

ANNUAL REPORT 2012

BUILDING TRUST



THE WORLD'S LARGEST REGIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION

From its beginnings in 1975 as a conference that helped to bring together Cold War rivals, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe has developed into the world's largest regional security organization, working to ensure peace, democracy and stability for more than a billion people between Vancouver to Vladivostock.

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MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Secretary General: **Lamberto Zannier**

We end the year one participating State stronger. And, as an organization, we remain as committed as ever to our founding principles. I am pleased to welcome **Mongolia** as the latest country to join our (now) 57-member strong community. This demonstrates the continuing relevance of the OSCE comprehensive approach to security and the viability of the Organization as a forum where security issues can be discussed and solutions sought in an open and inclusive manner.

We have another first this year: the **Transnational Threats Department** was established to provide co-ordination and cohesiveness to OSCE-wide activities. The new TNTD combines OSCE resources in policing, counter-terrorism, borders and cybersecurity, offering new opportunities for enhanced co-operation in an integrated way with many partner organizations, including NATO, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Council of Europe and the European Union.

While participating States are clear in supporting a steady development of our activities to address TNTs, we have seen that differences remain in other areas of our agenda. This has to do in part with the overall balance, both geopolitical and thematic, of our activities. But it also includes issues such as the OSCE role in working to resolve protracted conflicts, dealing with cybersecurity and addressing freedom of electronic media.

This year I launched the first **Security Days**, an event which brought together prominent experts, members of think tanks, representatives of civil society and OSCE delegates, to discuss current challenges and the role of States and civil society in shaping a security community. More than 250 participants discussed Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian security last June, strengthening interaction between the OSCE and relevant partners. This is one effort to bring more balance to the agenda of the Organization by building up and sharpening our focus and activities in the politico-military field.

Trust and dialogue are what we are about. This year we mark the 20th anniversaries of two great forums which are important pillars of our Organization:

The **Forum for Security Co-operation** was the result of successful discussions between sides in the OSCE on developing unparalleled confidence- and security-building exercises that not only keep parties talking, but also have real results to show.

Experience at the **Economic and Environmental Forum** proves that security improves when all States work toward best practices in good governance, environmental integrity, transportation, migration and energy issues.

Also this year, we saw progress on the **Transdniestrian settlement** process culminating in a statement at the Dublin MC for the first time in 10 years. Ministers declared their unanimous support for the Transdniestrian settlement process, giving new political impetus to the official negotiations, which resumed in 2011 after a six-year hiatus.

The OSCE has extensive experience in monitoring and organizing elections. Under the leadership of the Chairmanship-in-Office, the OSCE also successfully assisted in organizing the Serbian presidential and parliamentary elections in Kosovo.

Moreover, we do this with ever-shrinking resources during this worldwide financial crisis. These difficult financial times mean that OSCE must work even more efficiently. I have tried to achieve this by creating synergies with regional and international actors and with our Partners for Co-operation. We have adopted the same strategy with think tanks, academic organizations and governments. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of our partners who work diligently with us, sharing their ideas and displaying common commitment.

My appreciation also goes to Tánaiste, Eamon Gilmore, for his excellent work as Chairperson in 2012. Assisted by a very committed team, he worked with strong determination throughout the year and was particularly successful in highlighting important issues like promoting progress towards conflict resolution, freedom of expression and good governance.

I would also like to express my profound gratitude to the dedicated women and men who serve the OSCE in the Secretariat, the Institutions, the Field Operations and the Parliamentary Assembly.



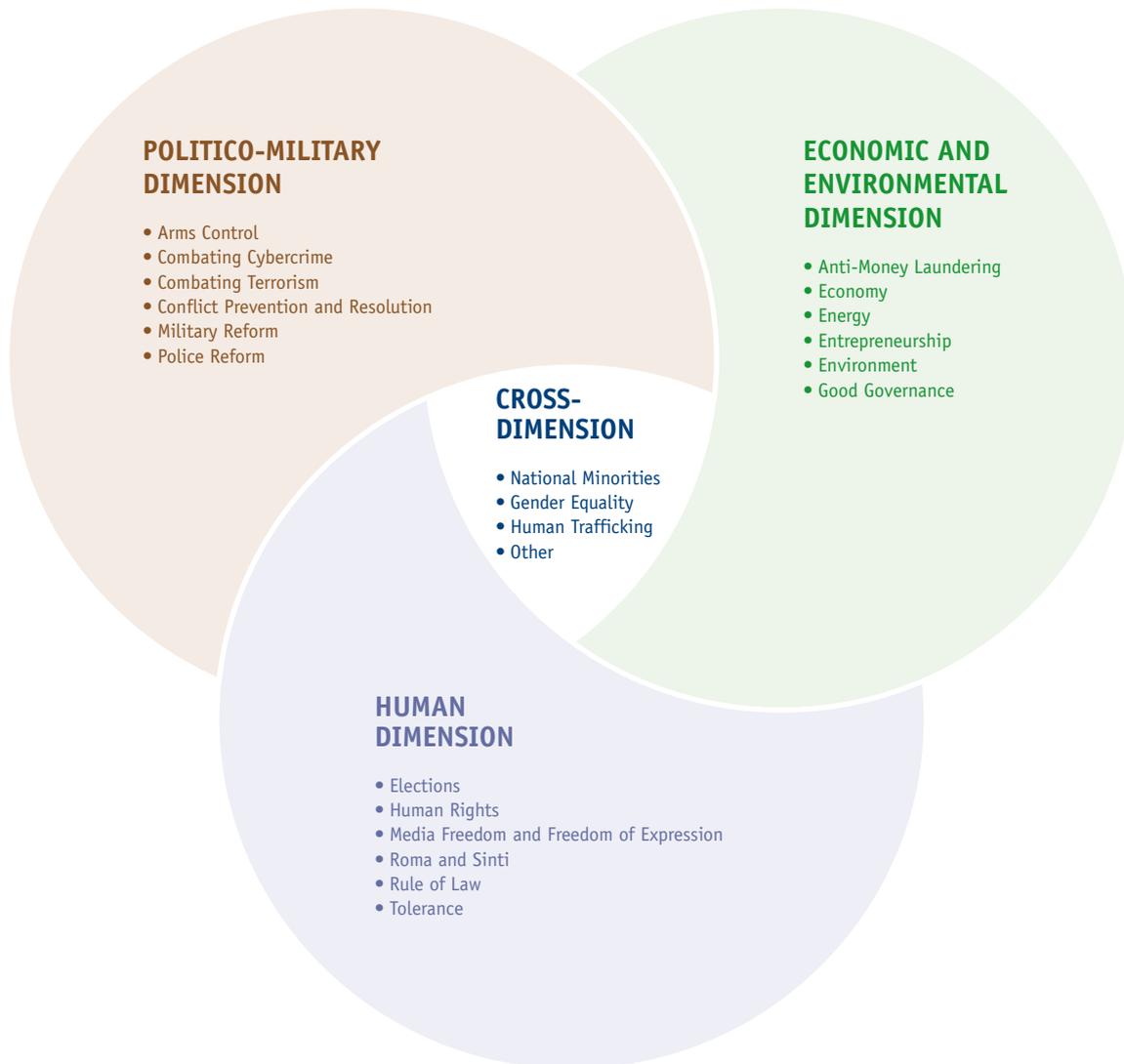
Lamberto Zannier
OSCE Secretary General
Vienna, 2012



OSCE Secretary General Lamberto Zannier (l) speaking with the Head of the OSCE Mission to Moldova, Ambassador Jennifer Brush, on the bridge over Dniester/Nistru River. (OSCE/Igor Schimbator)

THREE DIMENSIONS OF SECURITY

The Helsinki Final Act was signed as a politically binding agreement at the Helsinki Summit in 1975 and acts as the backbone of OSCE activities. The Final Act divides areas of activities into three 'baskets' which now are referred to as the OSCE's three dimensions:



POLITICO-MILITARY DIMENSION
 Activities include a number of commitments by participating States and mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution. The Organization also seeks to enhance military security by promoting greater openness, transparency and co-operation.

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION
 Activities focus on the monitoring of developments in this area among participating States, with the aim of alerting them to any threat of conflict; and assisting in the creation of economic and environmental policies and related initiatives to promote security in the OSCE region.

HUMAN DIMENSION
 Activities aim to ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as they apply to security; to abide by the rule of law; to promote the principles of democracy by building, strengthening and protecting democratic institutions; and to promote tolerance throughout the OSCE area.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At a time of stagnating budgets and increasingly divergent views, the OSCE continued to meet its mandate across all three dimensions under the strong and able leadership of the Irish Chairmanship-in-Office.

Ministers agreed on a process towards building a security community by the year 2015, the 40th anniversary of the seminal CSCE conference in Helsinki at the Ministerial meeting in Dublin. A Declaration on Good Governance was another highlight. OSCE states further agreed that Switzerland would hold the 2014 Chairmanship-in-Office. Serbia will follow in 2015.

POLITICO-MILITARY

New partnerships were forged; old ones were strengthened. We organized the first Security Days conference, an event which brought together 250 prominent experts, members of think tanks and OSCE delegates to discuss current challenges and the role of civil society in shaping a security community.

For the first time in ten years, the participating States spoke in one positive voice on the negotiations to settle the conflict between Moldova and the breakaway region of Transdniestria. OSCE staffers, under the leadership of the Irish Chairmanship, organized balloting of Serbian elections in Kosovo.

The Transnational Threats Department opened this year to co-ordinate OSCE resources in policing, counter-terrorism, border security and cybersecurity and enhance co-operation in an integrated way with NATO, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Council of Europe and the European Union. Furthermore, our Community Service Initiative helped improve policing in south Kyrgyzstan.

20
YEARS

YEARS FORUM FOR
SECURITY CO-OPERATION:

15 MILLION
EUROS ON

40 PROJECTS

TO HELP STATES SOLVE PROBLEMS
WITH SMALL ARMS, LIGHT WEAPONS AND
CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION



STRENGTHENED CROSS-BORDER
TRADE AND SECURITY:

1,809
BORDER OFFICIALS
TRAINED



DESTROYED:

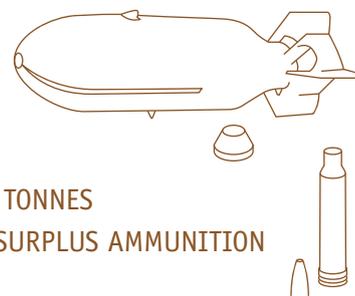
10,023

TONNES OF TOXIC ROCKET FUEL

110 TONNES
OF NAPALM

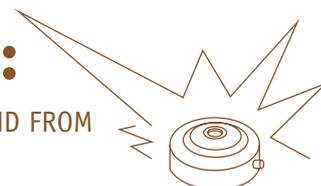
650 BOMBS

22,600 TONNES
OF UNSTABLE OR SURPLUS AMMUNITION



CLEARED:

231 HECTARES OF LAND FROM
LAND MINES



ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL

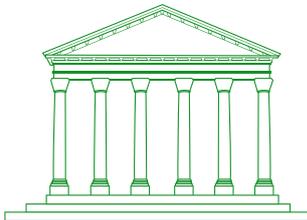
We made great strides in good governance and anti-money laundering issues. This was done by organizing training courses for police and border guards as well as government officials and parliamentarians in at least 14 countries. It was also done by advising 13 governments on reforming their judicial systems and/or revising certain laws and regulations.

Progress also advanced in environmental issues as they relate to security. Water and gas rights continued to play a domi-

nant role in many participating States; OSCE staff assisted in improving usage and in teaching conflict resolution skills. We have strongly supported Aarhus Centres and civil society engagement throughout the OSCE region.

We continued our work training and supporting entrepreneurs. For example, in Tajikistan we trained 178 women to use the computer. More impressive: More than 800 entrepreneurs received legal advice as they seek to start up

their own businesses throughout the OSCE region.



48 STATES
ADOPTED A GOOD GOVERNANCE
DECLARATION



800+
ENTREPRENEURS
SUPPORTED TO
START BUSINESSES AND
GENERATE JOBS



SUPPORTING DEMOCRACY:
15,000+
WOMEN IN 8 COUNTRIES
ENCOURAGED TO PARTICIPATE IN
POLITICAL AND PUBLIC LIFE



WE HELPED DOZENS OF
COMMUNITIES IN
5 COUNTRIES
WITH
**WATER
MANAGEMENT**
AND CONFLICT
RESOLUTION



Women entrepreneurs from Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Azerbaijan took part in an OSCE-supported training course on business management. (OSCE/Ursula Froese)

HUMAN DIMENSION

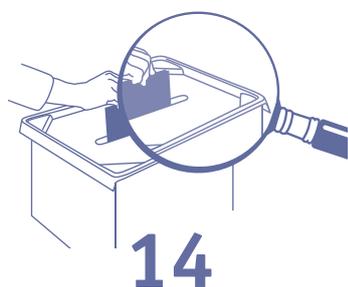
A wide range of activities were carried out under the human dimension. One important focus was on Internet freedom. Chairmanship-in-Office Ireland held a high level conference to highlight challenges. Field Offices followed suit. In 2012, the Representative on Freedom of the Media intervened more than 150 times in 38 participating States on issues ranging from violence against journalists to criminal and administrative harassment of the media.

Support to participating States in conducting democratic elections is a primary focus for us. In 2012, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights deployed election observers to 14 countries.

We also successfully launched the first of a series of workshops on preventing human trafficking for domestic servants in diplomatic households. We carried out innovative research on trafficking for the purpose of organ removal.

We built a mentoring network to empower women from migrant, minority and Roma and Sinti communities to act as agents of change in society.

At the Euro 2012 Championship in Poland and Ukraine; and at the London Olympic Games, OSCE raised awareness of the potential value of Sport in Combating Racism, Intolerance and Discrimination in Society.



14
ELECTIONS OBSERVED
BY MONITORS FROM
47 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES



150
INTERVENTIONS REGARDING
JOURNALISTS
IN 38
PARTICIPATING
STATES



3,997
PEOPLE VULNERABLE TO
HUMAN TRAFFICKING TRAINED
IN LIFE SKILLS

BUILT A NETWORK TO
**EMPOWER
WOMEN**
FROM MIGRANT,
MINORITY,
ROMA AND SINTI
COMMUNITIES



Students from Kosovo taking measurements of an exposed part of the dig at the Ulpiana archaeological site, during an OSCE-supported multi-ethnic archaeological youth camp. (OSCE/Hasan Sopa)

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMANSHIP- IN-OFFICE

The Chairmanship rotates annually, and the post of the Chairperson-in-Office is held by the Foreign Minister.

osce

ÉIRE 2012 IRELAND

The RDS
welcomes
2012
OSCE
Ministerial
Council


Dáil Éireann
Seanad Éireann
Department of Foreign Affairs
and Trade
Ireland

supporting events

LETTER FROM EAMON GILMORE

2012 OSCE Chairperson: **Eamon Gilmore**

It was an honour for Ireland to chair the world's largest security organization, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, for the first time last year. The OSCE plays a key role in ensuring peace, stability and security in our region and I am satisfied that Ireland's Chairmanship has helped to progress and protect the Organization's capacity in this area.

The main goal throughout the year was to strengthen security across all dimensions and to enhance the Organization's capacity to fulfil its fundamental objectives. I believe that the OSCE has emerged strengthened as a result of the decisions agreed throughout 2012 and at the Dublin Ministerial.

From the outset, I planned that, as Chair-in-Office, I would adopt a pragmatic, fair-minded approach to the Chairmanship responsibilities. Ireland's priorities across the Dimensions were balanced and clear. In addition, conflict resolution efforts, drawing on our experience of the Northern Ireland peace process, was a particular priority for the Chairmanship and for me personally. In my capacity as Chairperson-in-Office, I visited Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan in June to meet with key stakeholders and to underline Ireland's commitment to finding solutions to the protracted conflicts in the region.

A particular highlight was the high-level conference I hosted in April in Dublin, entitled "Shared Future: Building and Sustaining Peace, the Northern Ireland case study". This event proved a unique opportunity to listen to the experiences of a range of senior political figures with first-hand experience of the peace process.

The Chairmanship also successfully organized a high-level conference in June on Internet Freedom. It involved not only representatives of the 56 participating States but also representatives of international organizations, civil society, IT and media sectors. It was clear from the conference that we must continue to strive for a common understanding of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as they apply both online and offline.

In November, I was delighted to welcome Mongolia as the 57th participating State of the OSCE, a long-standing Asian Partner for Co-operation.

The most important success of the Dublin Ministerial was undoubtedly the political agreement to launch the Helsinki +40 Process which sets out a clear path of work from now until 2015 and offers a valuable opportunity to strengthen the Organization. The Declaration on Good Governance and the Ministerial Statement of support for the Transnistrian settlement process were also substantial outcomes. I also welcome the completion of the package of transnational threats decisions, as they represent an important rounding off of a body of work undertaken over the last number of years.

I regret that no decisions were agreed in the Human Dimension. I will work, as OSCE Troika, with Ukraine to strive to reverse this negative trend.

As I look back on our overall priorities and on what Ireland achieved in 2012, I am satisfied that we were able to register concrete positive progress. I am immensely grateful for the support from the Secretary General and from all of the OSCE team – the Secretariat, field offices, Institutions and Parliamentary Assembly. I would also like to pay special thanks to those who gave freely of their experience to work throughout the year as Special or Personal Representatives to the Chair-in-Office.

Finally, I wish every success to the current Chair-in-Office, Leonid Kozhara of Ukraine and I pledge my full support as we continue our engagement as OSCE Troika partners.



————— *Eamon Gilmore T.D.* —————
2012 OSCE Chairperson

IRISH CHAIRMANSHIP- IN-OFFICE 2012

The overarching goal of Ireland’s Chairmanship-in-Office was to strengthen security across all dimensions in the OSCE region and to enhance the Organization’s capacity to fulfil its fundamental objectives.

From the beginning, the Irish Chairmanship noted that the 40th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act in 2015 provided an opportunity for Chairmanships up to then to work with all participating States to identify common principles which will help build on the unique strengths of the OSCE and develop the specific contribution which the Organization can make to tackling global challenges. This discussion led ultimately to the adoption by Ministers in Dublin of a decision on the “Helsinki +40 Process”, which provides a roadmap for a co-ordinated strategic approach by the three forthcoming Chairs towards the 40th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act.



Foreign Ministers, Heads of Delegations and OSCE officials pose for a family photograph at the 2012 OSCE Ministerial Council in Dublin. (OSCE/Dan Dennison)

	12 January 2012	6–7 February 2012
<p>DIPLOMATIC JOURNAL IRISH CHAIRMANSHIP-IN-OFFICE</p> 	<p>Vienna</p> <p>The Chairperson-in-Office, Eamon Gilmore T.D., Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, sets out Ireland’s priorities as Chairmanship-in-Office for 2012 at the Permanent Council.</p>	<p>Vienna</p> <p>Participating States, investigative journalists, civil society, international organizations and private sector experts discussed the OSCE’s practical contribution to combat money laundering and financing of terrorism.</p>

MONGOLIA BECOMES OSCE'S 57TH PARTICIPATING STATE



Building on Ministerial Council Decision 12/11 on the application of Mongolia to become an OSCE participating State, the 2012 Chairmanship continued the consensus-building process on the accession of the country to the Organization. In June, the Chairperson of the Permanent Council, Ambassador O'Leary and Secretary General Zannier led a team

of experts to Mongolia for a series of political level and technical meetings to gain a better view of Mongolia's understanding of, and commitment to, meeting the requirements of an OSCE participating State. The report of this visit in turn informed the discussions in Vienna and in capitals on the merits of Mongolia's application. On 21 November, following the expiration of a silence procedure, Mongolia became the Organization's 57th participating State.



PROTRACTED CONFLICTS

The Irish Chairmanship attached high priority to the resolution of protracted conflicts and highlighted experience of conflict resolution on the island of Ireland by organizing a conference in Dublin on 27 April for all participating States.

The Chairperson-in-Office appointed two special representatives on protracted conflicts:

- Ambassador Erwan Fouéré for the Transdniestrian settlement process
- Ambassador Pádraig Murphy for the South Caucasus.

Ambassador Fouéré paid several visits to Chisinau and Tiraspol, and chaired five rounds of the "5+2" negotiations, two of which took place in Ireland. These meetings saw agreement being reached on principles and procedures for the conduct of negotiations, and on the agenda of the negotiating process. In addition, the chief negotiators from both sides, and their teams, visited Dublin and Belfast in May to examine the experience of the Northern Ireland peace process, and a similar visit was organized in October for civil society and media representatives. The year concluded with the adoption of a first-ever Ministerial Council Statement on the "5+2" format Transdniestrian settlement negotiations. (See p. 50)

Ambassador Murphy, together with UN and EU representatives, co-Chaired the Geneva Discussions, established after the August 2008 conflict in Georgia, and co-Facilitated an unprecedented number of meetings of the related Ergneti/Dvani Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism. The Irish Chairmanship worked actively in support of OSCE water projects to address the needs of people affected by the conflict. On the important issue of the fate of missing persons as part of post-conflict reconciliation, the Irish Chairmanship helped organize an information session for participants in the Geneva Discussions on the approach to this issue in relation to victims of the Northern Ireland conflict, and also funded a project to identify the remains of people who went missing during the August 2008 conflict in Georgia.

The Chairperson-in-Office stressed the need for progress towards a resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, including during his visits to Yerevan and Baku in June. The Chairmanship worked closely with the Co-Chairs of the Minsk Group, both directly and via the Personal Representative of the Chairperson-in-Office, Ambassador Andrzej Kasprzyk.

An Open-ended Working Group on the Conflict Cycle was established in response

to the tasking contained in Vilnius Ministerial Council Decision No. 3 on Elements of the Conflict Cycle, co-Chaired by the Chairmanship and the Conflict Prevention Centre. The Working Group met five times and provided opportunities for delegations and the Secretariat to share views on how the tasking contained in the Decision could be best implemented.

DECISIONS

No. 1/12 OSCE consecutive Chairmanships in 2014 [Switzerland] and 2015 [Serbia]

No. 2/12 Accession of Mongolia to the OSCE

No. 3/12 Decision on the OSCE Helsinki + 40 Process

No. 4/12 OSCE's efforts to address transnational threats

No. 5/12 Time and place of the next meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council [Kyiv, 5 and 6 December 2013]

Declaration on strengthening good governance and combating corruption, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism

Statement on the negotiations on the Transdniestrian settlement process in the "5+2" format.

