradation, resource depletion, and demographic pressure.

The issue of unresolved conflicts in the OSCE area was also repeatedly brought into the discussion, emphasis being given to their peaceful solution in conformity with the norms and principles of international law.

The observance of human rights and support for civil society initiatives were identified as other important elements of conflict prevention. It was also observed that sexualized violence against the civilian population has become a major feature of modern conflicts and that efforts should be undertaken to address this problem.

Regarding the issue of integration of a gender perspective into the security sector, speakers focused primarily on the importance of UNSCR 1325 and the practice of OSCE participating States in its implementation. The significance of women being represented in various segments of the security sector, including peacekeeping operations, was repeatedly underlined. It was also generally agreed that it was important to put more emphasis on security sector reform as a central task for the OSCE's work with women.

## **Detailed report of the Session**

### **Opening remarks**

In his opening remarks, the Moderator, **Ambassador Zannier** outlined the importance of looking at the four key areas of the conflict cycle as a whole. He also noted the importance of having good tools and values for the engagement of the OSCE in this process. Looking at the coherence of actions, strategies and concepts, there might be a necessity to update or adapt some of the concepts affecting the conflict cycle. He also noted the importance of good planning and assessment of operations in this regard.

With regard to operational performance on the ground, gender aspects, and geographical aspects, it was also important to draw lessons from what had been done on the ground in order to develop best practices. Another important issue was that of interaction with other international organizations, such as the UN, and other regional or sub-regional organizations.

### **Keynote speeches**

In the first keynote speech, **Mrs. Angela Kane** focused mainly on two issues: firstly, the overview of the current thinking of the United Nations on the prevention of armed conflicts and secondly, some proposals on how the UN and the OSCE might strengthen their collaboration in the fields of early warning and conflict prevention.

She noted that the Secretary-General was currently finalizing his second report on the prevention of armed conflict and that it would be discussed in September 2006. Since his last report in 2001 there had been important normative, political and institutional progress on this matter. Some of the latest evidence suggested that the number and severity of armed conflicts in the world were on the decrease. This was to a large extent due to the upsurge of international activity in the areas of conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peace-building. However, there was still a gap between the concept of prevention and its implementation.

One important element in effective conflict prevention was the strengthening of national capacity for addressing structural risk factors. International actors with the necessary expertise might help the Member States in areas such as the promotion of conflict-sensitive development and capacity-building and assist them in addressing such issues as corruption and weak governance.

Along with the country-specific structural and operational measures, the UN Secretary General proposed the introduction of a third sphere of preventive action – systemic

prevention. The purpose of this was to address global risks of conflict transcending particular States, deriving from such things as competition for natural resources, proliferation of SALW, and nuclear, radiological, chemical, biological and other weapons.

If these issues were to be addressed effectively, there was a need for global collaboration and an integrated approach. The observance of human rights, the fostering of participatory national dialogues, and support for vibrant civil societies were other elements in effective conflict prevention work.

Talking about the cooperation between the UN and the OSCE in this area, the speaker noted that it was important for these organizations to:

- Share promptly all relevant early warning information;
- Increase the exchange of good practices on conflict prevention tools; and
- Further develop substantive collaboration.

The second keynote speaker, **Mr. Pjer Simunovic**, using the example of Croatia, talked about the wider trend of certain States becoming exporters of security after having previously only been consumers of security. This process is both demand- and capability-driven. This is a demand-driven process, taking place for the benefit of regions affected by certain types of crisis. It is also a capability driven process, since an increasing number of nations dispose over the diplomatic, political and other means necessary for dealing with these problems. He expressed the opinion that it was an international responsibility to be involved in these issues as much as possible in order to help those in need.

The speaker began by noting that Croatia had become independent in the early 90s, was situated in a very unstable region, and had been the object of international attention in terms of various peace support efforts. With the support of the international community, Croatia had been able to change from being a consumer of security into being an exporter of security. It was therefore now able to use its own experience to assist other countries with crises on their territories. Croatia was participating in a variety of UN missions the world over, in Cote d'Ivoire, Kashmir, East Timor, Kosovo, Afghanistan, for example. Croatia provided an example of how countries should be participating in the international system in order to fulfil their international responsibilities.

Talking about South Eastern Europe as a whole, the speaker noted that the region had changed very much since 1990. After having suffered from vicious wars marked by massive destruction, displacement of persons, and ethnic cleansing, and requiring massive intervention by the international community, the region had now become more peaceful. The main buzzword for the region's States was Euro-Atlantic integration. He also noted how important the involvement of OSCE in supporting this transformation process in the region had been. Talking about the peaceful development of the region, the speaker also stressed the role of the earlier Stability Pact in the region, and current South East European Cooperation Process, which was taking place under Croatian chairmanship.