13–14 February 2012

Chiang Mai, Thailand

2012 OSCE-Thailand Conference on strengthening security through regional co-operation discussed the OSCE comprehensive approach and experiences of Asian Partners for Co-operation.

Right: Lamberto Zannier with Her Royal Highness, Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol, the Alternate Representative of Thailand to the United Nations. (OSCE/Frane Maroevic)



28–29 February 2012

Dublin

Transdniestrian settlement process: First round of "5+2" negotiations during the Irish Chairmanship took place. Chairperson-in-Office encourages the negotiators to "go the extra mile" needed to achieve a comprehensive solution.



The Co-Chairs of the OSCE Minsk Group, Ambassadors Robert Bradtke of the United States, Igor Popov of the Russian Federation, and Jacques Faure of France, addressing the OSCE's Permanent Council in Vienna. (OSCE/Curtis Budden)

POLITICO-MILITARY DIMENSION

A key objective of the Chairmanship was to build on the excellent work of the 2011 Lithuanian Chairmanship in the area of **addressing transnational threats**, and in particular, to finalize consensus on the four documents that outline the OSCE's strategic priorities in the areas of cyber-security, policing, combating illegal drugs and chemical precursors and on consolidating the Organization's counter-terrorism mandates. Following intensive discussions in the Security Committee, under the Chairmanship of Ambassador Tacan Ildem, Permanent Representative of Turkey to the OSCE, decisions on all four areas were adopted by the Permanent Council during 2012 and were subsequently endorsed by Ministers in Dublin.

In April, the Permanent Council decided to establish an informal working group tasked with developing confidence building measures to reduce the risks of conflict stemming from the use of Information and Communication Technologies. Chaired by Ambassador Ian Kelly of the United States, this group made significant progress towards elaborating a first set of confidence building measures, which are expected to be adopted in 2013. Threats emanating from cyberspace are on the increase in terms of quantity and complexity, and it is important that the OSCE continues to play its part in global efforts to counter them.

The Transnational Threats Department was formally established at the beginning of 2012, in line with Ministerial Council Decision 9/11 and the 2012 Unified Budget Decision, and a department co-ordinator was appointed in April. The new Department brings under one roof the Action against Terrorism Unit, the Borders Unit and the Strategic Police Matters Unit, along with a small Co-ordination Cell. The Department

PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE OSCE CHAIRPERSON-IN-OFFICE ON THE CONFLICT DEALT WITH BY THE OSCE MINSK CONFERENCE

The Personal Representative, **Ambassador Andrzej Kasprzyk**, continued to support the Chairperson and the OSCE Minsk Group (MG) Co-Chairs in their efforts to **help negotiate a settlement to the Nagorno Karabakh conflict** through supporting the Chairperson's visit to the South Caucasus in June and four visits to the region by the MG Co-Chairs. One trip took them to the Kelbajar region and another to Zangilan and Jabrail regions, enabling them to assess developments since their visit in October 2010.

Meeting regularly with representatives of all sides, including at the highest military and political levels, he was able to keep the Chairperson and MG Co-Chairs informed of relevant developments. In June, he called on these contacts to help the US Secretary

of State and Co-Chair reinforce the ceasefire during the Secretary's visit to the region, in wake of reports of serious ceasefire violations and incursions on the eve of her visit that seemed all too likely to escalate.

The office helped the Co-Chairs prepare for a meeting in January of the Presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan, hosted by the President of Russia; and 18 subsequent meetings of the Co-Chairs with the foreign ministers of Armenia and Azerbaijan.

With the support of the sides, the office conducted 16 monitoring exercises on the Line of Contact (LOC), in three of which members of the High-Level Planning Group took part, and eight such exercises on the Armenian-Azerbaijani border.

19–20 April 2012

Dublin

Fight against corruption and the promotion of good governance and transparency is the focus of a high-level OSCE meeting in Dublin.

19–20 April 2012

Vienna

The 1st Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting underlined the key role that sport can play in countering manifestations of racism, intolerance and discrimination in society.

Right: Students of ethnically-mixed high schools in Tetovo play volleyball as part of an OSCE-supported project. (OSCE/Erkan Celik)



organized a range of events in Vienna and beyond during 2012, including several relating to particular programmatic priorities of the Chairmanship such as two well-attended workshops on Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (VERLT), and a meeting of police experts on the issue of cybercrime.

The Chairmanship worked closely throughout the year with the three Chairs of the Forum for Security Co-operation; Kyrgyzstan, Latvia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, including preparing for the Annual Security Review Conference. An FSC-PC meeting took place under the joint Chairmanship of Ireland and Latvia on the issue of Afghanistan.

THE HIGH-LEVEL PLANNING GROUP

The Chairperson-in-Office appointed Col. William Harrington as Head of the OSCE High-Level Planning Group for the period from 1 January until 31 December 2012. The Group participated in three monitoring missions. The Group is composed of eight officers. Despite requests to OSCE participating States to second officers to HPLG, three positions remain unfilled.



TRANSNISTRIA: MARKING THE UPBEAT

For the first time in ten years, the participating States have spoken with one voice on the negotiations to settle the conflict between Moldova and the breakaway region of Transnistria, in a statement welcoming the holding of five official meetings in 2012 and expressing satisfaction about the reactivation of the work of expert working groups and of direct contacts between the sides.

The last time was at the Ministerial Council meeting in Porto in 2002, and in that statement the tone was much darker: "We are deeply concerned that in spite of the efforts undertaken by the Republic of Moldova and mediators from the OSCE, the Russian Federation and Ukraine no progress was achieved in 2002 towards negotiation of a comprehensive political settlement of the Transnistrian problem."

The prospects for settling this conflict that has simmered unresolved since the breakup of the Soviet Union two decades ago worsened before they got better. There was a hiatus of about six years before negotiations resumed at the end of 2011, in the current "5+2" format, with the two sides joined by the OSCE, the Russian Federation and Ukraine as mediators and the European Union and the United States as observers.

Despite the progress that has been made, many difficult issues remain to be tackled and it will be for the incoming Chairmanship to build on the good work achieved in 2011 and 2012. (See p. 50, Moldova Field Operation)

Above: OSCE Chairperson-in-Office and Deputy Prime Minister of Ireland, Eamon Gilmore with the Moldovan and Transnistrian political representatives Eugen Carpov (l) and Nina Shtanski (r) at the official "5+2" talks on Transnistrian settlement. (Chris Bellew/Fennells) copyright: Department of Foreign Affairs of Ireland.

27 April 2012

Dublin

The "Shared Future" conference gives participating States the opportunity to share experience of building and sustaining peace on the island of Ireland. U.S. Senator George Mitchell: "[Conflicts] are created and sustained by human beings. They can be ended by human beings."



14–16 May 2012

Warsaw

The Human Dimension seminar gathers experts and practitioners to examine ways to strengthen the legal framework in combating trafficking in human beings.



CHAIRMANSHIP PRIORITY:
Shared Future – Building and Sustaining Peace, the Northern Ireland case study

The Irish Chairmanship also hosted a high-level conference in Dublin that presented the experience of achieving a **peaceful political settlement in Northern Ireland** (generally known as the Good Friday Agreement) as a case study of possible relevance to conflict resolution efforts in the OSCE area and elsewhere.

“If you want to make peace with your enemy, you have to work with your enemy. Then he becomes your partner.”

Nelson Mandela

This was the first time the Irish Government held an international conference of this kind on the subject of the Northern Ireland peace process.

Presided by the Chairperson-in-Office Eamon Gilmore, it brought together a broad range of senior political figures with first-hand knowledge of the peace process to share their experience with OSCE participating States. It was moderated by the former President of Finland and Nobel Peace Prize winner, Martti Ahtisaari, who brought his unique experience of conflict resolution and mediation to bear on discussions. Former US Senator George Mitchell, who chaired the negotiations for the Good Friday Agreement, also spoke at the conference.

The conference was not intended to prescribe blueprints for action, but to highlight some universal experiences:

- that with political will and leadership the seemingly impossible can be achieved;

- that peace is a process which begins with the signing of an agreement;
- that things which appear beyond solution can be addressed as confidence is built through implementing an agreement;
- and that, with peace, prosperity, economic growth and a better life for all can be achieved.

This conference aim was to inspire those who are striving to craft lasting settlements to conflicts in the OSCE area and elsewhere to search for the middle ground where agreement becomes possible. Above all, it was to encourage them to think of their enemy as their future partner.



OSCE Chairperson-in-Office, Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs & Trade, Eamon Gilmore T.D. welcomes (from left) Deputy First Minister of Northern Ireland, Martin McGuinness MP, MLA, Moderator H.E President Martti Ahtisaari, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Rt Hon. Owen Paterson MP, First Minister of Northern Ireland, Rt Hon Peter Robinson MLA, Secretary General of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Lamberto Zannier at the OSCE Chairmanship Conference ‘Shared Future: Building and Sustaining Peace’ the Northern Ireland Case Study at the Royal Hospital Kilmainham in Dublin. (Fennells)

28 May 2012

Rome

An academic conference “The OSCE and a new context for regional co-operation in the Mediterranean” discussed the ways of strengthening the OSCE Mediterranean Partnership as well as a possible response of the OSCE to the recent developments in the region.

28–31 May 2012

Dublin and Belfast

Seminar in Dublin and Belfast on Northern Ireland peace process held for negotiating teams in the Transdniestrian settlement process “5+2” negotiations.

3–6 June 2012

Ulaanbaatar

The Chairperson of the Permanent Council and the Secretary General of the OSCE led a team of experts to Mongolia for a series of political level and technical meetings, following up on the Ministerial Council Decision No. 12/11 on the



**CHAIRMANSHIP PRIORITY:
Addressing Transnational Threats**

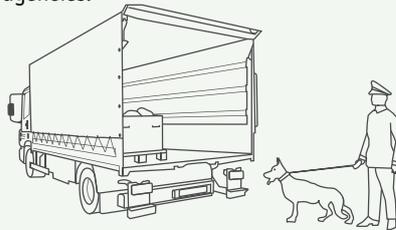
Cybercrime, terrorism, trafficking: the greatest threats to our security in the present day are transnational. The Foreign Ministers in Dublin endorsed a package of four Permanent Council decisions adopted in the course of 2012 on:

Cybersecurity

To reduce the risk of conflict stemming from the use of ICT, a working group has been established that will continue in 2013 to elaborate pertinent confidence-building measures.

Confronting the world drug problem

A political framework was adopted for combating the trade in illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors. The OSCE will co-operate with partners by sharing information and facilitating cross-border interaction between national agencies.



Supporting Policing Activities

The OSCE has adopted a strategic framework for its police-related activities, including police reform and fighting organized crime. All activities undertaken promote the principles of democratic policing.

Combating terrorism

A new consolidated framework for the fight against terrorism articulates how the OSCE's comparative advantages, especially its comprehensive and co-operative approach to security, should be leveraged.

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

The priority of the Irish Chairmanship in the Second Dimension was to further advance good governance issues across the Organization. Central to these efforts was the annual Economic and Environmental Dimension Forum process, comprising two Preparatory Meetings, in February and in April, and the Concluding Meeting in Prague in September.

The two Preparatory Meetings examined efforts to tackle money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism while promoting transparency and countering corruption. These strands were brought together at the very successful Economic and Environmental Forum in Prague during September, which in turn contributed to discussions on a Declaration on Good Governance which was adopted by Ministers in Dublin.

The declaration, the first OSCE Ministerial document focused exclusively on good governance, emphasizes that problems of governance, including corruption and money-laundering, pose security challenges for participating States. The declaration reaffirms the commitment of participating States to individually and collectively promote good governance and tackle problems of weak governance.

The declaration includes new OSCE commitments on protecting whistleblowers and in the area of asset recovery, and also reiterates a number of existing commitments including to implement relevant international frameworks such as the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and the recommendations of the Financial Action Taskforce (FATF). The declaration enables the Organization to deepen its work to promote good governance and transparency as well as support efforts in participating States to fight corruption,

money laundering and the financing of terrorism. It stresses the value of doing so from a cross-dimensional perspective.

“Promoting Security and Stability through Good Governance.”

Theme of the 20th Economic and Environmental Forum

Working closely with Ambassador Eustathios Lozos, Permanent Representative of Greece to the OSCE, who chaired the Economic and Environmental Committee with great skill and energy during 2012, and with the Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities, the Chairmanship also sought to take forward the Permanent Council tasking on initiating a review of implementation of the 2003 OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension. This culminated in a progress report to the Permanent Council in December.

11–14 June 2012

South Caucasus

Chairperson-in-Office visited Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan.

application of Mongolia to become an OSCE participating State. A report was drawn up on Mongolia's understanding of, and commitment to, meeting the requirements of an OSCE participating State.





Lucinda Creighton, Irish Minister of State for European Affairs, speaking to the media at the 2012 OSCE Ministerial Council in Dublin.

The Chairperson of the Economic and Environmental Committee also convened a series of thematic meetings to allow for more detailed discussions on issues of particular interest. The topics covered during 2012 were:

- Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development;
- Energy Security Dialogue and Co-operation;
- Good Governance;
- Promoting Equal Opportunities for Women in the Economic Sphere;
- Water Management
- and Co-operation.

The discussions benefited from the insights of a range of guest speakers, drawn from international organizations, national experts and the OSCE Executive Structures, particularly the Economic and Environmental Officers in the OSCE Field Operations.

In addition to these thematic meetings the Chairperson also introduced a new standing item on the Committee’s agenda to allow participating States to share national activities that they are implementing related to OSCE commitments in this dimension. This new initiative was one of a number of successful steps taken by the Chairperson of the Committee to further invigorate discussions in the Committee. It was very well received and numerous delegations seized the opportunity to make presentations over the course of the year on a wide range of activities.

In line with the Chairmanship’s programmatic priority to promote interest in the area of seizing criminal assets, a very useful seminar was co-organized by the OSCE, UNODC and the World Bank in early September which allowed experts to look at identifying, restraining and recovering

stolen assets in the OSCE region. The recommendations from this meeting also helped inform the relevant sections of the declaration agreed upon in Dublin.

18–19 June 2012

Dublin

The Dublin Conference on Internet Freedom recognized that our OSCE commitments apply across all mediums and regardless of new technologies.



25–28 June 2012

Vienna

At the OSCE Security Days and Annual Security Review Conference, participating States discussed key issues on the politico-military agenda, such as arms control, transnational threats and the conflict cycle, as well as strengthening interaction between the OSCE and relevant Track II initiatives on Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian security.



CHAIRMANSHIP PRIORITY:
Promoting Good Governance and Combatting Corruption
The Criminal Assets Bureau of Ireland

Investigating drug trafficking or corruption often takes years, but in the meantime, criminals can enrich themselves with impunity and consolidate their power.

Ireland's Criminal Assets Bureau has pioneered an innovative approach to relieving suspected criminals of their ill-gotten gains. It was highlighted as a model for consideration by other OSCE participating States at several OSCE conferences in 2012.

Created in 1996, it strengthens the ability of the Irish government to tackle the threat posed by organized criminal gangs. It has since become an important tool in combating a wide spectrum of criminal activity, not simply organized crime.

The Bureau's remit is to carry out investigations into the suspected proceeds of criminal conduct and to take appropriate action to deprive or deny persons of their gains. It is an investigative authority which applies to the court for help in enforcement.

It brings together the powers and functions of Ireland's Police Force, the Revenue Commissioners – for taxes and for customs – and the Department of Social Protection. It includes officers from each entity, legal experts, analysts and administrative staff and is supported by divisional asset profilers – specially trained members of the police force – throughout the country.

A solid package of legislation underpins the Bureau's actions. The Proceeds of Crimes Act freezes and confiscates crime proceeds using civil procedures in court, without requiring a criminal conviction.

Additional legislation concerning taxation and social welfare allows for disclosure of information across the various sections. Not only does the Bureau work to seize criminal gains, it also assesses, charges and demands tax on profits from unlawful activity and takes away social welfare benefits from persons engaged in criminal activity.

In its sixteen years, the Bureau has been extraordinarily successful, with hundreds of millions of euros of taxes collected and property frozen. Its secret lies in its multi-disciplinary structure

and its wide investigative powers supported by legislation.

The Bureau works closely with international crime investigation agencies and has successfully targeted proceeds of criminal acts committed outside Ireland in countries.

It also works with international bodies like the European Commission and Camden Assets Recovery Inter-Agency Network, an informal network of law enforcement agencies that share knowledge and information on how to trace assets in a member's country. It is part of the European Union Asset Recovery Office network.



Participants of a training course on combating money laundering and terrorism financing working on a case study exercise. (OSCE/Zarina Ligay)

12–13 July 2012

Vienna

The 2nd SHDM outlined the vital importance of ODIHR's election observation missions and stressed the need for participating States to follow-up to recommendations.

3–5 September 2012

Vienna

National and international experts discussed ways for states to better co-operate on recovering stolen assets.

12–15 September 2012

Prague

OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum in Prague focused on how states can promote security and stability through good governance, combating corruption, money laundering and terrorism financing.



PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES ON COMBATING INTOLERANCE AND DISCRIMINATION

The three Personal Representatives of the CiO on Combating Intolerance and Discrimination,

- Judge Catherine McGuinness,
- Rabbi Andrew Baker,
- Senator Adil Akhmetov,

have had an extremely busy year which included four joint country visits to Norway, Austria, Azerbaijan and Armenia, and three follow-up visits to Hungary, Spain and Sweden by Rabbi Baker. The country visits of the Personal Representatives enable them to **raise the level of awareness of issues of tolerance and non-discrimination**

among government ministers and other high-level political authorities and are a valuable complement to the work of ODIHR.

In addition to these visits, the Personal Representatives also attended a large number of meetings in their official capacity, including the Human Dimension Committee in March, the Fourth Congress of the Leaders of World and Traditional Religions held in Astana in May, the Human Dimension Implementation Meeting in Warsaw, the Autumn meeting of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in Tirana in October, the Permanent Council in November, as well as some other meetings individually.

by the Chairmanship in June. This well-attended event featured a number of high-level speakers and the excellent debates helped to clarify the key issues in this fast developing area. The Chairmanship regrets that it was not possible to reach consensus on a Ministerial Council decision which would have updated OSCE commitments on Freedom of the Media. Nevertheless 48 OSCE participating States have subscribed to a Declaration on Fundamental Freedoms in the Digital Age which emphasizes that all OSCE commitments apply, both online and offline, and regardless of technology. A related topic was Freedom of Assembly and Association and this was the subject of a Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting in November.

The Chairmanship utilized the schedule of a number of important sporting events this year, particularly the Euro 2012 Championship in Poland and Ukraine and the London Olympic Games to raise awareness of the potential value of Sport in combating racism, intolerance and discrimination in society and this was the subject of the first Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting in April. Another priority for the Irish Chairmanship was the need for an effective rule of law framework for combating trafficking in human beings and this was addressed at a very successful Human Dimension Seminar in May.

The main event of the year was of course the Human Dimension Implementation Meeting which took place over two weeks in Warsaw in September and October and which included special days on Freedom of Religion or Belief, Empowerment of Roma Women and rights of Persons belonging to National Minorities. Other Human Dimension events included a Supplementary Human Dimension meeting on Democratic Elections and Election Observation in July and a Thematic Event

HUMAN DIMENSION

The Irish Chairmanship attached the highest priority to the human dimension in 2012, encompassing the promotion and protection of human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law. Particular emphasis was placed on the need to ensure that existing OSCE commitments in the human dimension

were safeguarded and implemented but the Chairmanship also sought to identify and focus on new challenges.

A significant priority was the issue of freedom of expression and freedom of the media, in particular as they apply to the Internet and to digital media. A highlight of the year was the Dublin Conference on Internet Freedom hosted

24 Sept–5 Oct 2012	1–5 October 2012	24 October 2012
<p>Warsaw</p> <p>The 2012 Human Dimension Implementation Meeting allowed for a thorough exchange of views between participating States, civil society, academia, and other international organizations, and proved the indispensable contribution of NGOs to the OSCE.</p>	<p>Dublin and Belfast</p> <p>Civil society and media representatives from both banks of the Dniestr/Nistru river visited Dublin and Belfast to examine the experience of the Northern Ireland peace process.</p>	<p>Dublin</p> <p>Researchers, journalists and communications experts discussed the role of communications in conflict resolution at the OSCE Talks Seminar in Dublin organized with the Trinity College Philosophical Society.</p>

on Cross-Border Mobility and Intolerance and Discrimination against Migrants in early November.

In addition to the above events, the regular meetings throughout the year of the Human Dimension Committee, chaired by Ambassador Thomas Greminger of Switzerland, offered an invaluable opportunity to highlight the work of the institutions and field missions in the Human Dimension and for participating States to make voluntary reports on experiences and practices in the implementation of their commitments.

Within the past two years around half of the participating States have used this opportunity to exchange experiences and practices, establishing the widely accepted practice of voluntary peer review. The

committee also strengthened its ties with external partners by inviting high-level speakers, such as three UN Special Rapporteurs, representatives of the Council of Europe and members of civil society.

Finally, the Chairmanship devoted considerable attention in 2012 to the review of human dimension events, building on the work initiated by the Lithuanian Chairmanship in 2011 and benefiting from a report of a Swiss consultancy. The Chairmanship presented a number of proposals to improve the effectiveness and attractiveness of human dimension events. Unfortunately, however, it was not possible to reach consensus on any amendments to the existing framework and this remains a task for future Chairmanships.



OSCE Chairperson in Office and Tánaiste (Deputy Prime Minister) and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Mr. Eamon Gilmore, T.D., addresses the Dublin Conference on Internet Freedom. (Fennells)

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE ON GENDER ISSUES



The Special Representative of the OSCE on Gender Issues, **June Zeitlin**, highlighted gender mainstreaming as a key priority of the Irish Chairmanship. Ms Zeitlin has worked relentlessly throughout the year making country visits to Serbia, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, as well as attending and speaking at OSCE meetings including “Enhancing the Role of Women in Conflict Mediation in the OSCE Region”, the Human Dimension Implementation Meeting in Warsaw, “National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) and Gender Equality in Central Asia”, the Permanent Council in October and numerous Gender focal point meetings.

SERBIAN ELECTIONS IN KOSOVO

Of particular note, the Chairmanship worked closely with the Secretariat, the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, the Government of Serbia, the authorities in Pristina and interested participating States to arrange facilitation by the OSCE of Serbian elections in Kosovo in April and May. The agreement reached with the interested parties ensured that Serbian citizens in Kosovo were able to participate fully in the Serbian parliamentary and Presidential elections. (see p. 34)

30–31 October 2012

Rome

2012 OSCE Mediterranean Conference focused on economic co-operation with Mediterranean Partners in the democratic transition processes and political reforms.

8–9 November 2012

Vienna

The 3rd SHDM on Freedom of Assembly and Association and the preceding Civil Society Forum underlined the importance of safeguarding these freedoms in securing and maintaining a healthy democracy.

21 November 2012

Mongolia became the 57th participating State of the OSCE.



CHAIRMANSHIP PRIORITY:
Internet Freedom

The Internet is arguably the most transformative technological innovation of the 20th century, and has already defined the 21st. In little more than 20 years, the Internet has connected not just cities, but continents; not just powerful capitals, but individual citizens across the globe. It has changed the dynamic of power, both within and beyond borders. It has changed how we do business; how we do politics; and how we engage with society. Some things, however, do not change. They are the values upheld by OSCE: the right to freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of the media, freedom of association and freedom of peaceful assembly.

“The medium may change – the medium may even pose its own challenges – but the message remains the same.”

Eamon Gilmore

With those words, a conference hosted by Ireland’s Chairmanship on the challenges to freedom of expression and media freedom online and the debate around Internet governance opened in Dublin last June. The high-level panel discussions in those two days focused on ways to ensure that the Internet remains an open, global and public forum for freedom of opinion and expression and a platform for facilitating the exercise of other human rights and fundamental freedoms.



Dublin Net Freedom @NetFreedom2012 19 Jun

[@netfreedom](#) Robert Guera summing up of key points on behalf of the Chair from the sessions over the two days of the [#dcif](#).

[Expand](#)



Dublin Net Freedom @NetFreedom2012 19 Jun

[#dcif](#) key points: fundamental freedoms apply online as well as offline.

[Expand](#)



Dublin Net Freedom @NetFreedom2012 19 Jun

[#dcif](#) key points: one internet - a shared resource around the world [@OSCE](#)

[Expand](#)



Dublin Net Freedom @NetFreedom2012 19 Jun

[#dcif](#) key points: crucial interaction needed on all these issues by a variety of different stakeholders.

[Expand](#)



Dublin Net Freedom @NetFreedom2012 19 Jun

[#dcif](#) key points: [@OSCE](#) could collaborate with academia and encourage research on internet governance.

[Expand](#)

Prominent speakers included:

- Frank La Rue**
UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression;
- Rebecca MacKinnon**
Senior Fellow, New America Foundation, former CNN bureau chief in Beijing in Tokyo and co-founder of Global Voices Online;
- Nils Muiznieks**
Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights;

- Cory Doctorow**
science fiction author, activist, journalist and blogger;
- Alec Ross**
Senior Adviser on Innovation in the office of the US Secretary of State;
- Sonia Flynn**
Director of Online Operations, Facebook;
- Dunja Mijatović**
OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media
- Janez Lenarčič**
Director of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR).

28–30 November, 2012

Dublin

Transnistrian settlement process: Final round of “5+2” negotiations during the Irish Chairmanship held in Dublin. Followed on 7 December by the adoption by the Ministerial Council of a first ever statement on the “5+2” negotiations.

7 December 2012

Dublin

The Ministerial Troika meetings with the Asian and the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation took place in the margins of the Dublin Ministerial Council meeting.

6–7 December 2012

Dublin

The 19th OSCE Ministerial Council held in Dublin.



PERMANENT COUNCIL

The Permanent Council is the OSCE's regular body for political consultation and decision-making. It is responsible for the daily business of the Organization.

HOFFBURG

VIENNA

PERMANENT COUNCIL



Ambassador Enkhsaikhan Jargalsaikhan, the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the OSCE, addresses the Permanent Council a day after Mongolia's accession to the Organization. (OSCE/Curtis Budden)

PC COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON APPOINTMENTS

Ambassador Tacan Ildem
Chair of the Security Committee

Ambassador Eustathios Lozos
Chair of the Economic and Environmental Committee

Ambassador Thomas Greminger
Chair of the Human Dimension Committee

PC INFORMAL WORKING GROUP CHAIRPERSON APPOINTMENTS

Ambassador Ian Kelly
Chair of the Informal Working Group established pursuant to PC Decision 1039 and tasked to develop confidence building measures to reduce the risks of conflict stemming from the use of Information and Communication Technologies. (see p. 16)

Convening weekly at the Hofburg in Vienna, the Permanent Council is the OSCE's regular body for political consultation and decision-making and responsible for the day-to-day business of the Organization. In 2012, Irish Ambassador Eoin O'Leary presided over the Permanent Council, which met 40 times. Ambassador O'Leary welcomed a wide range of guest speakers to the Permanent Council, including the Deputy Prime Ministers of Ireland and Albania, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Jordan, San Marino, and Ukraine, and the Secretaries General of the Council of Europe, Organization for Democracy and Economic Development (GUAM), the Organization of Islamic Co-operation, the Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic Speaking Countries, and the Co-operation Council of Turkic Speaking States.

On 12 January, the Chairperson-in-Office, Eamon Gilmore T.D., addressed the first Permanent Council under the Irish Chairmanship and set out his priorities for the coming year. He committed to pursuing the principles and aims of the OSCE – promoting a peaceful and secure environment for all our citizens – in a balanced and pragmatic manner

across all the dimensions of the Organization's work.

Under the stewardship of the Chairmanship, the three committees – in the politico-military, economic and environmental and human dimensions – turned words into action. Their work, and that of the Special and Personal Representatives of the Chairperson-in-Office, the heads of Institutions, the Parliamentary Assembly, Field Operations and other working groups, helped to inform the debates, conclusions and decisions adopted by the Permanent Council in 2012. Ultimately, their efforts also informed the discussions, deliberations and decisions at the Dublin Ministerial Council in December.

With an ambitious agenda covering all three dimensions, the Permanent Council adopted 43 decisions, including a decision to establish an ICT security working group, and a package of three decisions on the OSCE's efforts to address transnational threats.

There was also a joint meeting of the Permanent Council and the Forum for Security Co-operation on 9 May on Transition Aspects in Afghanistan.

GUEST SPEAKERS AT THE PERMANENT COUNCIL IN 2012

12 January	Opening Address by the CiO, Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs & Trade Eamon Gilmore, T.D.	25 October	Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan Araz Azimov
2 February	Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights Thomas Hammarberg	1 November	Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Armenia Ashot Hovakimian Co-Chairmen of Geneva Discussions Pádraig Murphy, Antti Turunen and Philippe Lefort
8 March	President of National Council of Austria Barbara Prammer	8 November	Director of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights Janez Lenarčič Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Group Robert Bradtke, Igor Popov and Jacques Faure Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office on the Conflict Dealt with by the Minsk Conference Andrzej Kasprzyk
15 March	Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Nasser Judeh	15 November	Personal Representatives of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Combating Intolerance and Discrimination Justice Catherine McGuinness, Sen. Adil Akhmetov, and Rabbi Andrew Baker European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM) Head of Mission Udo Burkholder
22 March	Co-Chairs of the Minsk Group Robert Bradtke, Igor Popov and Jacques Faure Chairpersons of the Security Committee, the Economic and Environmental Committee and the Human Dimension Committee Tacan Ildem, Eustathios Lozos and Thomas Greminger	22 November	Minister for Foreign Affairs of Andorra Gilbert Saboya Sunyé High Commissioner on National Minorities Knut Vollebæk
29 March	Secretary General of the Council of Europe Thorbjorn Jagland Representative on the Freedom of the Media Dunja Mijatović	29 November	Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Co-operation Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu Representative on Freedom of the Media Dunja Mijatović
19 April	Commissioner for Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Konstantin Dolgov	20 December	Secretary General of the Co-operation Council of Turkic Speaking States Halil Akinci
17 May	Secretary General of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM Valery Chechelashvili		
14 June	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Albania Edmond Haxhinasto		
20 June	(Special PC) Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine Kostyantyn Gryshchenko		
21 June	Representative on the Freedom of the Media Dunja Mijatović		
12 July	OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities Knut Vollebæk		
20 September	Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia Sergi Kapanadze Secretary General of the Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic-Speaking Countries Ramil Hasanov		
11 October	President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Riccardo Migliori		

FORUM FOR SECURITY CO-OPERATION



FORUM FOR SECURITY CO-OPERATION

20
YEARS

The establishment of the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) in 1992 was a major breakthrough in strengthening security in the military sphere in the OSCE. Today, this decision-making body, made up of delegates from the OSCE's 57 participating States, has lost none of its uniqueness and relevance. The Forum's wide-ranging documents and measures make our region a safer, more secure place.

OUR ROOTS

At the first meeting of the FSC on 22 September 1992, few people had any idea how things would work out. It was a heady time. The Berlin Wall had just fallen; the Soviet Union collapsed, and new countries emerged as sovereign States. Established by the 1992 Conference for Security and Co-operation in Europe Summit in Helsinki, the Forum was designed to take security relations among participating States to a new level; one based on common and co-operative approaches to security.

Austrian Federal Minister of Defence Werner Faslabend delivered the opening statement at the first meeting, and the first Chairman of the FSC, Austrian Ambassador Martin Vukovich, invited everyone to begin the work – and they did.

The FSC Support Section of the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre provides institutional memory for the Forum and advises participating States in the implementation of their politico-military

commitments. The OSCE Communications Network supplies a reliable and secure means of transferring military information among participating States.

In weekly meetings, 56 participating States (now 57) – discuss military security issues on a regular basis. Talks not only addressed security issues between States but also within States, and the Forum quickly realized that the emerging countries needed help to address a new phenomenon, a large amount of surplus small arms and light weapons.

OUR MANDATE

The initial mandate of the FSC was agreed upon in the Helsinki Document 1992, which also established the Forum. Over years, the tasks of the Forum have grown and expanded to deal with a wide range of politico-military issues ranging from traditional security between and within states, to also addressing transnational threats such as the trafficking of weapons or the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

THE HELSINKI DECALOGUE

- Sovereign equality, respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty
- Refrain from the threat or use of force
- Inviolability of frontiers
- Territorial integrity of States
- Peaceful settlement of disputes
- Non-intervention in internal affairs
- Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief
- Equal rights and self-determination of peoples
- Co-operation among States
- Fulfillment in good faith of obligations under international law

1975

IMPORTANT MILESTONES OF THE FSC:

Helsinki Final Act

Start of confidence- and security-building measures.



★ 1992

Helsinki Summit

Creation of the Forum for Security Co-operation, the platform for security dialogue.



Kyrgyzstan's Ambassador to the OSCE Lydia Imanalieva, Latvia's Ambassador to the OSCE Gints Apals and Ambassador Zoran Dabik, Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The Forum's main tasks include:

- Providing regular consultations and intensive co-operation on military security matters;
- Negotiating on confidence- and security-building measures;
- Reducing risks of conflict;
- Implementing agreed measures.

In addition, the agenda for the weekly Forum meetings in Vienna also includes the so-called security dialogue, allowing participating States to raise and discuss any concerns and challenges.

OUR DOCUMENTS

Over the years, the OSCE has created a comprehensive arms control and confidence- and security- building regime beyond comparison to any other organization or continent. OSCE agreements such as the Vienna Document 2011, the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons, together with the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty and the Open Skies Treaties, have created a web of interlocking and mutually reinforcing commitments.

The 2011 update of the Vienna Document contains the most comprehensive set of mutually complementary confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs) shaping the relations between participating States in the politico-military sphere of security. It includes:

- Transparency measures, such as the exchange of defense budgets and plans;
- Verification regimes;
- Mechanisms for consultation;
- Military contacts, such as visits to air bases and military facilities and formations;
- Military co-operation.

When these measures, such as the exchange of military information or the right to conduct inspections in other states' territory, were introduced nearly two decades ago, they were revolutionary in nature. Today, they seem almost routine and debate now stems around which are still relevant in the era of new threats like nuclear proliferation, drug trafficking and terrorism. Even though there are differing views on the threats posed, the purpose of confidence- and security-building measures is shared by

TROIKA

The FSC Chairmanship rotates three times a year. The Chairmanship sets the agenda for each meeting and brings attention to pertinent issues. The FSC Chairperson is assisted by the incoming and the outgoing Chairperson, who together form the FSC Troika.

In 2012, the Chairmanship was held by Kyrgyzstan, Latvia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

each participating State. Furthermore, the co-operative approach among States helps avoid misunderstandings and contributes to stability and security. Thereby CSBMs also serve as early warning indicators of potential conflict situations.

<p>1996</p> <p>Lisbon Summit – Framework for Arms control</p> <p>Creates a web of interlocking and mutually reinforcing arms control obligations and commitments; links current and future arms control efforts into a comprehensive structure.</p>	<p>1999</p> <p>Istanbul Summit – Vienna Document 1999</p> <p>Aims at building transparency and trust. Adds regional measures.</p>	<p>2000</p> <p>Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons</p> <p>Provides norms and measures related to the life cycle of a weapon.</p>
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OUR ACTIVITIES

Confidence- and security-building measures were gradually expanded during the 1990s. Nowadays, about 90 inspections, 40 evaluation visits and a half a dozen visits to airbases, military facilities or demonstration of major weapons and equipment systems take place every year. These remarkable figures demonstrate a high level of trust among States and their military.

Despite the greater inter-state stability achieved through the implementation of CSBMs, the OSCE participating States face other challenges related to the unsecured and loosely stored stockpiles of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and conventional ammunition.

Security risks posed by the destabilizing spread and proliferation of SALW and conventional ammunition remain a grave concern. Moreover, many participating States face problems with surplus weapons and ammunition as well as with controlling illicit trade in small arms. Certainly, the problem is not exclusive to the OSCE area.

The FSC has developed a co-operative voluntary programme that provides assistance on the destruction and stockpile management of small arms and light weapons and conventional ammunition. To date, it has channeled 15 million euros on 40 projects to help States deal with problems they are facing with SALW and conventional ammunition.

One of the biggest achievements is the successful destruction of liquid rocket fuel, called *Mélange* (see box).

Since the signing of two documents on the regulation of small arms and the control on conventional ammunition, the OSCE has been involved in more than 40 projects in 17 different countries.

MELANGE DESTROYED:

Armenia	873 tonnes
Montenegro	120 tonnes
Albania	30 tonnes
Ukraine	9000 tonnes

PLANNED 2013:

Bulgaria	± 500 tonnes
Kazakhstan	± 410 tonnes
Ukraine	7000 tonnes

REQUEST EXPECTED:

Kyrgyzstan	± 110 tonnes
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NAPALM POWDER DESTROYED:

Serbia	110 tonnes (in progress)
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PLANNED, SERBIA:

- Destruction of surplus white phosphorous filled ammunition
- Upgrade, Technical Repair Factory, Kragujevac
- Renovate two military ammunition storage sites



A member of the Ukrainian military takes a sample of the toxic rocket fuel component *Mélange* at the depot in Radekhiv, Ivano-Frankivsk region of Ukraine, before it is shipped for disposal. (OSCE/Leonid Kalashnyk)

2003

Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition

Outlines procedures for storage and destruction.



2004

Export control package

Places control on MANPADS, improves brokering legislation and creates End User Certificates (EUC's).



IN FOCUS

PROMOTING SAFE BORDER PATROLLING THROUGH HUMANITARIAN DE-MINING IN TAJIKISTAN

For the people living along the border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan, land mines planted in the 1990s are, literally, a matter of life and death.

Since 1992, 836 people have been wounded in incidents involving anti-personnel landmines, 366 of whom died. Especially hard hit are border patrols. Ten guards have died since 2005, when the Border Troops of Tajikistan took control of the border.

No firm statistics are kept on the number of smugglers and extremists killed as they figured out a route that keeps their drugs and weapons trade in business, but it was clear that the area needed to be cleared of mines.

“Every now and then we hear about a colleague stepping on a landmine. That creates tremendous psychological pressure on my men. We try to stick to the roads while on patrol, but then the smugglers win. They’ve already found routes through the minefields,” said Lieutenant Jamshed Usmanov of the border troops.

Since 2009, the OSCE Office in Tajikistan has worked with the Tajikistan Ministry of Defence to clear land mines from the Tajik-Afghan border. In 2012, 279,728 square metres of landmines were cleared from contaminated lands. Operations were carried out by the Humanitarian De-mining Group in partnership with the local NGO Union of Sappers of Tajikistan.

In the four years of work, the Humanitarian De-Mining Group has made safe nearly 109 hectares of land. In that time, they found and destroyed 1,105 land mines and unexploded ordnance.



OUR DIALOGUE

The platform for dialogue continues. Projects leading from Forum decisions continue to emerge. This year, for instance, the Forum agreed that, in the absence of any military exercise that is above a certain threshold, the participating States will inform the Forum of their largest military activity per year. By doing so, transparency and openness increases among the States of the OSCE region.

As they have been doing for the last 20 years, Ambassadors, Delegates and Military Advisers from the now 57 participating States meet weekly to discuss

and find solutions to military aspects of security. This regular contact, combined with OSCE strategies to resolve tensions and conflicts, increases security for all participating States and its peoples.

Today, the FSC continues to play this important role, addressing military security in all its aspects, thereby creating a safer world for tomorrow.

KYRGYZSTAN, THE OSCE AND THE 1540 COMMITTEE

When it gained independence from the Soviet Union, Kyrgyzstan also inherited a vast nuclear infrastructure. Insufficiently protected uranium tailings and waste by-products of uranium mining posed serious security threats to the country, its population and the environment. These dangers extend well beyond national and regional boundaries. Possible diversion of nuclear material to terrorists was also a risk.

To effectively mitigate these challenges, the Government of Kyrgyzstan, together with the OSCE and the 1540 Committee, which works to prevent weapon proliferation, drafted a national action plan in 2012 to ensure the physical protection of existing repositories, radioactive tailings facilities and waste heaps from uranium. These preventive measures will significantly lower the risk that radioactive materials pose for the local population and help to curb the threat of illicit transfers of these materials.

2010

Astana Summit

Revitalizes and updates conventional arms and confidence- and security-building measures agreements.



2011

Vienna Document 2011

Promoted military predictability. Non-proliferation declared by all 56 States.

OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

The Parliamentary Assembly brings together 320 parliamentarians from across the 57-nation OSCE region. It provides a forum for dialogue, leads election observation missions, and strengthens international co-operation to uphold commitments on political, security, economic, environmental and human rights issues.



OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

Secretary General: **Spencer Oliver**
Budget: € 2,856,000
www.oscepa.org

Staff: 18 full-time employees
7 research fellows

More parliamentarians than ever participated in OSCE Parliamentary Assembly activities in 2012 – a year that saw the Assembly put a sharper focus on human rights and democratic governance through its core work of election observation, conferences and parliamentary diplomacy.



Voting in the standing committee, Monaco Annual Session Day 1.

ELECTION OBSERVATION

In a time of budget cuts and decreased participation in international organizations, the Assembly fielded more parliamentarians to observe more elections than at any time in its history.

The OSCE Chairperson-in-Office appointed parliamentarians to lead many election observation missions in 2012, but the Assembly's leadership observing Georgia's parliamentary elections stood out as a moment that made a difference.

Statements issued by the Assembly helped ensure all parties had an opportunity to compete and laid the groundwork for the election results to be accepted peacefully.

In places as varied as the United States, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, the Parliamentary Assembly helped increase the clarity of the Organization's voice

about elections, delivering accurate and critical election assessments that pointed out concerns over the influence of money in politics, the melding of state and party resources and imbalanced media coverage.

In all, the Assembly provided political leadership for 10 observation missions in 2012 in Kazakhstan, Russia, Armenia, Serbia, Belarus, Georgia, Montenegro, Ukraine, the United States and Romania.

HUMAN RIGHTS

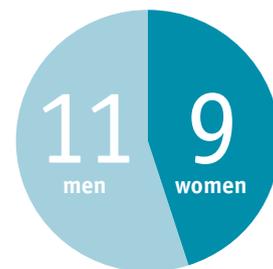
At the Winter Meeting, the Assembly's human rights committee focused on prison reform and judicial independence in the OSCE area. The committee addressed issues of selective justice, prison conditions and police oversight, hearing cases of individual mistreatment from judicial systems in Belarus, Italy, Russia, and Ukraine.

1,763

people attended an OSCE Parliamentary Assembly conference in 2012.

+10%

Participation in the Assembly's Annual Session increased 10% in 2012.



In 2012, women doubled their representation in OSCE PA elected leadership posts, now accounting for 9 of the 20 positions.



Francois-Xavier de Donnea, Special Co-ordinator to lead the OSCE short term observers in Armenia, talks to a head of a precinct in Artashat, Armenia.



A man casts a ballot in Ararat, Armenia, during the parliamentary elections.

At the Monaco Annual Session – the largest meeting of parliamentarians the OSCE has had in seven years – delegates called for the release of political prisoners and for countries serving as OSCE Chair-in-Office to lead by example on their human rights commitments. A resolution on the rule of law recommended that parliaments pass legislation to freeze the assets and ban travel for human rights abusers. Several national parliaments have since advanced legislation on this issue, adding lasting impact to the Assembly decisions taken by majority vote.

ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

The Monaco Declaration also included a timely resolution warning against the negative long-term impacts of austerity measures, in particular with regards to healthcare and education budgets. The resolution called on national governments to increase green investments to encourage economic growth and encouraged greater parliamentary oversight of economic policies. The Assembly also endorsed a reform of the international credit rating system to promote transparency.

PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY VISITS

Parliamentary leaders traveled to more than 20 countries for high-level meetings in 2012, raising the overall profile of the OSCE and adding focus to Ukraine’s 2013 chairmanship. In some OSCE countries, national parliaments held open debates on OSCE policy.