With regard to Croatia's experience in hosting peace support operations, the speaker talked about the cases of this in former Yugoslavia. The first crisis management effort in Yugoslavia, in this case in Croatia, was organized by the European community. However, lack of real action meant that this effort was doomed to failure. The wider engagement of the UN was successful in relative terms, with the UN forces watching the front line and freezing the situation. The UN could not act or make a real difference, given the mandate it had received from the international community. The speaker noted that the operations in other parts of Yugoslavia, such as Bosnia, were also unsuccessful and that NATO's operation in Macedonia was the only one that was able to stop the conflict at the outset.

The speaker stressed that Croatia had hosted one of the most successful UN operations, in eastern **Slavonia**. The aim was to make it possible for this region to be integrated into Croatia, within a strict time frame and in accordance with certain standards relating to the return of refugees, rule of law, respect for minority rights, etc. Everything was followed up by the OSCE Mission afterwards. It was a good example of follow-up mechanism and this mission was, still in the opinion of the speaker, on its way to completing its mandate. He stressed that one of the most important lessons to be learned from all these operations was the importance of a genuine strategic partnership between the host country and the organization involved.

The third keynote speaker, **Dr. Helga Hernes**, focused on the issue of integration of gender perspective into contemporary security dialogue. She noted that the major global instrument for addressing the issues of gender and security was the UN Security Council Resolution 1325. This resolution was also one of the points of reference for the OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality. Several participating States, like Norway, Denmark, Sweden and the UK had adopted their own 1325 national implementation plans.

UN Resolution 1325 focused on a number of matters at which the OSCE excels: in a nutshell, security sector reform in all its aspects. She noted that giving priority to security sector reform and assisting countries in strengthening and reforming their juridical system, police, and military forces would address a number of key elements in the new trans-national threats to security identified in the OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security. Integrating a gender perspective into the OSCE Security Strategy would significantly improve its utility and effectiveness.

She mentioned that too frequently the security situation of women was not improved in post-conflict situations. Even the security forces themselves were in many instances a major source of insecurity. In times of war, sexualized violence and attacks on the civilian population had become a major feature of modern conflicts. Although life expectancies of women are generally higher than those of men, this gap is strongly reduced in conflict and post-conflict situations due to the fact that they die earlier through such causes as suicide, lack of medical care, and poverty.

The speaker stressed that beyond this, the proliferation of SALW and trafficking in women were also severe threats. The numbers of women becoming victims of trafficking could be limited by increased employment opportunities for women and good police work, and especially by the gender-sensitization of border police and the recruiting and retaining of more women in the police forces. In view of these factors,

the speaker noted the importance of putting more emphasis on security sector reform as a central task for the OSCE's work with women.

Speaking about women's participation in peacekeeping operations she stated that the presence of women among civilian personnel in peace operations had demonstrably reduced the incidents of sexual misconduct by male personnel and had encouraged the trust of civilian populations in general. The presence of women in the security sector had proven to be crucial in bringing about successful operations and preventing criminal behaviour. There was a need for gender equality policies and programmes inside security forces.

She also pointed out that although the OSCE had extended its Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality to follow up the UNSCR 1325, it was also important to integrate the security perspectives of the resolution more explicitly into the OSCE Security Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century. Finally, the speaker also noted the importance of including gender issues in the political-military dimension as well as in the human dimension of the OSCE.

## **Discussion**

At the outset of the discussion, **one delegation** presented their country's national implementation plan on UNSCR 1325 and stressed the importance of balanced participation of women in conflict resolution scenarios. The same delegation reported on a seminar entitled "Women, peace and security" in which it was decided that the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Foreign Affairs would explore possible ways of defining concrete steps to implement the resolution 1325. The delegation also noted the importance of the systemic incorporation of gender perspectives in the work of the UN, the EU, NATO and the OSCE.

**Another delegation** focused on efforts and policies underpinning the EU's Security Strategy, and noted that there were two important conceptual aspects in this regard – first one being complementarity and coherence, and the second one multilateralism. The EU possessed a comprehensive range of tools and the challenge was to ask the OSCE to use these tools to respond to crises in a coherent manner. There were different dimensions to the threats faced by societies today: proliferation of SALW, landmines, environmental degradation, exploitation of natural resources, to mention some of the most important. The delegation noted that environmental issues in particular had to be integrated into conflict prevention, humanitarian assistance, peace-building, and reconstruction activities. It was also noted that EU was interested in promoting peace and stability among its neighbours through a variety of policies such as the European Neighbourhood Policy. The importance of the three-thematic approach was underlined: theme 1 being security sector reform, theme 2 being the setting up of a peace-building partnership, and theme 3 being the setting up of a crisis platform. It was also mentioned that the European Commission had adopted a new concept of security sector reform.

One delegation noted that their approach to the issues related to early warning, conflict resolution, etc., was defined by their own experience of conflict and its resolution. This experience had taught them that only a comprehensive and coherent approach to conflicts could lead to their resolution. The same delegation noted with appreciation the work done by the OSCE institutions in the field of early warning and conflict

prevention. Speaking about the importance of UNSCR 1325, this delegation noted that women have been present as soldiers, police officers or civilian experts in a number of peace missions in which its country has participated in the course of the last two decades.

**Another delegation** expressed its approval of Dr. Hernes having taken the security strategy as a point of departure for addressing the challenge of integrating a gender perspective into the security dialogue. It was also noted that there was a need to integrate the perspectives of UNSCR 1325 when implementing the OSCE's Strategy. The same delegation stressed that the national action plans for implementing UNSCR 1325 may serve as a basis for integrating the security perspectives of UNSCR 1325 into the OSCE's Security Strategy.

**One delegation** drew the attention of participants to the issue of still unresolved conflicts in the OSCE area. One of the main generators of instability were uncontrolled territories located within the so-called frozen conflict zones: no-man's lands that serve as a safe haven for organized crime, drug-trafficking, and the proliferation of heavy and light weapons, and furthermore provide a breeding ground for terrorism. With regard to the ongoing conflicts on its own territory, the delegation also stressed that the peaceful settlement of the conflicts remained the priority of priorities for its government. It was also noted that all illegal military formations and heavy military equipment should be removed to their original destinations under proper international observation without any further delay and full demilitarization should be completed under OSCE monitoring.

**Another delegation** noted that security at home depended very much on security abroad, noting in this connection the importance of working together with the OSCE on elaborating new methods for dealing deal with conflict situations and for post-conflict rehabilitation. Speaking about the experiences of its own country, the delegation pointed out the crucial importance of rebuilding State capacity for providing basic goods and services at all levels: municipal, city and State. It was also important to ensure that democratization and good governance took root. The delegation also mentioned the work being carried out in Afghanistan by its diplomats, military and developmental officials alongside other OSCE partners. It also stressed the importance of implementing UNSCR 1325.

**One delegation** stressed the need for an innovative and measured approach in dealing with the conflict-related issues. Frozen conflicts persisted and remained a threat to security and stability. The political stability of certain States was being undermined by increases in intolerance and discrimination, by threats posed by illicit immigration and integration, and by violence. The settlement of frozen conflicts should therefore remain an OSCE priority. The delegation noted that increased efforts had to be made to engage in active work through field presences, institutions and negotiation processes. There was also a need to bring additional mechanisms of politico-military and economic nature into operation.

**Another delegation** noted that in the six years that have elapsed since the adoption of the UNSCR 1325, the OSCE had made considerable progress in fulfilling its responsibility to bring about the objectives of the resolution, one example being the adoption of a ministerial decision in Ljubljana on women in conflict prevention, crisis

management and post-conflict rehabilitation. The same delegation also noted that its Government saw the implementation of UNSCR 1325 as vital to the achievement of its goals in the fields of security, defence and gender equality. The delegation also highlighted its Government's policies specifically aimed at encouraging the inclusion of women in conflict prevention/resolution and in post-conflict rehabilitation activities.

**One delegation** noted that emerging States were under close scrutiny from old nation States, the international organizations and their own citizens. Referring to the experiences in Balkans, in the Caucasus and Central Asia, the delegation stressed that these States were quasi-States rather than States, and only the future would show whether they would survive. Speaking about the concrete cases of conflict resolution, this delegation used Kosovo as an example and presented the viewpoint of its Government in this regard.

**Another delegation** pointed out that one of the keys to success in conflict prevention and resolution was the appropriate use of tools without distorting their essence. The delegation also noted the importance of emphasizing the need for activities aimed at creating an appropriate framework for post-conflict rehabilitation, and said that this was one of the key contributions towards conflict resolution. Donors' conferences were mentioned as efficient tools towards this end. Speaking about conflict resolution on its own territory, the delegation reaffirmed its commitment to peaceful settlement through negotiations and noted its readiness to resume talks in "5+2" format. It was stressed that no one should tolerate the existence in the heart of Europe of an authoritarian regime with strong military potential and close connections to international criminal groups.