CONFLICT PREVENTION

The Assembly actively supported the Irish Chairmanship’s goals related to conflict

prevention, Internet freedom and good governance. Visiting Chisinau and Tiraspol, the Parliamentary Team on Moldova supported the OSCE governmental side in the Transdniestrian status negotiations. The team promoted confidence-building measures by strengthening contacts between legislators on both sides in close co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Moldova.

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND INTERNET FREEDOM

The Assembly’s Fall Meetings in Albania centered on good governance, and sessions at the Economic Conference in Georgia focused on how good governance and co-operation can stimulate economic development.

“Kyrgyzstan’s increased involvement in the Parliamentary Assembly and the new contacts that has provided us are essential to our democracy in the volatile region of Central Asia.”

Roza Aknazarova, MP, Kyrgyzstan

The Assembly also created a report and interactive map called *sOcialSCapE*, which includes social media and other case studies from more than 30 OSCE countries, highlighting new methods of increasing civic engagement online.

REFUGEES

The Assembly condemned the violence in Syria and, in November, PA President

Riccardo Migliori followed up by meeting the Foreign Minister of Turkey, Ahmet Davutoglu, in Ankara and visiting a Syrian refugee camp. The Assembly released a special report analyzing the Syrian refugee situation in the OSCE region and offering policy recommendations to help bring more international attention to the humanitarian crisis.

MEDITERRANEAN CO-OPERATION

The Assembly raised the profile of the OSCE Mediterranean Partnership by holding the Mediterranean Forum during the Annual Session with a presentation by the Libyan Foreign Ministry. Delegates discussed possible expansion of the Mediterranean partnership and ways to address threats to security and stability of the Mediterranean area. An adopted resolution encouraged OSCE participating States to use all means to support democratic processes in the region.



Assembly President Riccardo Migliori and Human Rights Committee Chair Matteo Mecacci talk with a Syrian rebel at the Turkey-Syria border.

FIELD OPERATIONS



OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT FIELD OPERATIONS

In addition to the political bodies and permanent institutions the OSCE has 15 Field Operations in various participating States. Their tasks include early warning and conflict prevention as well as support for governments and authorities. The OSCE Field Operations help achieve normalization in post-conflict situations and support democratic transformation processes.

WE ARE PRESENT IN THE FOLLOWING REGIONS:

▲ South-Eastern Europe

Presence in Albania
Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina
Mission in Kosovo
Mission to Montenegro
Mission to Serbia
Mission to Skopje

★ Eastern Europe

Mission to Moldova
Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine

■ South Caucasus

Office in Baku
Office in Yerevan

● Central Asia

Centre in Ashgabat
Centre in Astana
Centre in Bishkek
Office in Tajikistan
Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan



PRESENCE IN ALBANIA

Head of Presence: **Ambassador Eugen Wollfarth**
 Budget: €3,169,600
www.osce.org/albania

Nr. of Project Offices: 4
 Full-time Staff: 22 international, 68 local

The Presence in Albania supported the strengthening of Albania’s public institutions, focusing on judicial, legislative and electoral reform, parliamentary capacity-building, anti-trafficking, police training, demilitarization, good governance and property reform. It worked to advance media independence and strengthen gender and civil society structures. A highlight of 2012 was Albania’s adoption of amendments to the Electoral Code, based on recommendations made by OSCE/ODIHR. The Presence actively supported the consultative electoral reform process, providing advice and hosting discussions for parliamentarians and experts on technical aspects of the reform, including new voting technologies, to assist decision-makers in crafting appropriate legislation.

HIGHLIGHTS

Encouraged amendments to the Electoral Code

Helped safely dispose 22,000 tonnes of surplus ammunition



Completed a 5-year civil trial monitoring programme

POLITICO-MILITARY DIMENSION

STRENGTHENING THE POLICE

The Presence organized specialized police training on internal investigation and covert policing techniques, as well as on topics like cybercrime and computer forensics. In addition, the Presence helped develop equality and diversity training within the State Police. Following a strategic-level course for senior officers, training for a group of police instructors enhanced sustainability and ensured that diversity training is incorporated into training curricula.

IMPROVING BORDER MANAGEMENT

Recognizing the importance of cross-border collaboration in addressing transnational threats, the Presence focused on overcoming barriers to regional co-operation. The opening of the first Joint Information Exchange Centre between Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is a decisive step in this regard. Provision of specialized training, including language training, ensures that officials on both sides of the border are able to maximize impact of the Centre.

FINALIZING DEMILITARIZATION

The Presence provided material assistance to Albanian authorities to safely dispose of hazardous waste chemicals and 22,000 tonnes of surplus ammunition, ensuring that Albania remains on track to complete the demilitarization process by mid-2013.



The Presence organized training courses on covert policing techniques, cybercrime and computer forensics. (OSCE/Joana Karapataqi)

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

SUPPORTING DECENTRALIZATION

In a pilot project, the Presence supported a group of local government units to write a comprehensive strategic development plan that promotes sustainable development in the region and lays the groundwork for more effective delivery of decentralized public services. This community-driven planning process has improved transparency and citizen engagement in local government decision-making, and increased efficiency of local government efforts.

COMBATING CORRUPTION

The Presence, in co-operation with the High Inspectorate for the Declaration and Audit of Assets (HIDAA), trained local public and elected officials on ethics, conflict-of-interest and anti-corruption issues. In addition, we supported HIDAA in preventing conflicts of interest in public administration and facilitating the investigation of corruption cases.

FIGHTING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

The Presence developed multilingual leaflets on migrants' rights and anti-trafficking for distribution at border crossing points and assisted in protecting the human rights of these vulnerable groups by facilitating legal counselling for irregular migrants and provision of social services for victims of trafficking.

PROMOTING BETTER ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The Presence helped the government comply with international obligations on participatory environmental planning and supported efforts to promote public awareness and corporate social responsibility in the extractive industries.

SUPPORTING PROPERTY REFORM

The Presence worked with central institutions and local governments to promote transparency in implementing property registration legislation. This helped reduce disputes and potential for corruption, delivering registration data, including legal documentation, for more than 75,000 properties to the requisite authorities.

HUMAN DIMENSION

PROMOTING RULE OF LAW

The Presence completed a trial monitoring programme that identified areas for further improvement in civil proceedings. The assessment will serve as a basis for developing specific, actionable recommendations to improve judicial efficiency and effectiveness. The Presence also supported further development of administrative dispute resolution in particular through conduct of a first-ever survey of relevant State institutions. The Law on the Establishment of Administrative Courts, adopted in 2012, reflected most of the Presence's comments.

In May, we supported the publication of the Civil Service Commission (CSC) reports on the implementation of civil service



Safely disposing hazardous material to ensure Albania remains on track to complete demilitarization by mid-2013. (OSCE/Joana Karapataqi)

legislation, reflecting their inspections in 22 State institutions. The report was widely distributed in June. From January to June 2012, the CSC received 98 complaints from civil servants claiming violations of the civil service legislation; from July to November 2012, only 35 complaints – one-third of complaints received during the first half year – were lodged with the CSC. Publicizing the work of the CSC to State institutions has therefore contributed to stricter implementation of the relevant legislation.

FACILITATING ELECTORAL REFORM

In addition to supporting amendments to the Electoral Code, the Presence improved the efforts of the Central Election Commission and civil society actors involved in the electoral process, helping to fully implement the new Code.

SUPPORTING PARLIAMENT

The Presence contributed to strengthening the Assembly by enhancing its transparency, accountability and representative functions. At both national and regional levels, the Presence brought together parliamentarians, staff and experts for in-depth discussions and training programmes to address topics ranging from parliamentary ethics to modernization of human resource management. A particular focus in 2012 was fostering outreach and interaction between parliamentarians and their constituents to strengthen citizens' participation in the legislative process.

CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT AND GENDER EQUALITY

The Presence took an active approach to enhancing women's role in political and public life, training women counsellors throughout the country on ways to be assertive within local government structures. Our activities on civil society development aimed to increase citizen participation at the local levels, in order to overcome the traditional reluctance towards public participation and promote grassroots initiatives.



* *Combating Trafficking in Human Beings*

MISSION TO BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Head of Mission: **Ambassador Fletcher M. Burton**

Budget: € 14,492,700

www.oscebih.org

Nr. of Field Offices: 14

Full-time Staff: 74 international, 436 local

The Mission embraced innovation to be more responsive to stakeholders and more relevant to challenges. It reinforced positive change as the government formed after a reshuffle, the international community transformed to promote EU accession, and the region made important steps in this path. Addressing a key Irish CiO priority, conflict resolution, the Mission chose three Field Offices as pilot projects; this proved especially valuable in Srebrenica. Partnering with the authorities, the Mission opened the first Aarhus Centre in Sarajevo to advance the environmental agenda. The Mission mobilized 150 staff to facilitate voting in Kosovo for both rounds of the Serbian presidential elections. We further strengthened civil society through our work in justice, education and parliaments. Finally, the Mission designed an innovative way to propose budget savings and downsize its personnel, with compassionate support for colleagues seeking outside employment.

HIGHLIGHTS

Launched three pilot projects on the conflict cycle

Established the country's first Aarhus Centre

Monitored 200 war crimes cases

POLITICO-MILITARY DIMENSION

BORDER MANAGEMENT

The Mission supported new initiatives on the role of emergency response within the country's security policy. Organization of a regional forum on comprehensive border management made it possible for BiH to be part of a dialogue on border issues which are particularly relevant as Croatia prepares for accession to the European Union.

ARMS CONTROL

The Mission supported national and regional arms control initiatives to advance proper management of the country's stockpiles of weapons, ammunition, and explosives, and to include surplus destruction. In consultations with the Ministry of Defence of BiH and BiH Armed Forces, the Mission developed projects to increase the safety and security of storage sites.

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

As part of the new Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC), the Mission inaugurated the first Aarhus Centre in BiH. The Centre – established in partnership with the Sarajevo city government – is staffed by volunteers and supported by civil society. In addition to holding seminars for the media and local government officials, the Centre also hosted the first legal clinic on environmental law in co-operation with the BiH Law Institute. The Mission also published a manual and launched a website on the Aarhus Convention.

www.aarhus.ba

THE AARHUS CONCEPT:





Workshop Joint Lecture held in Primary School Miricina, Gracanica municipality. (OSCE/Samir Alic)

In 2012, more than 4,000 participants – ranging from government officials and public employees to teachers and civil society organizations – attended roughly 200 training sessions organized by the Mission and held in all of its 14 field offices. Some 55 per cent of the participants were women.

The Mission briefed approximately 200 judges, prosecutors, and Ombudsman staff on new laws and international standards. Other topics included trafficking in human beings and hate crimes, domestic violence and juvenile justice.

HUMAN DIMENSION

JUSTICE REFORM

The Mission provided recommendations to the justice department on topics such as witness protection and civil procedure codes. We organized an outreach event for judicial actors and wartime victims in Srebrenica focused on victims' access to justice. In addition, the Mission published information gathered while monitoring trials on hate crimes and combating gender-based violence. The information included recommendations for more adequate responses.

COMBATTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The Mission assisted local authorities in drafting the State Strategy and Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (THB) for 2012–2015 and developing draft amendments in all four criminal codes.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Mission recommendations led to adoption of a new Law on Social Protection and a law on non-paid obligations and debts. Both laws contributed to the improvement of the social protection system in line with international standards on human rights. Because of the Mission's advocacy, four collection centres closed and durable alternative solutions for displaced persons were found.

PARLIAMENTARY OVERSIGHT/SUPPORT

The Mission organized international conferences, visits, and seminars aimed at supporting the Parliamentary Assembly to enhance oversight of the state-level defence, security, and intelligence bodies.

The Mission expanded its parliamentary support to the National Assembly of Republika Srpska, the Federation of BiH Parliament, and the Brcko District Assembly through technical assistance that strengthen communication and co-operation among the four parliaments.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

The Mission served as a link between 163 civil society organizations gathered in 35 watchdog coalitions in their campaigns to

improve services for their communities. The Mission implemented the Citizens' Academy project, organizing 176 lectures delivered by local authorities from 23 municipalities to over 1,000 citizens on how local self-governments operate, aiming to improve public participation.

Through its Women in Local Elections project, the Mission co-organized over 40 community workshops and discussions. Because 58 municipal party boards signed pledges aimed at empowering women, the project led to a slight increase in the number of women elected in ten municipalities.



Project Cycle Management (PMC) Training for Rural Women to ensure equal opportunities for women to access civil society organization funding. (OSCE/Meri Musa)

EDUCATION

The Mission assisted educational institutions from Herzegovina-Neretva Canton in introducing a violence prevention programme and the Index for Inclusion methodology throughout the Canton. Additionally, the Mission continued advocating the introduction of alternative subjects to religious education and held training events for 160 teachers. The Mission also provided training for 250 school directors in school finance and human resource management and instructed 150 teachers on the Active Learning/Teaching methodology, aiming to strengthen the introduction of the EU framework of key educational competencies.

MISSION IN KOSOVO

Head of Mission: **Ambassador Jean-Claude Schlumberger**
 Budget: € 21,862,400
www.osce.org/kosovo

Nr. of Regional Centres: 5
 Full-time Staff: 180 international, 490 local

In 2012 the Mission worked to promote human and community rights and to foster good governance in Kosovo¹.

HIGHLIGHTS

Mission Accomplished:
Police
Accountability



Established 7 new
Local Public Safety
Committees in
multi-ethnic villages

Trained 342 police
officers, 200 lawyers
and 9 NGOs to
combat hate crimes

POLITICO-MILITARY DIMENSION

POLICE REFORM

The Mission provided specialized and advanced training to help Kosovo police strengthen its ability to prevent and combat organized crime and terrorism and enhance its partnership with the public. In support of sustainable professional development of the Kosovo police, the Mission implemented train-the-trainer programmes at all management levels.

As a result of increased expertise, Kosovo police have dismantled more than 30 criminal networks and have seized double the amount of drugs than in 2011.

In October, the Mission reached an important milestone in enhancing police accountability. Following six years of OSCE support that included reviewing the legislative framework and training, coaching and advising staff of the Police Inspectorate of Kosovo, the Inspectorate has developed into a professional and sustainable oversight institution that no longer requires the Mission's direct assistance. The Mission thus concluded its support programme to the institution.

“Shortly after we started our committee we could already see results – especially in increased freedom of movement and improved inter-ethnic relations in all the villages.”

Mirko Popovic, Deputy Chairperson of the Priluzje/Prelluzhë committee

To enhance police-public partnership and improve inter-community dialogue and security at grass root level, the Mission fostered the establishment of and provided training for seven new Local Public Safety Committees in multi-ethnic villages and villages predominantly populated by the Kosovo Serb community. This brought the total number of committees to 33.



Kosovo police officers celebrate successful completion of their training. (OSCE)

HUMAN DIMENSION

RULE OF LAW

The Mission's efforts to promote human rights and improve the functioning of judiciary continued to have tangible results as evident, for example, in domestic violence cases. One Mission recommendation – to municipal courts to strictly comply with the 24-hour time limit for adjudicating petitions for emergency protection orders in domestic violence cases – was issued as an instruction by the Chair of the Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC) that improved courts' compliance with the prescribed time limits.

In its mandated areas, the Mission continued to identify and recommend measures to improve the conformity of legislation with international human rights and rule-of-law standards. For example, the Mission successfully advocated the inclusion of hate crime provisions in the new Criminal Code, as well as against the inclusion of provisions that threatened media freedom.

INTER-ETHNIC DIALOGUE AND TOLERANCE

The Mission organized and supported several activities for young people that promoted inter-ethnic understanding and cultural and linguistic tolerance. Those included visits to the Pec Patriarchate of the Serbian Orthodox Church, an inter-ethnic archaeological youth camp, as well as a rock concert

¹ All references to Kosovo institutions/leaders refer to the Provisional Institutions of Self Government.



This summer, the Kosovo mission held Mini Olympics for young people with disabilities. (OSCE/Hasan Sopa)

for some 2,500 young people from different communities in Kosovo featuring bands from across the region.

LANGUAGE RIGHTS

The Mission, supported by the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities, has been instrumental in promoting the establishment of the Office of the Language Commissioner, charged with protecting language rights and reviewing complaints. Moreover, following the OSCE's advocacy efforts, a regulation that limited the use of scripts in identification cards was annulled. This allowed members of all communities in Kosovo to have their names recorded in the alphabet of their own language.

ASSEMBLY, OVERSIGHT AND OTHER INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

The Mission supported the Assembly of Kosovo in increasing governmental oversight and encouraged stronger participation of civil society through the development of an online communication tool and a comprehensive guidebook on civil society participation. The Mission assisted the cross-party Assembly Women Caucus in improving its outreach to constituencies.

IN FOCUS

ORGANIZING A VOTE IN FIVE DAYS

The smell of fresh ink from posters displaying voter information filled the air of a high school in Donja Gusterica/Gushterice e Ulet, a village in central Kosovo. Residents gathered around the posters to find their polling station before heading off to cast their ballot.

A seemingly inconsequential action that, at the time, seemed just short of a minor miracle. It had only become clear five days earlier that eligible voters in Kosovo would be given the opportunity to cast their ballots in Serbian parliamentary and presidential elections.

The Kosovo balloting was the result of long consultations led by the Chairperson-in-Office, Ireland's Deputy Prime Minister Eamon Gilmore, and OSCE Secretary General Lamberto Zannier. It involved a rare case of unanimity among different stakeholders with whom the OSCE had been working for years to build trust and foster confidence.

It helped, for example, to conduct a public campaign to raise funds to purchase a mobile mammography apparatus for early breast cancer detection.

The Mission helped strengthen the role of oversight and other independent institutions such as the Ombudsperson Institution in Kosovo. Following the OSCE-assisted internal restructuring of the Institution, the number of cases it resolved rose by 15 per cent.

LOCAL GOVERNANCE

The Mission helped increase public participation in municipal decision-making, including budget planning. As a result municipalities became more vigilant in organizing and promoting public hearings and meetings in rural areas, recording an increase of 70 per cent in the number of budget hearings in comparison to 2011. Special focus was placed on women participation and gender responsive budgeting.

230

Number of calls received by the Mission-sponsored anti-trafficking and domestic violence helpline within three weeks of going online.

ELECTIONS

Over the last four years, the Mission has provided technical support and training to the Central Election Commission (CEC) to build up its operational know-how, thereby gradually reducing Mission support.

The Mission provided technical non-executive advice to the CEC and continued to promote a Working Group that provided technical recommendations to parliamentary groups tasked with electoral reform.

It was then up to the OSCE Mission in Kosovo to organize the balloting. More than 200 staffers from this and other OSCE Missions in the region and 300 locally recruited personnel worked round-the-clock to overcome the logistical challenges, which included securely transporting all election materials – voter lists, ballots, ballot boxes – as well as running a voter info campaign, setting up and staffing polling stations and returning the materials to the Serbian Republican Election Commission for counting.

In the end, on 6 May, 90 polling stations opened on time, allowing nearly 110,000 eligible voters to exercise their democratic right. The process was successfully repeated two weeks later for the second round of Serbian presidential elections. By then, the task seemed easy.



MISSION TO MONTENEGRO

Head of Mission: **Ambassador Lubomir Kopaj**

Full-time Staff: 12 international, 32 local

Budget: € 2,297,800

www.osce.org/montenegro

The Mission assisted Montenegro in furthering its reforms and strengthening the capacity of its institutions. This included support in effectively implementing the new Criminal Procedure Code, the third phase of the Court Monitoring Project, the Strategy on the Fight against Corruption and Organized Crime, and a Code of Ethics for municipal officials. The Mission provided strong assistance in the full implementation of the Law on Free Access to Information. To encourage regional co-operation, the Mission assisted the government prepare a border management strategy that will run to 2016.

HIGHLIGHTS

Assisted in the reform of the judiciary

Trained 100 participants to develop environmental impact assessments



Developed the Law on Free Access to Information and its implementation

POLITICO-MILITARY DIMENSION

DEMILITARIZATION AND SAFE STORAGE OF WEAPONS

Some 600 tonnes of unstable ammunition were destroyed this year, for a total of 1,300 tonnes since the programme began in 2007, reducing the risks to citizens by surplus arms and conventional ammunition. The work is part of an on-going joint partnership project of the OSCE, UNDP and the Government.

The Mission conducted specialized training in effectively fighting organized crime and improving border policing. It also strengthened police ability in investigating economic crimes and enhanced cross-border police co-operation with neighbouring countries. The Mission handed over responsibility for its community policing project to the Police Directorate after the project achieved a level of self-sustainability. It also helped further develop police education with the Directorate and the Police Academy.

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

BUILDING AWARENESS

A series of training courses organized by the Mission for more than 100 participants increased their abilities to develop strategic environmental impact assessments. The Mission's School for Ecological Activism provided academic and practical experience for members of political parties and media.

HUMAN DIMENSION

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND RULE OF LAW

In efforts to improve good governance the Mission trained Municipal Ethics Commissions and assisted municipalities to develop local anti-corruption action plans.

Particular attention was given to gender equality through training for political parties to increase the political representation of women, developing and supporting "Local Gender Action Plans" and a comprehensive project in fighting gender-based violence.

The Mission organized seven visits to Kosovo¹ to help displaced persons acquire the necessary legal documents to allow them to remain in Montenegro and also developed Roma Integration Plans which will be implemented in 2013.

In response to a request by the host country, the Mission provided legal expertise to strengthen the human rights capacity of the Constitutional Court. It also assisted the Ombudsman Institution become more effective as the "National Preventative Mechanism" and the mechanism against discrimination. We helped the Ministry of Human and Minority rights properly implement the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination.

¹ All references to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.



Tree Planting Campaign in Podgorica organized under the OSCE-supported School of Ecological Activism. (OSCE/Mia Lausevic)

In the rule of law, the Mission's assistance in reforming the judiciary made it more accessible, efficient and independent, while continuation of its Court Monitoring Project helped to further improve judicial procedure. Support by the Mission in implementing the Criminal Procedure Code and Criminal Code played a key factor in reforming criminal justice, while the host country's efforts in the fight against corruption and organized crime have been made more effective by the Mission's assistance in strengthening institutional know-how and co-operation.

The Mission played a vital mediating role in assisting media organizations re-establish self-regulation. It also trained young journalists and students of journalism in best practices. A Mission-initiated survey on citizen's views provided valuable insight into freedom of the media in Montenegro.

To improve the media environment and an open society, the Mission assisted the government in developing the new Law on Free Access to Information. It also helped Radio and Television Montenegro toward becoming the Public Service Broadcaster.



OSCE-supported trip by displaced persons from Kosovo to obtain personal documents. (OSCE/Ivana Vujovic)

MISSION TO SERBIA

Head of Mission: **Ambassador Peter Burkhard**
 Budget: € 7,268,500
www.osce.org/serbia

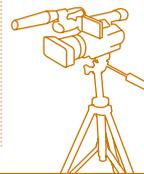
Nr. of Field Offices: 1
 Nr. of Training Centres: 2
 Full-time Staff: 36 international, 126 national

The Mission supported Serbia’s authorities and civil society to make substantial progress in many areas of the Mission’s mandate. Our activities focused on enhancing policies that protect human and minority rights, build accountable and effective democratic institutions as well as implementing and supporting freedom of the media. A highlight was the Mission’s close work with political parties and media in southwest Serbia ahead of local and parliamentary elections, which contributed to a calm and orderly democratic process. In south Serbia, the Mission continued to support the multi-ethnic government of ethnic Albanians and Serbs in Bujanovac, as well as the work of the Albanian National Minority Council and the multi-ethnic Department of Economics.

HIGHLIGHTS

Promoted a community policing strategy

Combatted organized crime



Supported a national media strategy

POLITICO-MILITARY DIMENSION

POLICE REFORM/CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION

The Mission focused efforts this year on enhancing community policing and accountability. With the Mission’s help, the Ministry of Interior developed a National Community Policing Strategy, encouraging the police service to improve public partnerships and expand community interaction, particularly in minority communities. We also launched a series of training courses with police spokespersons and community liaison officers on developing action plans to tackle crime in their communities. OSCE experts supported the development of a Custody Rule Book to regulate detention procedures, making a safer workplace for police officers while enhancing human rights for detainees. According to annual public surveys commissioned by the Mission, trust in the police has steadily increased since 2008, making it one of the most trusted State institutions.

HUMAN DIMENSION

MINORITY RIGHTS

The Mission promoted non-discrimination and integration of national minorities in Serbia. We supported the development of a Manual on Anti-Discrimination Legislation and training curricula for misdemeanour court judges in co-operation with the Judicial Academy and Commissioner for Equality.

We organized a nationwide training course for municipal Youth Office leaders on responding to cases of discrimination and promoting equal opportunities in their communities.

“I’ve learned how diverse our youth population is and how to make Local Youth Offices more inclusive and open.”

Local youth co-ordinator, participant at the course

To support the integration of national minorities, the Mission assisted the Ministry of Interior in conducting outreach activities and educational visits to its Basic Police Training Centre,



Block 72 Roma settlement in Belgrade, where the Mission has helped deliver fire wood. (OSCE/Milan Obradovic)



Daliborka Simovic and Mihajilo Moracanin, a journalist and a cameraman of the TV Forum from Prijepolje, are practicing reporting techniques on location, together with Vladan Jekic, a TV Raška camera operator and picture editor. (OSCE/Milan Obradovic)



A drawing competition for children organized as part of the events celebrating the International Day of Non-Violence. (OSCE/Milan Obradovic)

encouraging members of national minority groups to join the police service. This year the Mission successfully handed over its internship programme for minority youth in State institutions to Serbian authorities – supporting the Government’s long term goal of greater minority integration in public service.

PARLIAMENTARY SUPPORT

The Mission trained Members of Parliament and the staff of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia to use the new e-Parliament System. The system, developed with our support, allows MPs equal and rapid access to legislative documents. Once fully operational early next year, the public will be able to monitor the work of MPs and committees via the internet, making Parliament more transparent and improving trust between citizens and their elected officials.

GENDER EQUALITY

The Mission established a summer school programme, inviting women representatives from National Minority Councils to learn about gender equality and its relevance for their work in minority communities.

Moreover, in co-operation with the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, we launched informal talks between women civil society representatives and MPs from Belgrade and Pristina, aimed at building mutual confidence and discussing issues concerning women in both societies. The purpose of this first in a likely series of meetings was to openly discuss the importance of women’s involvement in public and political life, for example gender equality laws, regional co-operation in culture and in media, and the role of women in fighting corruption.

MEDIA REFORM

Throughout the year, the Mission promoted freedom of the media and freedom of the internet. In the run-up to parliamentary elections, we ran a series of skill-building courses for journalists on electoral coverage. We followed up with courses on using social media and internet journalism to maintain press freedom and fight corruption. This resulted in more balanced election coverage, with less negativity in both national and minority print media.

The Mission also encouraged media reform by working closely with journalists, media associations and the Ministry of Culture and Information to implement the Media Strategy. Moreover, our experts supported the government in drafting laws to help align

Serbia’s media environment to international standards. These efforts were instrumental in the decriminalization of libel in Serbia.

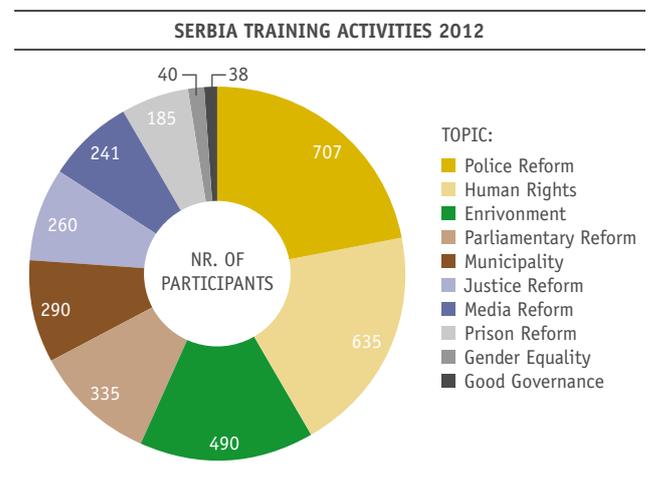
RULE OF LAW/JUDICIAL REFORM

As the Mission continues to assist in Serbia’s judicial reform process, we supported the establishment of disciplinary mechanisms and evaluation systems for judges and prosecutors. This will improve the work of the judiciary by ensuring increased accountability and independence.

The Mission helped produce the first national study on money laundering in the private sector. The analysis will help businesses to better report suspicious transactions to authorities. In parallel, we conducted a training course for public prosecutors on detecting money laundering in public procurement and financial institutions. These activities increased co-operation between prosecutors, law enforcement and the private sector in the fight against corruption.

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

The Mission worked closely with the Serbian Agency for Environmental Protection, Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning and civil society to launch the country’s “Ecoregister.” This nationwide database makes environmental information easily accessible to the public and contributes to the prevention and reduction of pollution.



MISSION TO SKOPJE

Head of Mission: **Ambassador Ralf Breth**
 Budget: € 6,853,300
www.osce.org/skopje

Nr. of Field Stations: 1
 Full-time Staff: 52 international, 117 local

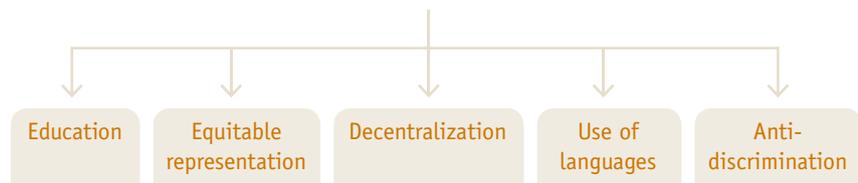
The Mission supported the government in its reform process and in further implementing the Ohrid Framework Agreement (OFA) with a view to strengthening societal cohesion. The Mission also served its early warning function, especially through its unique field presence and with special attention to developments in the area of inter-ethnic relations.

EDUCATION

100 teachers-in-training learned how to better teach in a multi-cultural environment working with over 300 children of all ethnicities

BRINGING TOGETHER A DIVERSE SOCIETY

The Mission reinforced its long-term objective to support the government in bringing the multi-ethnic society together by focusing on:



POLITICO-MILITARY DIMENSION

MONITORING UNIT

The country-wide presence of monitoring officers, with the added value of the Field Station in Tetovo, closely followed various inter-ethnic developments and continued their confidence building role at the local level.



Officers from the national police's rapid-deployment unit take part in an OSCE-supported training course on the use of peaceful crowd-control techniques during public events. (OSCE/Robert Karolyi)

POLICE DEVELOPMENT

Police advisers provided field observation on the police's performance. The hand-over to local authorities of the prevention mechanisms established with the help of the Mission advanced successfully – 84 Local Prevention Councils and over 150

Community Advisory Groups are now locally managed. The Mission continued to monitor their effective functioning and provided advice when required.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, we provided specialized training in police reform, fighting organized crime and transnational threats. Training also helped to improve police performance in handling inter-ethnic incidents.

HUMAN DIMENSION

Through its co-operation with the EU, NATO and US Embassy, the Mission reinvigorated its work in the five key OFA areas of: education, equitable representation, decentralization, anti-discrimination and the use of languages.

PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION UNIT FOR INTER-ETHNIC RELATIONS

The Mission pursued close co-operation with the Secretariat for the Implementation of OFA and co-ordination with the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities. Through this interaction, the Mission helped identify inter-community trends and co-ordinated the activities of various Focal Points on the five OFA pillars.

GOOD GOVERNANCE

The Mission provided technical support and legal expertise to the government and the State Election Commission in



High Commissioner on National Minorities Vollebaek discusses integration over lunch with high school students in Kirgizia. (OSCE/Stephanie Marsal)

implementing recommendations by ODIHR and the Venice Commission on improving the electoral process. The Mission enabled the formation of two government Working Groups on electoral legislation and voters lists. The Mission hosted a regional conference on the role of political parties in the electoral process to raise public awareness and to serve as bridges between the citizens and the institutions.

We supported the State Commission for Prevention of Corruption, in part by conducting a public perception survey on corruption. The Mission then organized debates over the survey's findings in the media and civil society, public administration, as well as education and sports. The Mission enabled the exchange of best practice with countries such as Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Slovenia through a regional conference and a study visit to Serbia.

RULE OF LAW

The Mission helped the Commission for Protection from Discrimination, the Ombudsman Institution and the judiciary to improve its ability to counter discrimination and promote equal opportunities. The Mission offered support in adopting three action plans deriving from the National Strategy on Equality and Non-discrimination which address issues of concern related to people with disabilities, ethnic communities and elderly people/youth.

The Mission assisted the Agency for Minority Rights Realization to implement its mandate to promote and protect the rights of the smaller communities.

The Mission provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice on the application of the Action Plan for Implementation of the new Law on Criminal Procedure. The Mission also helped further train legal practitioners on forthcoming criminal procedure and created advanced training materials and a manual for uniformed implementation of the Law.

In co-ordination with the Ministry of Information Society and Administration, the Mission helped to ensure a good quality and inclusive lawmaking process, and supported the introduction of an ex-post evaluation of the implementation of laws. The Mission continued to monitor trial proceedings and the work of the State Judicial Council.

ROMA ISSUES

The Mission supported national authorities to carry out the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti in the OSCE Area. As a result, the country's Roma Information Centres improved their capacity to provide information to the Roma community on their right to adequate housing and employment. The centres also expanded pro bono legal aid in the western part of the country.

GOVERNMENT'S OHRID FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT (OFA) IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW PROCESS SUPPORTED BY THE OSCE MISSION TO SKOPJE

OBJECTIVE:

Developing a comprehensive picture of the Agreement's implementation, remaining challenges and strategic directions for national authorities. This will set the basis for a mid- and long-term approach towards a full and inclusive implementation of the Agreement.

PARTNERS:

- Cabinet of the Deputy Prime Minister on OFA Implementation
- Secretariat for the Implementation of OFA
- Principals (OSCE, EU, US Embassy, NATO)

FIRST PHASE

Quantitative review report, presented by the government in July 2012

SECOND PHASE

Address flaws and gaps of the first report in order to come up with a comprehensive and reliable collection of quantitative data

THIRD PHASE

Qualitative review which will interpret this data in context, leading towards an international conference on OFA Implementation, publicly presenting the full OFA Review (closing phase)

MISSION TO MOLDOVA

Head of Mission: **Ambassador Jennifer Brush**

Full-time Staff: 13 international, 38 local

Budget: € 2,072,900

www.osce.org/moldova

The Mission was profoundly affected by change the Transdnestrian leadership in 2011, which helped revive the 5+2 format and brought new dynamics to conflict settlement negotiations.

The Rottach-Egern conference demonstrated a new political will to improve the lives of Moldovans on both sides of the Nistru/Dniester River. The Transdnestrian conflict settlement statement adopted at the Dublin Ministerial Council, the first in 10 years, was a clear message that negotiators should continue in their work on finding a special status for Transdnestria based on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova.

HIGHLIGHTS

Statement on the Negotiations on the Transdnestrian Settlement Process in the “5+2” format adopted in Dublin

Rottach-Egern conference brings together top leadership

The best athletes from both banks of Dniester/Nistru river campaign against domestic violence

POLITICO-MILITARY DIMENSION

POLITICAL SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS/CONFIDENCE BUILDING

The new Head of Mission, Ambassador Jennifer Brush, and the Special Representative of the Chairperson-in-Office for the Transdnestrian settlement process, Ambassador Erwan Fouéré, brought new dynamics to the 5+2 talks. Moldovan Chief Negotiator, Deputy Prime Minister Eugen Carpov, and new Transdnestrian Chief Negotiator, Ms Nina Shtanski, spent the first half of the year building trust. Importantly, Moldovan Prime Minister Vlad Filat and new Transdnestrian leader Yevgeny Shevchuk met in Odessa, Chişinău, Tiraspol, Ribniţa, Holercani, Mount Athos and in Rottach-Egern on the margins of a conference organized by the Mission, the Chairmanship and the German government. However, since the end of summer 2012 the pace of negotiations slowed down as the Sides tackled more difficult issues involving freedom of movement and education.

Together with the Chairmanship, the Mission helped organize five 5+2 meetings and an additional study visit of Chief Negotiators to Dublin and Belfast. The Sides agreed on the principles and procedures for the conduct of negotiations and on the agenda for the process. Mediators and observers, as well as the Representative of the Irish Chairmanship-in-Office, Minister for European Affairs Lucinda Creighton, visited both Chişinău and Tiraspol.

The Sides signed agreements on re-opening rail freight traffic through Transdnestria and the disposal of radioactive waste. Sides also later agreed to intensify dialogue on human rights issues and establish a joint forum for dialogue with civil society and media from both banks of the Nistru/Dniester River. Sides continue to negotiate telecommunications and freedom of movement issues such as the opening of the bridge in Gura Bîcului/



Representatives of the Chairmanship and the Mission traveled by train from Odessa to Tiraspol in order to promote free movement of persons and full opening of railway passenger traffic. (OSCE/Igor Schimbător)



OSCE Secretary General Lamberto Zannier (l) shakes hands with Moldovan President Nicolae Timofti following a joint press briefing. (OSCE/Igor Schimbător)

Bychok, license plates of vehicles from Transdniestria and transport permits for Transdniestrian companies commuting to Ukraine. Eleven working groups on confidence building measures met 25 times in the first 11 months of 2012, a much more rapid pace than ever before.

JOINT CONTROL COMMISSION

The Joint Control Commission (JCC), established to oversee the 1992 ceasefire agreement, met regularly throughout the year. Mission members attended all sessions and chaired a sub-group on non-peacekeeping posts in the Security Zone (SZ). The year 2012 started with a fatality at one of the Peace-keeping forces' checkpoints, and the JCC work was heavily influenced by this incident, investigation of which was still ongoing at the end of 2012.

HUMAN DIMENSION

HUMAN RIGHTS

The Mission closely co-operated with the High Commissioner on National Minorities on its assessment of the current situation of the Moldovan-administered schools in Transdniestria. Another important topic was closure of minority-language schools in Moldova as part of the school optimization process.

Working closely with UN Senior Expert on Human Rights in Transdniestria Thomas Hammarberg, the Mission monitored human rights in Transdniestria, visited detention facilities and monitored the intimidation of media and civil society organizations, to which the Mission also provided legal counselling. On the right bank the Mission supported local commissions which monitor detention facilities.

To help create a common Civil Society Forum, the Mission also helped groups on both banks of the Nistru/Dniester River through seminars, study visits and other efforts. The Mission monitored elections to the National Assembly of Gagauzia and on numerous opportunities tried to renew its presence in Gagauzia.

COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The Mission worked closely with the OSCE Office of the Special Representative on Combating Trafficking in Human

Beings to help prevent human trafficking of children without parental care in Moldova. It extended its activities in Transdniestria. The Mission co-organized a 16-day Campaign Against Gender-Based Violence in Moldova, using voices of the best Moldovan sportsmen against domestic violence in a widely promoted and circulated video.

The documentary-style play, Casa M, on victims of domestic violence was performed in Gagauzia for the first time, but Transdniestria forbade its performance.

JUSTICE SECTOR REFORM/RULE OF LAW

The Mission worked with ODIHR on a new code on political party financing. Also in co-operation with ODIHR and the Superior Council of Magistrates (SCM), the Mission organized workshops on performance evaluation of judges and other justice reform topics.

We pursued implementation of the Justice Reform Strategy for 2011–2015; and provided the General Prosecutor's Office with technical assistance and expertise. The Mission also organized an international conference on strengthening the independence of the nation's prosecutorial service.

MEDIA FREEDOM

The Mission supported media on both banks of the Nistru/Dniester River. We brought media representatives from Chişinău, Bender and Tiraspol to a study visit to Dublin and Belfast. The Mission has been the main advocate in the defamation case against the Ziarul de Gardă newspaper and, in co-operation with RFOM, it addressed the issue of closure of NIT TV. Unfortunately efforts to promote broadcasting between Moldova and Transdniestria were so far unsuccessful.



Children from villages divided by a dysfunctional bridge fill the village's House of Culture of Gura Bicului to watch the theatre's performance of Winnie-the-Pooh. (OSCE/Igor Schimbător)

PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR IN UKRAINE

Project Co-ordinator: **Ambassador Madina Jarbussynova**

Full-time Staff: 3 international, 48 local

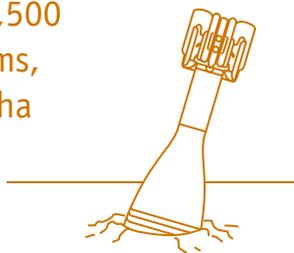
Budget: € 2,744,200

www.osce.org/ukraine

Together with the country's government and civil society, the Project Co-ordinator supported Ukraine in implementing its OSCE commitments by assisting domestic reform, strengthening human rights, rule of law and democratic freedoms, combating trafficking in human beings, promoting gender equality, and working to eliminate the explosive remnants of war.

HIGHLIGHTS

Destroyed 83,500 explosive items, clearing 204 ha of land



Improved state-led assistance to victims of human trafficking: 11 first statuses granted

Made 3 TV ads, 4 radio spots and posters and leaflets on election rights

POLITICO-MILITARY DIMENSION

While assisting the country's Emergency Ministry with the elimination of explosive ordnance, the Project Co-ordinator developed and produced an educational video film and animation that will be shown to secondary school children to raise their awareness of the danger posed by remnants of past wars, which continue to threaten people's lives today.

As the country undergoes reform of its military forces, the Field Operation continued assisting the social adaptation of discharged and soon-to-be-discharged military personnel. Project activities, begun in 2004, are now being gradually handed over to the host country.

We supported the OSCE Secretariat's efforts to assist Ukraine with safe disposal of the toxic rocket fuel component Mélange. In 2012, in co-operation with the Ukrainian Ministry of Defence, more than 2,500 tons of the hazardous substance were removed from eastern Ukraine.

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

Co-operation with the Ministry of Education continued to strengthen environmental education in secondary schools to promote a better understanding of sustainable development and environmentally friendly behaviour, and the importance of the environment for human security among Ukrainian youth.

The Project Co-ordinator also assisted Ukrainian authorities in furthering the use of e-Government tools in two regions. These efforts contribute to better accountability and transparency in the decision-making process and enhance citizens' access to local services.

HUMAN DIMENSION

In 2012, together with Ukraine's Central Election Commission, we developed and ran a voter awareness campaign ahead of parliamentary elections. The results of polls conducted before and after the elections showed improved awareness among voters of all the topics covered during the campaign, including on voting procedures, the compilation of voter lists and the prevention of vote-buying. An online election training program developed with the support of the Project Co-ordinator will in the future create the basis for nationwide training for election commission members.

We supported development of civil society by conducting training seminars on annual public reporting and new NGO registration procedures.

In the sphere of media development, we organized a training programme for journalists and law enforcement agencies to promote better co-operation and strengthen implementation of laws that provide access to information. By conducting training seminars across Ukraine as well as sharing experience of



Participants of first anti-cybercrime training take part in a practical exercise in the training room established within the specialized police unit with PCU support.



A screen grab from an awareness-raising video animation developed and produced by the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine at the request of the Central Election Commission ahead of Ukraine's October 2012 parliamentary elections.

other OSCE countries, the Project Co-ordinator also supported Ukraine's broadcasting authority's efforts to adapt its regulatory field to the emergence of new, convergent audio-visual media.

The Project Co-ordinator helped draft a legislative framework regulating legal education in Ukraine. We promoted human rights education and raised awareness among Ukrainian youth through training secondary school and university students.

The Project Co-ordinator provided legislative support to respective committees in parliament. We assisted the judiciary with aligning the country's legislation with international standards and OSCE commitments. This was done through the review of 48 bills and conducting seminars of lawmakers, legal professionals and judges.

The Project Co-ordinator also supported the country's efforts towards establishing a free legal aid system by assisting reform of the relevant legislative framework and raising awareness about new the free legal aid system.

In the sphere of administrative justice, the Project Co-ordinator provided assistance to enhance the coherence of administrative court jurisprudence in Ukraine through organizing training seminars for judges. We also trained administrative court judges in uniform interpretation of the law, including election legislation, legal opinion writing and drafting quality and consistent decisions to better protect human rights.