**One delegation** stressed the importance of a coherent and integrated approach with regard to conflict resolution/prevention: the so-called "3-D approach" – defence, development, and diplomacy. The delegation also noted that military forces were designed to create stable environments but were not capable of conducting reconstruction. When a stable environment has been reached, the reconstruction is done by the development community.

With regard to the issue of women in conflict, **another delegation** noted that it was reprehensible when persons entrusted with responsibility to protect civilians or promote the rule of law encouraged human trafficking or the sexual exploitation of the population in its care. Such behaviour by persons serving on peacekeeping missions weakened the rule of law, strengthened criminal networks, and undermined the missions themselves. Gender sensitivity must become part of the organizational structure and culture of all military forces.

**One delegation** stressed that the OSCE, being a lean and flexible regional security organization, must be able to succeed in its original task of crisis prevention with the means available to it. One instrument that could definitely not be added to the present range was the old idea of an analysis and planning unit. The same delegation noted that a staff office could conceivably be set up in the General Secretariat to evaluate and process early warning information for subsequent political decisions. The OSCE should not hesitate to pursue further the idea of "liaison offices" at the headquarters of such key actors as the EU, the UN and NATO. Finally, the potential of the parliamentary dimension of the OSCE and its visibility should not be underestimated.

**Another delegation** first talked about its country's experience in such international operations as those in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq, and Kosovo. The same delegation also underlined the importance of the civilian component in the crisis cycle. It was noted that in dealing with the "crisis cycle", there were situations where civilians were needed much more than armies. Armed forces could provide a reasonably secure environment only in the short to middle term. Thereafter, it was up to the civilians to assist with the building of lasting peace and security. This was also true in relation to the solving of the so-called "frozen conflicts". Conflict prevention and conflict resolution should remain a core business of the OSCE, and genuine political will to resolve a conflict should be demonstrated by all who had any real influence upon the situation.

**One delegation** stressed that as an important regional security organization, the OSCE should always have these issues at the heart of its activities, and especially the settlement of existing regional conflicts. For a number of its participating States, this matter was crucial to the OSCE's relevance as an organization. The same delegation noted that the prospects for lasting security and stability and of harmonious co-operation between all the countries of the OSCE area was heavily dependent on the final settlement of protracted conflicts and on the capability of the OSCE community to exert all necessary efforts to provide durable solutions based on respect for such norms and principles of international law as the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States. It was also underlined that, unfortunately, the OSCE had not always been successful and consistent in promoting the implementation of its own norms and principles, especially with regard to the settlement of unresolved conflicts.

**Another delegation** stressed its strong agreement with the statements underlining the importance of the role of women in matters related to peace and security. The same delegation also noted that the interplay of different policies not only in the politico-military but also in social and economic fields was of utmost importance for early warning, conflict prevention and resolution, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation. Civil and military means should be implemented in a coherent manner not only in order to ensure effectiveness but also to avoid unintended consequences in the field which might undermine the impact of initiatives from either of the two camps.

**One delegation** noted that there should be certain universal principles for the resolution of regional conflicts. Expressing the position of its country, it noted that any solution had to be based on the principles of territorial integrity and self-determination, which presented a wide range of alternative solutions for the status issue. The conflicting parties should show willing to solve the conflict in hand and all the existing mechanisms should be used to this end.

**Another delegation** voiced its continued support for UNSCR 1325 and for its implementation by the OSCE, the UN, the EU, and the international community. The same delegation noted that its country had developed a national action plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325. Sustained, systematic effort was required to implement UNSCR 1325 at the national level. A national action plan, setting out clear action for government personnel and departments was a vital means of achieving this end. This delegation also gave information about the funding of the Wilton Park Conference on Peace and Security: Implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325 held on 30 May and 2 June 2006.

### Moderator's food-for-thought

- Define OSCE contributions to the various segments of the conflict cycle (early warning, conflict prevention, conflict resolution, crisis management, post-conflict rehabilitation). Is there a specific added value for the OSCE in respect to individual segments?
- Which tools (Institutions, Field Operations, Secretariat – Secretary General, Specialized Units -, Personal Representatives of the CiO, ad hoc operations, etc.) are most relevant for which functions? Should thematic missions be part of the toolkit?
- Is the use of individual tools satisfactory? Is there sufficient coherence – is there a need for clearer strategies outlining the objectives and the functions to be developed? Is there a need for new/improved internal coordination tools?
- Is there sufficient balance across the dimensions and coherence between political objectives and programmatic priorities? Are corrective mechanisms effective enough?
- Is there room for improvement on the operational side? (Planning tools, lessons learned and best practices, self-evaluation tools, composition of the teams e.g. with reference to gender or geography, etc.).
- Is there a need to further improve/operationalize interaction with other International Organizations (UN, Regional Organizations, Sub-regional Organizations)? Should this interaction be better regulated or is it better to let it develop on an ad hoc basis, reflecting specific requirements?

### List of suggestions and recommendations

No.	Task/reference
	<b>A Coherent approach towards the activities in relation to early warning, conflict prevention/resolution, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation</b>
33.	Involvement of women as members of peace-keeping operations and seeking and factoring the concerns of local women into decision-making processes.
34.	Taking into account the concerns of local female representatives for the development of projects.
35.	Integration of the perspectives of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in the implementation of the OSCE Security Strategy, <i>inter alia</i> , by requesting that the OSCE Institutions and Field Operations contribute to this within their competencies and mandates.

36.	Consideration of what kind of assistance the OSCE structures could offer to the OSCE pS in implementing UNSCR 1325.
37.	Promotion of women's active participation at all levels of society in order to strengthen state institutions, including the justice and security sectors.
38.	Conduct of DDR programmes that respond to male and female participants in conflict, ensuring property, land, labor and employment rights for women.
39.	Continuation of support to Georgia in efforts towards economic rehabilitation in 2007.
41.	Support to the OSCE Mission in Georgia in fulfilling its mandate to contribute to the appropriate transparency of the demilitarization process through international monitoring.
42.	Addressing the challenges of security, governance and development together.
43.	Development of activities aimed at creating an appropriate framework for post-conflict rehabilitation, as one of the key contributions towards conflict resolution.
44.	Ensuring the implementation of OSCE commitments relating to standards of conduct of field mission personnel and to anti-trafficking. Ensuring that gender sensitivity becomes part of the organizational structure and culture of all military forces.
45.	Strengthening the analysis and planning capacity of the Secretariat.
46.	Pursuing further the idea of OSCE "liaison offices" at the headquarters of key actors such as EU, UN and NATO.
47.	Including civilian and law enforcement components (in addition to military ones) in activities to deal with crisis management as well as so-called "frozen conflicts".
48.	Encouraging of "public-private partnerships" in the framework of actions against terrorism.

## Closing Session

Summary statement: **Dr. Milan Jazbec**, Minister Plenipotentiary, Security Policy Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Slovenia

Rapporteur: **Alexander De Jaeger**, Permanent Mission of Belgium to the OSCE

The Chairman of the ASRC and representative of the Chairman in Office, **Ambassador Carbonez**, presented a first perception on the outcome of the conference. He said that the following important points had arisen during the conference:

- Globalization, and the tensions globalization creates among those that profit from it and those that are left behind;
- Threats are multifaceted – they need a multidisciplinary, co-ordinated, and synergetic response;
- A common post-conflict doctrine, well balanced in the different dimensions, would fit well into the OSCE's global security concept.

**Dr. Milan Jazbec**, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Security Policy Department of the Slovenian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, summarized the matters touched upon during the ASRC as follows.

The opening session of the ASRC showed that the OSCE must continue to provide security, possibly in a more coherent manner. Working Session 1 focused on the role of policing, one of the OSCE's key activities. Police forces, which exist to serve a given population, must reflect the ethnic composition of the population they serve. Organized crime, trafficking in human beings, and drugs are all subject to international policing activities. The Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU) was especially encouraged to work further on the guidelines for policing, and on the POLIS database. Working Session 2 reflected on the Military Doctrine Seminar. It was agreed that security needed to be comprehensive and balanced in all three dimensions. In this context, the FSC could be revitalized and a new generation of CSBMs could be introduced. Post-conflict rehabilitation should be a part of military doctrines. Energy was seen as a key condition for stability, and energy transport security was seen as a possible issue for the OSCE. Finally, Working Session 3 focused on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (on women and peace & security), and on the complementarity of security actors. The gap between rhetoric and implementation was touched upon, and a normative approach to conflict prevention was discussed.

The dynamic and substantial debates, the great number of participants, and the reflections on the Military Doctrine Seminar were all evidence of the importance and usefulness of the ASRC. Dr. Jazbec concluded that the aim of the ASRC had been fulfilled by its participants.