As a result of previous efforts by the Project Co-ordinator to support development of national monitoring mechanisms against torture and ill-treatment, Ukraine adopted legislative and policy changes for establishing an improved ombudsman model in the country.

COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING, CYBERCRIME AND PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY

The new state anti-trafficking in human beings programme and governmental regulations on National Referral Mechanism adopted in Ukraine in 2012 were developed with the Field Operation's support.

A new project on combating cybercrime began in 2012 with basic and advanced-level training courses on cybercrime investigation for law enforcement officers. We also established a training room within the specialized police unit.

The Ministry of Interior approved an anti-domestic violence training course for police taught at higher educational institutions, developed with staff support. In September 2012, these institutions started to teach the course for cadets and conducted similar re-training sessions targeting in-service precinct police inspectors from all regions of Ukraine.

EXCERPT OF 2012 TRAININGS	
TOPIC OF TRAINING	WHO WAS TRAINED
Re-training of discharged and soon-to-be discharged military personnel	23 groups of military officers in 20 cities and towns
Sustainable development and environmental education teaching tools	About 2500 secondary school teachers
Public annual reporting	More than 240 participants from civil society organizations (CSO)
Implementing regulatory provisions of the law related to CSO registration procedure	About 550 representatives of the regional departments of justice and CSOs
Better transparency and co-operation between law enforcers and media professionals	170 representatives of law enforcement agencies and 55 journalists
Aligning the country's legislation with international standards and OSCE commitments	200 judges and 280 practicing lawyers
Uniform interpretation of the law and legal opinion writing	300 administrative court judges
Human rights education	250 school and university students
Implementing a national referral mechanism to assist victims of human trafficking	1800 social service workers, educators, health care specialists and law enforcement officers

OFFICE IN BAKU

Head of Office: **Ambassador Koray Targay**
 Budget: € 2,829,900
www.osce.org/baku

Full-time Staff: 12 international, 27.5 local

The Office in Baku continued to support Azerbaijan’s government agencies and civil society implement OSCE commitments by providing assistance in the capacity building of the police and the judiciary and promoting fundamental freedoms. Further work this year addressed good governance, environmental awareness, regional economic development and gender equality.

HIGHLIGHTS

Helped more than 700 entrepreneurs with free legal advice

Monitored more than 500 cases and 1,000 court hearings related to 63 courts

2,500 calls received by an OSCE-sponsored domestic violence hotline



POLITICO-MILITARY DIMENSION

TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

The Office stepped up its efforts to combat trafficking in human beings with the strong co-operation of the government. This year’s efforts increased support to civil society organizations that help prevent trafficking and prosecute perpetrators. Moreover, we helped to increase awareness on identifying, protecting and assisting trafficked victims. For example, the Office supported civil society run shelters for female victims of human trafficking and labour exploitation and for street children. In addition, the first shelter in the country for male victims of forced labour assisted more than three hundred people. All of this contributed to the government’s “National Referral Mechanism and National Action Plan to Fight Trafficking in Human Beings.”

POLICE REFORM

The Office sponsored many police-related activities that contributed to building co-operation, co-ordination and consultation between government, civil society and the private sector on combating cybercrime and organized crime and improving relations between police and media.

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

GOOD GOVERNANCE

The Office concentrated its efforts on improving economic good governance, especially for small and medium enterprises operating in the non-oil sectors. The Office supported two legal assistance centres, which together helped more than

700 entrepreneurs with free legal advice for their operations. This also improved relations between the private sector and governmental agencies.

Following Azerbaijan’s new action plan on combating corruption, and to promote open government, the Office helped the government develop and monitor e-services to citizens. The Office otherwise strengthened the ability of the government, judges and the private sector to combat money laundering.

We also achieved major successes in the environmental field by assisting the government in finalizing the contingency plan for the risk of marine oil spills, and by supporting civic engagement in environment and security.



Participants of the Second Model OSCE Conference in Azerbaijan exchange opinions on draft ministerial decisions, Baku, 22 April 2012. Students decided that the OSCE had to take a lead in drafting individual plans for participating states in combating organized crime and corruption. (OSCE/Anar Karimov)



A practical exercise during an OSCE-organized training course on wildfire management. (OSCE/Emmanuel Huntzinger)

HUMAN DIMENSION

HUMAN RIGHTS AND RULE OF LAW

Through its Legal Resource Centres, the Office provided free legal advice to more than 3,000 citizens and supported training and awareness raising activities for legal professionals and civil society. Across the country OSCE promoted access to justice by encouraging the population to use available legal remedies.

The Office monitored more than 500 cases and 1,000 court hearings related to 63 courts and supported 16 training and 18 public awareness activities across Azerbaijan for legal professionals, law enforcement officials and civil society to increase compliance with OSCE commitments and related international standards.

OSCE staff conducted 18 monitoring visits to detention facilities across the country and continued co-operating with the Ombudsman Office as the National Preventive Mechanism of the UN Optional Protocol of the Convention Against Torture.

In line with international standards that the Parliament adopted in May 2012, the Office was directly involved in drafting new legislation on the rights of detainees.

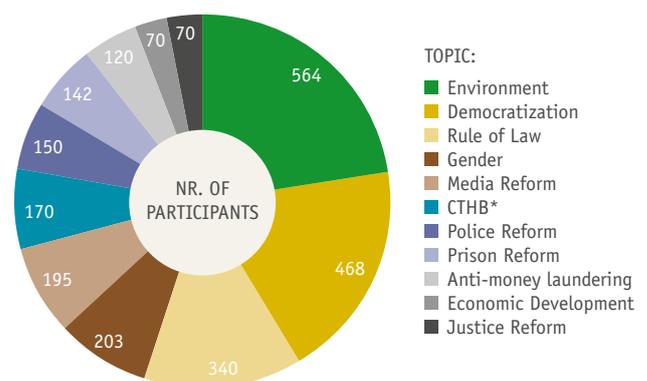
DEMOCRATIZATION

The Office provided broad-based support to government and civil society in developing democratic standards. Activities included the provision of new ideas and best practices on administrating shelters for victims of domestic violence, effectively resolving election complaints, contributing to the reform of journalism education, and improving the implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights in national courts.

We trained more than 850 representatives of youth, civil society, political parties, Government, and journalists on topics ranging from the participation of youth and women in political life to internal political party organization, civil society advocacy, investigative journalism, and citizen journalism.

The Office's activities already produced meaningful results. By the end of 2012, the Office's implementing partner running a domestic violence hotline service had received approximately 2,500 calls from victims and potential victims; political parties have used the skills they obtained during OSCE trainings to develop social media campaigns; and young people trained in social media are already serving as expert trainers in the regions.

BAKU TRAINING ACTIVITIES 2012



* Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings

OFFICE IN YEREVAN

Head of Office: **Ambassador Andrey Sorokin**

Full-time Staff: 7 international, 40 local

Budget: € 2,792,600

www.osce.org/yerevan

Throughout 2012, the Office supported Armenia's economic, police and judicial reform initiatives determined by the government to be priority areas of development. The Office contributed to May's parliamentary elections, paving the way for the presidential election in 2013.

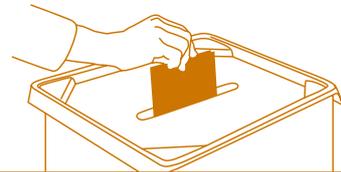
HIGHLIGHTS

Modernized police training



Launched the Regulatory Guillotine

Supported election initiatives



POLITICO-MILITARY DIMENSION

The Office strengthened community policing activities by implementing a model project for the entire city of Yerevan. Police held “open days” throughout the country to promote trust between the police and public. The Office further supported the police in continuing education by helping to update and modernize curricula. Special attention was given to training on public order management for police units. The relationship between the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of the Armed Forces and Armenia has been strengthened and the Office worked closely with both on human rights issues within the military as well as Parliamentary oversight of the armed forces.



Around 14,000 precinct election commissioners were trained on procedural and ethical aspects of election administration with the project implemented by OSCE with EU financial support. (OSCE/Gayane Ter-Stepanyan)

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

By presidential decree, the Office launched the “Regulatory Guillotine” in an effort to cut red tape in the utilities, health and transport sectors. The Office further worked with the regional government in Syunik to develop an economic diversification strategy.

We continued support for 15 Aarhus Centres. The ENVSEC Initiative supported a small grants programme and a regional wildfire management project. The Office conducted a feasibility study, funded by the US government, for a toxic DDT pesticide landfill in Yerevan.

Anti-corruption initiatives focused on ethics training for civil servants and the monitoring of the Notary Services and Civil Registry Service. An Armenian-Georgian youth exchange programme also highlighted anti-corruption issues.

HUMAN DIMENSION

The Office aided judicial and criminal justice reforms under Armenia's Strategy on Legal and Justice Reforms 2012–2016. We strengthened the know-how of judges, prosecutors, penitentiary staff and lawyers through targeted training and the sharing of best practices. The Office also provided international expertise in the drafting of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Office in Yerevan held training seminars for over 17,000 people – from police officers to civil society. Classes included vocational training for convicts, debate skills for youth and how to run an election for observers.

Other initiatives focused on supporting the independence of the judiciary, fair trial standards, the establishment of probation services and furthering human rights education and awareness. The Office also continues human rights monitoring through support to civil society and the Ombudsman institution, paying particular attention to the monitoring of closed institutions and the implementation of an anti-torture convention.

The OSCE further promoted freedom of the media in Armenia by supporting the implementation of the Libel and Defamation law and media broadcast legislation.

Work on gender issues resulted in a substantial increase of women in local government in the Syunik region – 17 percent of the local government officials in the Syunik region are women. The national average is approximately 3 percent.

Our support of to Armenia’s National Action Plans to Combat Trafficking of Human Beings and on Managing Migration resulted in improved co-ordination amongst stakeholders and in amendments to strategic planning through 2015.

ELECTIONS

The Office provided significant support to the parliamentary elections and began preparing for the 2013 presidential election. We helped foster electoral reform to bring election practices closer in line with international standards. The main activities were: strengthening the Central Elections Commission, training polling officials, police, and the voter registration authority. It also included raising public awareness, monitoring the media, and supporting the Ombudsman’s Office. The European Union financially supports this project.



THE REGULATORY GUILLOTINE

One of the major achievements of the Office during the year 2012 has been the successful co-ordination of a multi-donor backed Government-led rapid regulatory simplification project known as the “Regulatory Guillotine.”

In short, the government is cutting the regulatory red tape. Some 24 local experts backed by leading international consultants will review 24,000 legal norms in the two-year project. Any regulation deemed non-business/citizen friendly, obsolete or contradictory will be cut.

The government projects a 25 percent reduction in administrative costs once the project is finished.



The training courses aimed to develop the capabilities of Armenian police officials dealing with public order management. (OSCE/Gayane Ter-Stepanyan)

CENTRE IN ASHGABAT

Head of Centre: **Ambassador Ivo Petrov** Full-time Staff: 6 international, 19 local
 Budget: € 1,473,200
www.osce.org/ashgabat

Building on the successful co-operation with the government and OSCE institutions, the Centre expanded its activities to promote conflict prevention on land and maritime borders, present good governance concepts and provide access to environmental information. We also supported legal reforms, media development and civil society.

Flagship activities this year included novel projects on maritime border surveillance, airport security, penitentiary system and domestic violence.

HIGHLIGHTS

Developed Airport Security Master Plans

Supported maritime border surveillance

Organized major media conference

POLITICO-MILITARY DIMENSION

BORDER MANAGEMENT

Determined to strengthen airport security, the Centre promoted reviews of security protocols in Ashgabat and Turkmenbashi international airports and produced innovative and ICAO-certifiable Airport Security Master Plans for both airports. The Centre trained 22 airport security officers on novel concepts of airport and aerodrome security management.

The Centre promoted interagency co-operation in combating illicit drugs by organizing two events that discussed effective co-operation between police and drug enforcement agencies in drugs apprehension procedures. A mission to the United States-Mexico border allowed Turkmenistan senior police and drug enforcement officials the chance to observe counter-narcotics and border protection operations overseas.

CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION

OSCE pioneered efforts to enhance the expertise of Turkmenistan’s navy and border security officers in incident prevention and conflict management on maritime borders. We also provided training in this area. The Centre conducted a round table discussion with relevant officers from four Caspian littoral OSCE participating States to promote interstate co-operation on maritime security.

ARMS CONTROL

We supported technical seminars to assist Turkmenistan to further improve security, safety and management of Small Arms, Light Weapons and Conventional Ammunition stockpiles and reduce risk of accidents at ammunition storages.

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

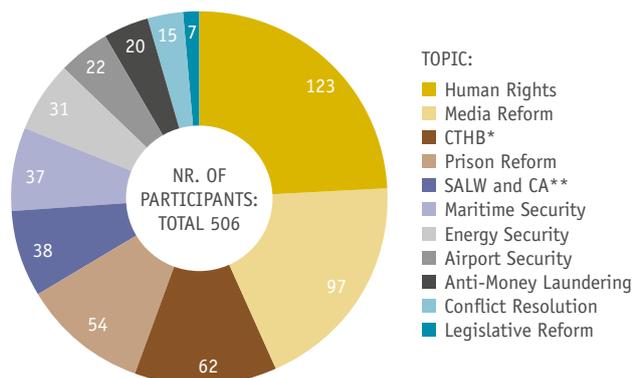
ENERGY

The Centre continued promoting energy diplomacy with a workshop on cross-border gas trade that enhanced skills of representatives from oil, gas, energy, economic and financial sectors to act as energy negotiators, policy and decision developers and advisers.

ENVIRONMENT

The Centre supported the government’s efforts to implement the Aarhus Convention by establishing in Ashgabat a library and database of Turkmenistan’s environmental laws and international documents for public use in the framework of the Aarhus Centre project.

ASHGABAT TRAINING COURSES 2012



* Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings

** Small Arms and Light Weapons, and Conventional Ammunition



A local man examines a creek that is being restored in an OSCE-sponsored project to re-cultivate degraded lands. (OSCE/Svetlana Ostroushenko)

We continued its Geographic information systems (GIS) project through supporting training courses for national experts from the Ahal and Lebap regions and providing equipment and software to the local water authorities.

The Centre supported the construction and reinforcement of a bridge in the Garaul village, Ahal region, reducing the risks of mud flows and promote re-cultivation of degraded lands.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING

We supported a training workshop on international mechanisms, tools and best practices in anti-money laundering for 20 senior government representatives.

HUMAN DIMENSION

HUMAN RIGHTS

The Centre helped the National Institute for Democracy and Human Rights to strengthen its system to handle communications from citizens on human rights by facilitating visits to similar institutions in Estonia and The Netherlands and providing the software for the database to process communications.

We continued promoting international standards in the penitentiary system by organizing courses on prisoners' rights and study visits to penitentiary institutions in Denmark and Norway. The Centre also released the first ever article-by-article commentary on the Criminal Procedure Code and discussed it with relevant stakeholders.

In 2012, the Centre extended legal advice and assistance to 142 citizens.

In co-operation with ODIHR, the Centre helped train law enforcement officials on the protection of human rights in counter-terrorism activities. The Centre also assisted students in three higher education institutions to upgrade their human rights knowledge.

The Centre organized training on legislative drafting skills, coordinated comments on the Law on Political Parties produced by ODIHR and donated software to store national laws and resolutions.

ELECTIONS

We organized a visit to France for election officials to see first hand the organization of the parliamentary elections and coordinated comments on the election legislation produced by the ODIHR.

GENDER EQUALITY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Centre organized a seminar on domestic violence for representatives of national institutions. The Centre supported the public association "Keik Okara" to open and run the first shelter for victims of domestic violence and run the domestic violence hotline launched in 2009.

The Centre, with funding from the Government of Norway, helped Keik Okara to conduct project management training for 16 civil society organizations, which, in turn, implemented six small scale projects on gender equality in Ashgabat and the regions.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

ODIHR and the Centre helped advance the knowledge of law-enforcement and judiciary officials on human trafficking.

MEDIA

Staff provided expert advice on drafting the new law on media. The Centre conducted activities to modernize journalism education and assist Turkmenistan in launching online media, as part of a project funded by the German government.

On 5–6 July 2012, the Centre helped run the 14th Central Asia Media Conference "From traditional to online media: best practices and perspectives" hosted in Turkmenistan and organized by the Office of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media.

CENTRE IN ASTANA

Head of Centre: **Ambassador Natalia Zarudna**
 Budget: € 2,148,400
www.osce.org/astana

Full-time Staff: 6 international, 22 local

The Centre’s activities in 2012 were shaped by a number of considerations, including Kazakhstan’s implementation of strategic comprehensive reforms, its democratic and socio-economic transition, the country’s efforts to promote national and regional security, and the need to address transnational threats, including those related to Afghanistan.

HIGHLIGHTS

Organized the Central Asian Youth Network

Promoted environmental democracy and transparency

Conducted 21 events to combat human trafficking

POLITICO-MILITARY DIMENSION

The Centre conducted a series of events for law enforcement bodies, the Border Service, the Customs Control Committee, and the National Security Committee on countering violent extremism and radicalism that lead to terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and drug precursors, and transnational organized crime. The Centre’s fruitful co-operation with the Ministry of Defence continued through the organization of regional events on the Vienna Document 2011, the Code of Conduct, and explosive hazards reduction. The Centre also co-ordinated efforts to eliminate Kazakhstan’s Mélange, a rocket fuel component.

In co-operation with the other OSCE presences in the region, the Centre once again hosted the popular Central Asian Youth Network seminar, which this year focused on environmental challenges in addition to its traditional focus on regional security issues. One of the highlights of the Centre’s 2012 activi-

ties was an international conference which brought together academics, government officials, and NGO representatives to discuss the implementation of OSCE commitments reconfirmed in the 2010 Astana Commemorative Declaration.

The Centre and ODIHR conducted a pro-ject designed to enhance Kazakhstan’s political party system as part of its work to support democratic development and strengthen civil society. The Centre co-ordinated a survey of political parties’ activities, a study tour to Poland for a group of political party and government officials and enhanced the skills of over 50 party members by discussing challenges to effective party building at seminars in Astana and Almaty.

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

The Centre’s good governance portfolio (anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, anti-corruption, assets recovery and labour migration activities) included six large projects for representatives of the parliament, the courts, prosecutors, the Financial Police, the national financial intelligence unit, banks, and civil society. Kazakhstan’s Egmont Group membership and rising prestige in the GRECO group contributed to the timeliness of the Centre’s efforts.

We added a pilot project on social, labour and sustainable development along the construction site of the Western Europe – Western China motorway to two previous Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative efforts. We helped develop “Transparency and Sustainable Development Expert Councils” so that the public could play a key role in providing input in development issues for years to come. This was done with the support of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, and the active involvement of civil society, local governments and construction companies.



Central Asian Youth Network students and local NGO representatives participate in a “day of action” in Almaty by removing trash from a national park during a three-day seminar held in September 2012. (OSCE/Andrew Offenbacher)



In October 2012, the Centre in Astana co-operated with the regional government in Kyzylorda and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea to establish a training centre for the management of water resources in Kazakhstan's south. (OSCE/Murat Narkulov)

In its efforts to promote integrated water resource management, the Centre launched a new project on surface and underground waters with a regional perspective. In co-operation with regional organizations, we helped establish a new water management training centre for the Aral-Syrdarya and the Chu-Talas basins in Kyzylorda.

Throughout 2012 the Centre was a strong supporter of Kazakhstan's efforts to transition to a green economy, in particular by promoting the country's Green Bridge Initiative and assisting in the development of a relevant national strategy. The Centre encouraged Aarhus Convention's implementation, and promoted the Aarhus Centres' activities in various regions.

HUMAN DIMENSION

The Centre focused on human trafficking prevention, law enforcement support, judicial capacities for persecution, and the protection of vulnerable groups. A total of 21 events were conducted nationwide to raise awareness about recruitment in orphanages and special educational establishments, upgrading the judges' skills and knowledge in case classification and evaluation of evidence, and assisting various state bodies in the early identification and protection of victims of human trafficking.

The Centre, together with ODIHR, provided expert and technical support, in particular in criminal justice reform efforts. We organized a series of discussions on drafts of criminal and procedural codes in co-operation with the Prosecutor General's Office, international organizations and civil society.

We also supported ongoing administrative justice reform efforts, with a particular focus on respect for human rights and freedom of expression, assembly and belief.

The Centre helped develop Kazakhstan's mass media by training journalists, facilitating dialogue and providing assistance in shaping media legislation. The Centre hosted the Third Central Asian Internet Development Forum for journalists, lawyers, NGO representatives and government officials from the region and beyond who discussed trends, innovations, and challenges posed by the regulation of the Internet. The Centre also supported training courses in various regions for Kazakh-language journalists on new media tools, and workshops on environmental reporting.

CENTRE IN BISHKEK

Head of Centre: **Ambassador Sergey Kapinos**
 Budget: € 6,715,100
www.osce.org/bishkek

Full-time Staff: 26 international,
 89 local, 31 Community Security Initiative

In 2012 the Kyrgyz Republic continued its reform agenda under a new political leadership. With economic recovery as its main goal, Kyrgyzstan took a host of measures to improve the investment climate. Under the new constitution of 2010, the transformation and consolidation of political institutions and the judiciary progressed. Addressing the challenges in this transition while ensuring accountability of decision-making processes constituted the strategic focus of the Centre in Bishkek.

HIGHLIGHTS

Community Mediators resolved conflicts at the community level

New laws on sub-soil use increased transparency and accountability in mining projects

Civilian monitoring of detention facilities combated torture

POLITICO-MILITARY DIMENSION

CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION

A network of mediators established by the Centre resolved local conflicts and addressed their potential causes at the community level. Close co-ordination with the authorities ensured the sustainability of the network that was extended to northern Kyrgyzstan. Through their participation in territorial youth councils, youth of different ethnic backgrounds and different regions of the country engaged in joint activities and discussed the role of youth in peace and reconciliation. In the post-conflict environment of the southern city of Osh, youth council members organized school events on tolerance and performed plays in national theatres promoting inter-ethnic consent. The youth councils regularly hold meetings with the city administration, thereby ensuring the voice of the new generation in local decision-making.



Simulation of an anti-terrorist operation on critical infrastructure "Rubej-Antiterror 2012", Orto-Tokoy water reservoir. (OSCE/Svetlana Levina)



Farmers – beneficiaries of the project on rational use of water resources in the south of Kyrgyzstan – demonstrate work of sluice gates in the field. (OSCE/Svetlana Levina)

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

GOOD GOVERNANCE

A new package of laws drawn up with the support of the Centre increases transparency and ensures consultations with affected communities to prevent conflicts related to mining exploration. The Centre also strengthened local capacities to address tensions over land and water. Enhanced transparency in the leasing process for agricultural land helped mitigate conflicts and increased revenues of municipalities, improving investment in public services. *Water user associations, supported by the Centre, rehabilitated irrigation systems and nearly halved the loss of irrigation water in their communities.* Associations also increased their income from fees by up to 80 percent, enabling them to pay off debts and invest in much-needed rehabilitation works. Students trained in water analysis provided results to their communities, fostering information based discussions about the environmental situation and public investment needs.

HUMAN DIMENSION

HUMAN RIGHTS

The Centre supported the drafting of a new state strategy on penitentiary reform in line with international standards. Public oversight over the closed facilities was further increased, as the Centre strengthened the civilian monitoring of detention facilities with a new Memorandum of Understanding between state structures and civil society. As part of the Police Reform Project, we furthered the knowledge of police officers on human rights issues and promoted a police reform concept that reflects international standards. Responding to an official request, the Centre also co-ordinated expert advice and civil society participation in the elaboration of a new concept for judicial reform. The concept paved the way for the selection of new judges, including for the country's Constitutional Chamber that had been vacant since 2010. In its work on gender issues, the Centre supported the Kyrgyz Republic to elaborate a National Gender Equality Strategy as well as a national action plan for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. We also provided expert advice for the elaboration of a new law on peaceful assemblies that reflects OSCE commitments.



Medical staff from penal colonies in Kyrgyzstan take part in an OSCE-organized training course in Bishkek. (OSCE/Svetlana Levina)



COMMUNITY SECURITY INITIATIVE (CSI)

Since its launch in 2011, international police advisers of the Community Security Initiative (CSI) have been working alongside their local police counterparts to improve relations between the police and local communities. In 2012 the Initiative expanded to 11 districts. CSI-supported Mobile Police Receptions became a regular point of contact for the population across the CSI locations. The police pro-actively addressed citizen concerns, established mechanisms to refer complaints of citizens to other state structures and civil society organizations, and provided feedback to the complainants. Various initiatives launched by the police such as a campaign against domestic violence, activities engaging youth, as well as roundtable discussions with ethnic minority groups at the village level illustrate the success of the CSI in contributing to post-conflict reconciliation and advancing policing practices that are directed towards the diverse needs of the communities they serve. In November, the Centre in Bishkek received an invitation from the Prime Minister's Office to extend the CSI project for a further three years, ending December 2015.

IN FOCUS

Azada Hussaini, 26, has come far in her life to get to the OSCE Academy in Bishkek. Born in Iran to Afghan refugee parents in 1986 in the midst of war, Azada grew up living out of a suitcase. A brief return to Afghanistan, another move to Pakistan, then a flight to the US, where the energetic student attained a bachelor's degree from a small women's college, with the generous help of scholarships. All the while, Azada has had one goal: To live in her native Afghanistan and make it better. Now, with the help of the OSCE Academy, Azada will be part of the first class of masters students graduating in Economic Governance and Development, a degree offered for the first time this year. Now in its 10th year, the Academy, which works closely with the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, also offers a post-graduate degree in politics and security. In addition, it is a centre for research and regional dialogue in international relations, economics, journalism, comprehensive security, democratization, rule of law and human rights – which provides added value to Azada's education.

Azada said she chose the school in Bishkek because it tailors its courses to fit the specific challenges of Central Asia. No longer having to view problems on an abstract level, students learn using real world examples from their region. "You really see how a policy designed to solve one problem will affect the country as a whole," she said.

Because the economic governance programme is new, students have been able to add their input into the courses of study. The school strengthened the trade component, for instance, at student request, said Maxim Ryabkov, Director of the OSCE Academy.

Azada also benefits from the programme's internships, an important part of the Master's curriculum. Together the Academy provides practical skills, expertise and theoretical knowledge Azada is eager to bring to Kabul.



OFFICE IN TAJIKISTAN

Head of Office: **Ambassador Ivar Vikki**

Budget: € 6,312,500

www.osce.org/tajikistan

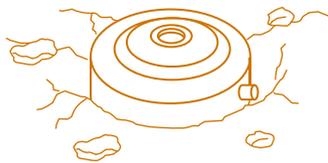
Nr. of Field Offices: 5

Full-time Staff: 28 international, 130 local

By bringing government and civil society closer to jointly address problems, the Office intensified the dialogue on relevant political and human rights issues. The Office is supporting the reform processes in legislation, police and security and justice sector that are now involving wider societal participation. The Office has become an important player in co-ordination and co-operation within the region and with Afghanistan in de-mining and border management.

HIGHLIGHTS

280 hectares of
landmines cleared



10,708 people
took part in human
rights and fundamental
freedom events

592 people graduated
from Border Management
Staff College

POLITICO-MILITARY DIMENSION

POLITICAL DIALOGUE

Through the Public Council of Tajikistan and regular roundtable meetings at its five field offices, the Office provided an effective platform to foster political pluralism and promoted dialogue between governmental officials, civil society, religious communities and mass media representatives. Discussions focused on civil society development, labour migration, gender, digital broadcasting and engagement with Afghanistan. The Office also introduced an enhanced dialogue format for all political parties ahead of the 2013 presidential election.

BORDER MANAGEMENT

In 2012, the Office conducted patrol programming and Leadership courses for 140 Tajik and Afghan border troops at the Gissar Training Centre. Officers were trained in patrol leadership, winter patrolling, medical skills, and patrol management and



Participants at a medical course for Afghan border police and Tajik border troops. (OSCE/David Razmadze)

analysis. To foster regional inter-agency co-operation, the Office also schooled 108 Tajik and Kyrgyz border troops, police and drug control staff on countering trafficking in narcotics, fostering travel document security and risk assessment tools.

POLICE REFORM

A milestone achievement, parliament ratified a Memorandum of Understanding on Police Reform between the Office and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. As the co-chair of the national Police Reform Steering Group, the Office oversaw the establishment of local civil society advisory groups that provided input to the National Police Reform Strategy which was finalized in late 2012. It will be submitted for governmental approval in 2013.

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

GOOD GOVERNANCE

Because the Government of Tajikistan identified the fight against corruption as a national priority, the Office has intensified support to the country's anti-corruption bodies, including the Agency for State Financial Control and the Fight against Corruption and the newly established National Anti-Corruption Council. In its role as the co-chair of the Donor Anti-Corruption Forum in Tajikistan, the OSCE was instrumental in developing a draft National Anti-Corruption Strategy for 2013–2020. We also provided substantial in-house expert advice on two new laws on Anti-Corruption Screening of Legal Acts and on Conflicts of Interest. The Office also helped develop a Russian and Tajik language curriculum that trains Tajikistan's law enforcement agencies on how to effectively detect and investigate corruption-related crimes and prevent corruption.



Mohinisso Horissova, Director of the Civil Society Centre speaking at the Preliminary Human Dimension Implementation Conference in Dushanbe on 3 July 2012. (OSCE/Nozim Kalandarov)



Tajik citizens wait to receive free legal consultations at a market in Khujand on 10 December 2012. The consultations were provided as part of a week of events organized by the OSCE Office in Tajikistan to mark the 64th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. (OSCE/Yaeem Ashraf)

ENVIRONMENT AND WATER-ENERGY SECURITY NEXUS

Sustainable trans-boundary water management, energy security and environmental safety are topics of key relevance for Tajikistan and the wider Central Asian region. In 2012, the Office expanded its training courses on international water law and conflict resolution for officials working in the agriculture, energy and water sectors of the country. Inter-ministerial expert working groups, supported by the Office, submitted a draft action plan on small hydropower development and a draft National Environmental Code for governmental endorsement. Four OSCE-supported Aarhus Centres provided environmental awareness raising activities with strong civil society involvement.

HUMAN DIMENSION

HUMAN RIGHTS AND RULE OF LAW

In 2012, the Government of Tajikistan officially approved a five-year plan to promote human rights education, developed with Office support. The Office of the General Prosecutor adopted methodological instructions for effective investigation of torture allegations, developed through an Office-supported collaborative process with civil society actors, the Supreme Court, Council of Justice and other state agencies.

ELECTIONS

The Central Commission on Elections and Referenda drafted new administrative procedures helped by an embedded expert. The working group of women politicians representing all of Tajikistan's registered parties, established with Office support, continued to advocate expansion of political participation and hosted a multiparty delegation from the Kyrgyz Parliament.

MEDIA DEVELOPMENT

Tajikistan's media self-regulation body, established with Office support, mediated 25 out-of-court settlements and now includes 90 percent of the country's media outlets. Twenty-three country-wide panel discussions involving 372 participants promoted a wider discussion on media ethics. In co-operation with the Representative on Freedom of the Media, OSCE provided best practices in legislation feeding into the new law on mass media and recommendations on digital TV and Internet regulation.

GENDER

The network of organizations in the Women's Resource Centre project provided 849 free legal consultations and 665 psychosocial consultations; it trained 72 women to read and write, 178 to use computers and 500 to sew for a livelihood. The Centre also conducted education activities on girls' education and family violence that involved 1777 people.



THE BORDER MANAGEMENT STAFF COLLEGE HAD A BANNER YEAR IN 2012

The College kicked off the calendar year by conducting the first staff course delivered using an updated curriculum approved by its Academic Advisory Board. The programme proved highly successful. Of this year's 592 graduates, 223 were from Afghanistan and 39 were women.

The staff college organized 27 events that included 3 one-month long staff courses for senior officers; and 24 seminars for OSCE-wide internal and external partners.

International partnerships were established with the EU Border Management Northern Afghanistan (EU-BOMNAF) programme funded by the European Union and implemented by UNDP Tajikistan, the Peace Research Institute at the University of Tampere in Finland (TAPRI), and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

The College added 73 experts to a cadre now totaling 190, and its participants are now "LinkedIn" through a professional network.

PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR IN UZBEKISTAN

Project Co-ordinator: **Ambassador György Szabó**

Full-time Staff: 2 international, 18 local

Budget: € 1,949,600

www.osce.org/uzbekistan

The Project Co-ordinator assisted the government of Uzbekistan in ensuring stability, enhancing economic development and environmental safety and implementing OSCE principles and commitments in a balanced way through all three dimensions. In designing and carrying out the project activity, the Project Co-ordinator has continued to act thematically in line with the ongoing priorities of the reform process in Uzbekistan. The main focus was to create cost-effective and dynamic projects capable of reaching out to the country's regions.

HIGHLIGHTS

Agreed on a fully fledged gender mainstreaming component

Helped create farmers' co-operatives

Initiated discussion on public and the youth participation in civil society and democracy

POLITICO-MILITARY DIMENSION

PROMOTING CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT

The Project Co-ordinator contributed to civil society understanding of the objectives of the reform process in Uzbekistan through seminars and training courses. Special attention was paid to the development of media and the new draft on media law.

POLICING

The Project Co-ordinator continued its co-operation with the Police Academy in organizing workshops on improving the staff training for law enforcement agents.

IMPROVING NATURAL DISASTER RESPONSES

We supported the Ministry of Emergency in its efforts to improve prevention and response to natural disaster emergency situations through enhancing the training facilities and providing vocational training for the staff.

COMBATING DRUG TRAFFICKING

The Project Co-ordinator provided training materials and information to the regional branch offices of the National Information Analytical Centre on Drug Control. Staff were familiarized with the latest national and international regulations supporting the fight against illicit drug trafficking.

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

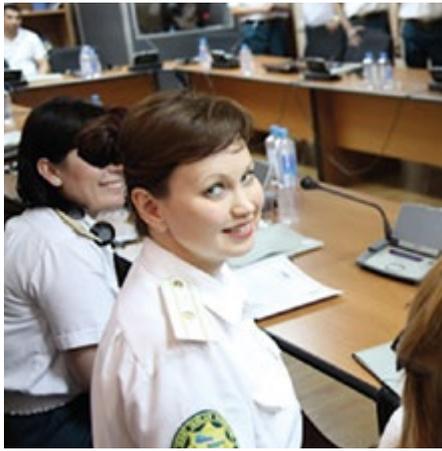
ECONOMY

The Project Co-ordinator followed-up on the support to socio-economic development in rural areas and launched a nationwide consultancy service for farmers.

We assisted with the drafting of a new law on renewable energy through series of workshops for parliamentarians and experts and by presenting best practices in the OSCE participating States on supportive economic and political framework conditions.



The PCUz assisted with the drafting of a new law on renewable energy and presented advanced solar and wind power technologies. (OSCE/Jens Nytoft Rasmussen)



Participants at a cross-dimensional training course on domestic violence, organized by the Project Co-ordinator and the Police Academy. (OSCE/Christoph Opfermann)



Participants of a training course, "Theory and International Standards of Human Rights for Police Officers." (OSCE/Christoph Opfermann)

GOOD GOVERNANCE

The Project Co-ordinator helped Uzbek officials participate in anti-money laundering activities with the Egmont Group, OECD and the Financial Action Task Force. OSCE also assisted with the implementation of international recommendations in Uzbekistan. We promoted anti-corruption activities to be included in a national action plan, which is needed for future Uzbek participation in the OECD Anti-Corruption Network. Together with the Higher Economic Court, the Project Co-ordinator also commented on and published decisions of the local economic courts. Information provided about disputes between the government and entrepreneurs can lead to a better understanding of the law and increase trust in court resolutions.

ENVIRONMENT

Together with the State Nature Protection Committee the Project Co-ordinator carried out monitoring of the heavy metal and radiation levels in the Syrdarya River Basin. The emerging data will be crucial for an early warning system and interstate confidence building initiatives.

"We managed to lift the discussion of renewable energy into the political agenda and we were introduced to state-of-the-art technology."

Boriy Alikhanov, Vice Speaker of the Parliament, Chairman of the Eco Movement



Journalists try to get a look at the Aral Sea during a media tour organized by the Project Co-ordinator. (OSCE/Christoph Opfermann)

Working with government and civil society partners, we contributed to the improvement of standards in environmental journalism and raising public awareness on these issues.

HUMAN DIMENSION

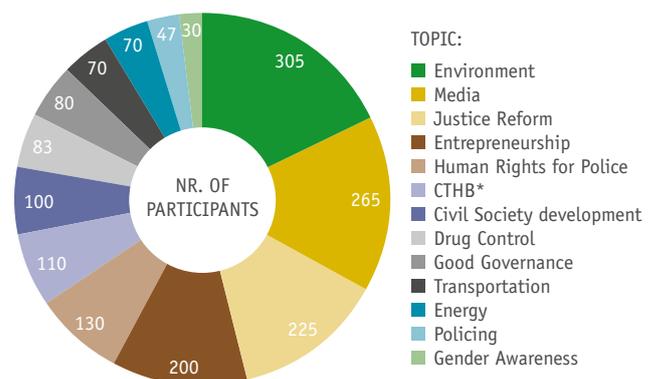
HUMAN RIGHTS

The Project Co-ordinator continued to promote human rights among the police, support the national human rights institutions and strengthen the capacity of the judiciary. We helped to publish the Uzbek language edition of the OSCE human dimension commitments to make it available for government officials, civil society and the general public.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The Project Co-ordinator increased the efficiency of the Inter Agency Anti-Trafficking Commission to ensure that trafficked persons get adequate identification, protection and safe return. Direct contacts and discussions between the countries of origin and destination were established and workshops held with the Uzbek Ministry of Foreign Affairs on identifying victims of human trafficking for the diplomatic and consular personnel working in the destination countries.

UZBEKISTAN TRAINING ACTIVITIES 2012



* Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings

REPRESENTATIVE TO THE LATVIAN-RUSSIAN JOINT COMMISSION ON MILITARY PENSIONERS

OSCE Representative: **Helmut Napiontek**

Budget: €9,300

The Representative continued to assist in the implementation of the 1994 bilateral agreement between the Latvian and Russian governments on social guarantees for military pensioners of the Russian Federation and their families residing in Latvia. The latest available overviews range from 10,952 persons (Latvian way of counting) to 13,136 persons (Russian way of counting) who receive a pension from the federal budget of the Russian Federation.

ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

- No individual cases;
- Ongoing discussion on compensation of costs for medical services;
- Disagreement on interpretation of the agreement

No individual complaints were brought to the attention of the Commission by military pensioners in 2012.

Latvia provided a draft version of a new agreement aiming to change the current order for compensation of costs for medical services provided by Latvian health care institutions to military pensioners. In accordance with the 1994 bilateral agreement, the Russian Federation is obliged to cover the medical care expenses of its military pensioners. However, the Latvian authorities consider the current procedures for the reimbursement of medical care expenses as outdated and propose to base the calculation on real expenses. The Russian Federation is currently analyzing the Latvian proposal, a reply is expected soon.

As the differences in the way of counting military pensioners demonstrate, again no substantial progress has been achieved thus far regarding disagreement between the parties on the interpretation of some of the provisions of the Agreement. There is still a difference of opinion as to who is subject to the Agreement, namely under which procedures individuals might be included in the list of eligible military pensioners.

Expectations that the Commission will be in a position to discuss a revised interpretation of the disputed provisions of the Agreement did not materialize in 2012. Therefore, the OSCE Representative will focus on individual talks with the parties involved on how to identify possible procedures to avoid differences in the way of counting military pensioners.

INSTITUTIONS

The OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) works in five broad areas: elections, democratization, human rights, tolerance and non-discrimination, and Roma and Sinti issues.

The High Commissioner on National Minorities identifies and seeks early resolution of ethnic tensions that might endanger peace, stability or friendly relations within or between Participating states.

The Freedom of the Media Office remains the world's only inter-governmental institution mandated to protect and promote media freedom in 57 OSCE participating States.



OFFICE FOR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Director: **Ambassador Janez Lenarčič**
Budget: € 16,039,300

www.osce.org/odihr
www.facebook.com/osce.odihr
www.twitter.com/osce_odihr

As the primary Human Dimension institution within the OSCE, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) provides support, assistance and expertise to participating States and civil society to promote democracy, rule of law, human rights and tolerance and non-discrimination.

ELECTIONS

Support to participating States in conducting democratic elections is a primary focus for ODIHR. In 2012, ODIHR deployed election observation activities to 14 participating States.

ODIHR continues to support participating States in following up on ODIHR recommendations made in mission final reports in an effort to improve the quality of elections. In 2012, ODIHR staff visited 10 participating States to present final reports from missions and to discuss the recommendations they contained. ODIHR provided expert opinions on reform of electoral legislation and advice on specific aspects of the electoral process.

As part of its mandate to refine election observation methodology, ODIHR published two new handbooks: on the observation of voter registration and on media monitoring. ODIHR also supported national training efforts for election observers. An online e-learning module for short-term observers was launched in English and Russian this year. The Office also provided three training sessions for observers from the "Fund for Diversification" countries. Thanks to this fund, ODIHR has made considerable advances in increasing the geographical diversity of observation teams – in 2012, 48 participating States were represented by election observers.

A Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting on Democratic Elections and Election Observation, organized in Vienna with the Irish Chairmanship in

July, generated discussion, feedback and recommendations to participating States and to ODIHR on improving the conduct of democratic elections and refining observation methodology.

HUMAN RIGHTS

As part of its monitoring activities, ODIHR observed 15 demonstrations in four participating States to identify challenges as well as good practices in meeting relevant human dimension commitments on the freedom of peaceful assembly.

The Office published two new sets of guidelines on human rights education for law enforcement officials and secondary school systems, respectively. The guidelines promote good practices in developing and implementing educational and training curricula in the two settings.

ODIHR presented its Guidelines on Human Rights Education for Law Enforcement Officials in December in Istanbul at an event co-organized with the Turkish National Police and the OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit.

ODIHR also completed a project, in partnership with the OSCE Office in Tajikistan, to help law-enforcement institutions in the country develop training on the protection of human rights while countering terrorism. The project placed particular emphasis on local ownership, and the relevant curriculum was developed by a group of ten experienced local trainers in the expectation that it will be integrated into the police academy curriculum for law enforcement and national security personnel.

ELECTION OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES IN 2012

COUNTRY	ELECTION TYPE	ELECTION DATE
Kazakhstan	Early Parliamentary elections	15 January 2012
Russian Federation	Presidential election	4 March 2012
Armenia	Parliamentary elections	6 May 2012
Serbia	Parliamentary and Early Presidential elections	6 and 20 May 2012
Greece	Early Parliamentary elections	6 May 2012
France	Early Parliamentary elections	10 and 17 June 2012
Netherlands	Early Parliamentary elections	12 September 2012
Belarus	Early Parliamentary elections	23 September 2012
Georgia	Early Parliamentary elections	1 October 2012
Lithuania	Early Parliamentary elections	14 October 2012
Montenegro	Early Parliamentary elections	14 October 2012
Ukraine	Parliamentary elections	28 October 2012
United States	General elections	6 November 2012
Romania	Parliamentary elections	9 December 2012



Discussion of a case study during a pilot training session for prosecutors, organized by ODIHR, on the effective prosecution of hate crime cases.

ROMA AND SINTI

ODIHR addressed the marginalization and segregation of Roma and Sinti in education. The Office conducted a field visit to the Czech Republic in co-operation with the Irish OSCE Chairmanship and the Office of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities. ODIHR's field visit report made recommendations to the Czech authorities about step-

Romani, Sinti and Travellers Women's Declaration," which calls for the empowerment of Roma women to act as agents of change in their communities and society. Representatives of participating States and Roma women organizations stressed that education is the most important tool for encouraging Romani women's active participation in public and political life.

In the field of democratic governance and political participation, ODIHR continued its work on parliamentary ethics and codes of conduct. In addition to organizing Conferences on "Standards of Parliamentary Ethics and Codes" in Georgia and Albania, ODIHR finalized a Background Study: *Professional and Ethical Standards for Parliamentarians* to support Field Operations in their parliamentary programmes.

ODIHR helped OSCE participating States in their efforts to collect accurate migration data on the basis of the Migration Policy Index methodology and initiated an assessment with Turkey.

ODIHR strengthened its trial monitoring programme with two publications: the second edition of *Trial Monitoring: A Reference Manual for Practitioners* and the new *Legal Digest of International Fair Trial Rights*. These will maximize the expertise of the OSCE and its NGO partners in monitoring trials and contribute to judicial reform.

48/14

Election observers represented 48 participating States in 14 elections.



Women from more than 200 political parties discussed gender promotion at ODIHR-sponsored events in 11 participating States.

19

laws reviewed.

ping up efforts to remove discriminatory barriers to ensure equal access to quality education.

In February an ODIHR representative delivered a detailed presentation on the situation to the U.S. Helsinki Commission, highlighting current challenges with regard to racism and intolerance against Roma and Sinti communities.

As follow-up to the adoption of the Moldovan Roma Action Plan 2011–2015, ODIHR provided assistance to the Moldovan authorities to promote the plan's local implementation. Within the framework of ODIHR's assistance programme, three regional roundtables were organized with local authorities and Roma civil society.

ODIHR also organized a consultation meeting with more than 40 Roma and Sinti civil society representatives, which resulted in the adoption of the "Warsaw

DEMOCRATIZATION

OSCE participating States and Field Operations continued to request that ODIHR review draft legislation to ensure compliance with commitments in the areas of freedom of assembly, political parties, freedom of religion or belief, access to information and gender equality.

ODIHR assisted Serbia and Moldova in improving the efficiency and transparency of their lawmaking processes with a series of workshops and consultative meetings, resulting in key legislative and policy recommendations. In February in Belgrade, ODIHR launched an assessment of the legal framework governing the regulatory management system and organized workshops on transparency and better regulation. In follow-up to ODIHR's 2010 lawmaking assessment in Moldova, ODIHR reviewed the Moldovan draft Law on Normative Acts and discussed its recommendations with counterparts in Chisinau in November.

TOLERANCE AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

ODIHR's focus on effective responses to and the prevention of hate crimes continued in 2012. Following the launch of its Training against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement programme, ODIHR trained 115 police officers in Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary and Poland and started a long term partnership with Ukraine to train law enforcement personnel in responding to hate crimes. ODIHR also trained representatives of civil society organizations, including sessions for people of African descent and workshops on hate crimes for people with disabilities.

ODIHR started developing guidelines on the recognition of the legal personality of religious communities to assist States and civil society in preventing undue limitations or restrictive registration requirements. Feedback from twenty representatives from a variety of religious or belief communities and international

organizations at an event in October played a major role in moving the project forward. In order to promote the dissemination and use of *Guidelines for Educators on Countering Intolerance and Discrimination against Muslims: Addressing Islamophobia through Education*, ODIHR organized two roundtables in cooperation with the Council of Europe and UNESCO. ODIHR compiled recommendations from 79 participants representing 39 countries on how to implement the Guidelines.

The Office also organized a roundtable to explore the relationship between Holo-

caust education and education to combat anti-Semitism. One of the key conclusions was that the two are closely linked, as manifestations of anti-Semitism often revolve around Holocaust denial.

GENDER EQUALITY

Based on its Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit, ODIHR delivered seven training sessions, including one at the OSCE Border Management Staff College, with a total of 172 participants from police forces and border security agencies. The training covered a range of issues related to the integration of a gender perspective into security sector policies

and institutions, like gender mainstreaming, gender and border management, and police responses to domestic violence.

In an effort to strengthen national mechanisms for the advancement of women, ODIHR published the *Handbook for National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) on Women’s Rights and Gender Equality*, which offers in-depth policy recommendations. To further promote women’s political participation, ODIHR organized seminars for political party representatives in Albania, Azerbaijan and Poland, resulting in increased awareness among political parties of measures to promote women as party decision-makers and candidates.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

To promote access to justice and effective remedies for victims of trafficking, ODIHR co-ordinated the exchange of strategies and information among legal practitioners involved in providing free legal advice and representation to trafficked persons. To this end, in April the Office brought together 45 participants from law firms, legal clinics, pro bono clearinghouses, civil society and inter-governmental organizations.



Anne Gallagher (l), ODIHR expert, and Mariana Katzarova, ODIHR’s Senior Adviser on Anti-Trafficking issues, moderated the discussions at an Expert Group Meeting on Human Rights Protection in the Return of Trafficked Persons.

IN FOCUS

EMPOWERING THE ROMA COMMUNITY

When Marina Simeunovic was in elementary school, she enraged other pupils because she had the best grades in her class. This was not supposed to happen because Marina is a Roma – and a girl.

“I didn’t tilt at windmills. I just wanted to prove that I deserved something. I was good at it and I guess that in time I earned respect,” Marina said.

Marina became the first Roma girl from her neighborhood of Novi Sad to attend university. It was a huge step for her traditional community, where women are supposed to bear children and tend only to family matters.

“My cousin, who is only eight years older than me, couldn’t go to university although she was a good student. ... her father didn’t let her,” said Marina, 27, who is currently studying law.

She is one of seven researchers working on the Best Practices for Roma Integration project, a project 90 per cent funded by the European Union, supported by OSCE participating States

and implemented by ODIHR. Its aim is to promote greater Roma participation and, ultimately, improve living conditions.

Specifically, Marina is studying one question: If a Roma does not have personal ID papers, does she or he have a harder time integrating into society? “By doing this research, I had a chance to learn more about the community itself,” Marina said.

A key approach of the BPRI project is empowering the Roma community to work for its own integration and advocacy. As a result, more than 400 Roma, mostly from non-governmental organizations, have been directly involved in BPRI activities this year.



The Policy Practice Gap Studies programme, for instance, was designed to help young Roma, like Marina, research the impact of existing policies. The reports, produced by the Roma researchers, can be found on the BPRI website. www.bpri-odhr.org

HIGH COMMISSIONER ON NATIONAL MINORITIES

High Commissioner: **Ambassador Knut Vollebaek**
Budget: € 3,399,500

The High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) was created in 1992 to identify and seek early resolution of ethnic tensions that might endanger peace, stability or friendly relations within or between OSCE participating States. This year, the HCNM addressed ethnic tensions, examining conditions for minority communities in many participating States and advising States on interethnic relations. In addition to providing expertise on legislation related to national minorities, the HCNM assisted a number of countries in their bi-lateral dialogue on national minority concerns and co-operated with international organizations on relevant issues.

ACTIVITY BY REGION AND COUNTRY

CENTRAL ASIA

At the regional level in Central Asia, the HCNM launched a regional initiative to promote further inter-State dialogue on national-minority education, and deployed a Regional Education Liaison Officer to Almaty to encourage co-operation between the Central Asian countries in this field.

KAZAKHSTAN

The HCNM continued his dialogue with the Kazakhstan authorities on language, education and integration policies. He launched a project on "Policing in Multi-Ethnic Kazakhstan," implemented jointly with Kazakhstan's Ministry of the Interior, the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan and the OSCE Centre in Astana. An international expert selected by the HCNM conducted two pilot capacity-building seminars for senior police officers in Almaty and Shymkent in October.

KYRGYZSTAN

The HCNM remained concerned about the state of inter-ethnic relations in Kyrgyzstan, which was characterized by rising nationalism, a lack of robust government policies, and increasing marginalization of persons belonging to national minorities. The HCNM urged authorities to establish a framework for consistent,

sustainable policies on different aspects of inter ethnic relations to promote reconciliation and integration of Kyrgyzstani society.

UZBEKISTAN

The HCNM discussed issues related to national minorities in the country and in the region, focusing on Uzbekistan's relations with neighbouring States and the challenges to regional security after 2014.

CAUCASUS

GEORGIA

The HCNM encouraged the Georgian authorities to engage minorities more in public and political life and supported reforms aimed at promoting multilingual education. The latter included activities focused on linguistic and cultural immersion of pupils as well as development of curricula, textbooks, and methodology. The HCNM expressed concerns regarding the situation of the ethnic Georgian population in the Gali and Akhlagori districts and continued to support the Meskhetian repatriation and reintegration process.

SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

SERBIA

The HCNM continued his efforts to bridge interethnic divisions in the south of Serbia, including providing support to

the multi ethnic and multilingual department of the Faculty of Economics of Subotica. The HCNM also facilitated informal consultations between the Serbian and Romanian Governments with a view to help them to identify concrete measures to accommodate the Romanian-speaking community's requests in the spheres of education, media and religion.



OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities Knut Vollebaek, addressing the OSCE Permanent Council.



OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities Knut Vollebaek meets with pupils of the theoretical lyceum Alexandru Cel Bun in Bender, a city under Transdniestrian control. The lyceum is one of the schools in Moldova teaching in the Latin script.

During his visits to Kosovo¹ throughout the year, the HCNM assessed the sustainability of community rights mechanisms following the reduction in the international presence in Kosovo. He also visited north Kosovo, where the potential for conflict remains high. The HCNM continued to support initiatives to develop school textbooks on topics including inter-cultural education and Albanian as a second language.

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

The HCNM maintained his engagement to promote the integration of society and to address inter-ethnic tensions. He continued to encourage the authorities to take policy measures to implement their Integrated Education Strategy. Since integration challenges are not limited to the field of education, the HCNM emphasized the need for the country to develop an overall strategy that would complement the Ohrid Framework Agreement and strengthen social cohesion.

EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

HUNGARY AND SLOVAKIA

The HCNM continued to promote dialogue to address issues affecting bilateral relations and the situation of national minorities in both countries, including the issue of dual citizenship. While visiting each country, the HCNM discussed domestic legal and policy developments.

In Hungary this included the Law on Elections and the Law on the Rights of Nationalities. In Slovakia, the HCNM focused on the new institutional set-up for minority protection and the implementation of language laws.

MOLDOVA

As part of his ongoing co-operation with the Moldovan Government, the HCNM recommended that it take steps to address divisions over identity issues, including developing an integration policy. He also urged the Government to ensure that ongoing education reform takes into account the specific circumstances of national minorities. The HCNM continued to follow the situation of the Moldovan administered schools in Transnistria and conducted research into their situation together with the OSCE Mission to Moldova. He provided both Chişinău and Tiraspol with recommendations to promote an agreement within the 5+2 Transdniestrian settlement talks on this longstanding issue.

POLAND

The HCNM followed up on his recommendations concerning the Lithuanian minority as well as his engagement to address bilateral tensions with Lithuania related to minority issues.

UKRAINE

During his visit to Ukraine, the HCNM expressed concern that the recently adopted language law could lead to further polarization of society. He also called on the authorities to expedite the adoption and implementation of the

long-stalled draft law on formerly deported peoples (FDPs), which had passed the first reading. The HCNM launched an independent experts' needs assessment in preparation for an international forum on the situation of Crimean Tatars and other FDPs. In addition, the HCNM continued to support inter-cultural education in Crimea and provided training on inter-ethnic tolerance to the Crimean prosecutors' office.

BALTIC STATES

The HCNM continued his involvement in the Baltic States, including following developments related to citizenship, language, education and integration policy issues in Estonia and Latvia.

LITHUANIA

The HCNM visited Lithuania in order to follow up on his recommendations to the government, which aimed at addressing sources of domestic and bilateral tensions related to the situation of the Polish minority. In his discussions the HCNM put particular emphasis on improving the legislative framework for minority protection and on ensuring that implementation of the Law on Education did not adversely affect the situation of minority pupils.

NEW GUIDELINES ON INTEGRATION

On 7 November 2012 in Ljubljana, the HCNM formally launched the *Ljubljana Guidelines on Integration of Diverse Societies*. It contains a set of guiding principles and practical examples to assist States in formulating and implementing policies to facilitate the integration of diverse societies. It draws on twenty years of experience of the High Commissioner in addressing potential ethnic conflict and promoting integration with respect for diversity.

¹ All references to Kosovo institutions/leaders refer to the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government.

REPRESENTATIVE ON FREEDOM OF THE MEDIA

Representative on Freedom of the Media: **Dunja Mijatović**

Budget: € 1,429,300

www.osce.org/fom

www.facebook.com/osce.rfom

The safety of journalists online and offline, keeping the Internet free and open and ending criminal defamation once again topped the 2012 agenda of Dunja Mijatović, the Representative on Freedom of the Media.

MONITORING AND INTERVENING

The Representative is mandated to observe media developments in all participating States and provide early warning to the Permanent Council when violations of media-freedom commitments are discovered. In 2012 she intervened more than 150 times in 38 participating States on issues ranging from violence against journalists to criminal and administrative harassment of the media.

THE SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS

The Representative continued her efforts in 2012 to raise awareness over the plight of journalists who face myriad obstacles while doing their jobs. Physical violence, intimidation and harassment remain threats to free reporting. Unsolved and stymied criminal investigations of attacks on journalists also remain as problems. During the year the Representative lobbied on multiple occasions with representatives of international and nongovernmental organizations to get the safety issue on the agenda of government ministers and legislatures.

In June the Representative, together with three international rapporteurs for free expression, issued a joint declaration on crimes against freedom of expression, detailing the steps necessary to stop violence against media.

The statistics are stark and startling. At least 140 members of the media have been physically assaulted and hospitalized during the period of time she has been Representative. Murder continues to be a threat, with one reporter losing his life in 2012 in the OSCE region.

The Representative believes that a co-ordinated effort by international organizations to highlight this insidious problem is one way, among many, to change the culture of violence against the media.

INTERNET REGULATION

The Internet as a seamless and borderless engine to carry thoughts and ideas worldwide is under increasing threat. Governments, some reluctant to accept free speech that contradicts vested interests, are adopting legislation that likely will impede the free flow of information. The Representative believes that unnecessary government intervention and regulation violates media-freedom commitments agreed to by participating States.

Throughout the year, the Representative pursued an OSCE-wide public campaign to raise awareness of the rising threat to Internet freedom and continued to call for making access to a free Internet a fundamental human right in the 21st century. She participated in several panels and workshops at the 2012 Internet Governance Forum in Baku.

She advanced a two-pronged approach to battle the region-wide attempt to impose regulations 1) by speaking out at international forums and at local events hosted by media associations and 2) providing national legislatures with expert legal advice on the Internet legislation and regulation.



OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, Dunja Mijatović, speaking at a press conference during the 2012 OSCE Ministerial Council.



Trainer Roger Mulliner (r) shows the features of exposure and aperture of a digital camera to Numan Balota (l) and Edin Zecirovic (c), camera operators of TV Regionalna from Novi Pazar.

The Representative will continue to promote freedom of the media on the Internet by organizing the first OSCE-wide special Internet Freedom Conference in Vienna in early 2013, with the goal of bringing together policymakers to promote Internet freedom policies and good practices in the region.

TRAINING AND CONFERENCES

The Representative continues to expand the scope and reach of her office by organizing training events and annual media conferences throughout the region. In 2012, the Representative organized the Central Asia Media Conference which was held for the first time in Ashgabat on the subject of the transition from

traditional to online media. A similar conference was held in Tbilisi in October for representatives from the South Caucasus.

The Second South East Europe Media Conference was held in Belgrade in September addressing the topic “What controls media in South East Europe?”

The Representative, recognizing the need to provide technical assistance to participating States in the area of broadcast regulation, held master classes during the year in Ashgabat, Tbilisi and Istanbul allowing policymakers, professionals, lawyers and regulators the opportunity to get up-to-date on Internet

regulation and the digital switchover in broadcasting, two crucial topics for the development and maintenance of media pluralism.

She also held training events on Internet media in Moldova and two events in Baku on access to government information and one promoting the safety of journalists when covering public demonstrations.

In all, more than 600 professionals associated with media issues across the region participated in eight conferences and training seminars organized by the Representative (see field reports for more information).

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CRIMINAL DEFAMATION

The Representative continued to call for the decriminalization of speech offenses, which still remains as a harsh punishment for those willing to express themselves freely. She pointed out that within the last two years alone more than 40 journalists have been charged with criminal libel in the OSCE region. While the number of participating States that have decriminalized defamation has risen to 15, these outdated laws still remain a tool to stifle free speech and free media.

The Representative will continue to offer expert advice to participating States on legislation that would remove prison as an option for expressing opinions.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

THE REPRESENTATIVE CONTINUES TO PROVIDE TIMELY LEGAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH ANALYSES AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON MEDIA LEGISLATION. **IN 2012, THESE INCLUDED:**

COUNTRY	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Analyses of the law on the public broadcasting system; the law on the public broadcasting service; the law on radio and television; the law on communications; the law on ministries and other bodies of administration; the law on financing institutions; the law on salaries and compensations and the law on radio and television of the Republika Srpska.
Kazakhstan	An analysis of the draft law “On the protection of children from information harmful to their health and development.”
Kyrgyzstan	An analysis of the draft law “On the protection of children from information harmful to their health and development.”
Moldova	An analysis of the government’s program on the transition from analogue to digital terrestrial television.
Russia	Advice on a draft resolution of the Supreme Court “On Transparency of justice and access to information on activities of the courts.”
Spain	An analysis of the “Draft law on transparency, access to information and good governance.”
Uzbekistan	Analyses of draft laws “On transparency of activities of bodies of state power and governance” and “On television and radio broadcasting.”

SECRETARIAT



THE OSCE SECRETARIAT





Together in 2012, the OSCE Secretariat, led by the Secretary General, worked to ensure implementation of decisions and to support the process of political dialogue and negotiation among the participating States. It provided operational support to the participating States through a wide range of mandated activities across all dimensions. It worked closely with and supported the Irish Chairmanship to fulfil the Organization's goals and maintain consistency from one year to the next. It co-operated with all OSCE executive structures in order to ensure coherent and co-ordinated action across the Organization.

The Secretariat consists of:

- Executive Management
- Press and Public Information Section
- Section for External Co-operation
- Legal services
- Gender Section
- Security Management
- Transnational Threats Department
- Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings
- Office of Internal Oversight
- Department of Human Resources
- Department of Management and Finance
- Conflict Prevention Centre
- Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AND CO-ORDINATOR FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Special Representative and Co-ordinator: **Maria Grazia Giammarinaro**
www.osce.org/cthb

12th High-level
*Alliance against Trafficking
 in Persons* Conference

Conducted academic
 research



Oversaw training
 in nearly all Field
 Operations



ANTI-TRAFFICKING PHOTOGRAPHY PROJECT IN MOLDOVA

The Office of the Special Representative continued its highly successful extra-budgetary project, Preventing Human Trafficking in Children without Parental Care in the Republic of Moldova, which empowers more than 120 children from boarding schools through education in life-skills, including how to access vocational training, higher education and the labour market.

An anti-trafficking photography project completed by some of the students was a notable accomplishment this year. The OSCE project is implemented by the Child Rights Information Centre Moldova in partnership with Moldova's Education Ministry and Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, with the financial support of Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco and San Marino.

The OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Maria Grazia Giammarinaro marked her third year of service by a number of major accomplishments including a range of productive country visits, the continuation of successful capacity building activities and anti-trafficking projects. She also received a major award from the U.S. Department of State.

She worked closely with participating States, OSCE structures, institutions, and Field Operations, as well as international organizations and non-governmental organizations, to make anti-trafficking action even more effective. In addition, the Special Representative continued to raise the profile of the fight against trafficking as a human rights violation and a transnational threat to security, with a particular focus on child trafficking and trafficking for labour exploitation, through a range of university lectures, speeches at key conferences, and interviews with major media outlets.

The Special Representative carried out country visits to Ireland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Azerbaijan, and Portugal. She followed up a previous visit to the UK,



2012 US TIP HERO AWARD

Special Representative Maria Grazia Giammarinaro received a U.S. Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Hero Award on 19 June 2012 from U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton to honour her significant contributions in the struggle to end modern-day slavery.

Giammarinaro, who has served as the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings since March 1 2010, was one of ten notable individuals from around the world recognized by the State Department: "For her ongoing and exemplary leadership to increase engagement and strengthen commitments to fight trafficking in the OSCE region."

meeting with Ministers, Government agencies, civil society, and experts. Overall, Giammarinaro travelled to 19 countries, including two Partners for Co-operation, to meet governmental authorities and NGOs, and take part in public events.

To promote the full implementation of the OSCE Action Plan and subsequent commitments, and taking inspiration from the 2011 Vilnius Ministerial Declaration on Combating all Forms of Human Trafficking, the Special Representative encouraged participating States to adopt a human rights centred approach, meaning that victims should be considered holders of rights that must be respected at all times, including during anti-trafficking operations and in particular during criminal proceedings.

Non-discrimination was an important theme, taking centre-stage at the 12th *Alliance against Trafficking in Persons* Conference, on "An Agenda for Prevention: Non-discrimination and Empowerment." Along with a range of high-profile speakers from governments, international organizations and NGOs, the Conference discussed the link between anti-trafficking and anti-discrimination work to gain a better understanding of the multiple ways in which discrimination can lead to

victimization in a trafficking pattern. The Conference explored ways to ensure that anti-discrimination and anti-trafficking standards, actors and strategies complement and reinforce each other, enhancing both prevention and protection efforts.

Academic research and published studies play an important role in the struggle against human trafficking. The Office carried out innovative research on the link between trafficking and torture – an overlooked aspect of human trafficking – in partnership with the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights and the British Helen Bamber Foundation, which will be published early 2013. A second research paper, on trafficking for the purpose of organ removal, will also be published in 2013.

The Office of the Special Representative's work to prevent domestic servitude including in diplomatic households was another highlight of 2012. On 21–22 June in Geneva, Giammarinaro launched the first of a series of workshops on preventing trafficking for domestic servants in diplomatic households. The Special Representative has taken leadership on this subject, publishing a path-breaking occasional paper and disseminating good practices. The inaugural workshop is part

of a series of five workshops that will be held in different OSCE regions to enhance the prevention of this form of trafficking. The project is currently funded by Austria, Switzerland and the United States.

TRANSNATIONAL THREATS DEPARTMENT

Co-ordinator of Activities to Address Transnational Threats: **Alexey Lyzhenkov**
 Budget: € 2,247,500

OSCE created the Transnational Threats Department (TNTD) in January, 2012, to co-ordinate activities to combat transnational threat across the entire Organization, including Partners for Co-operation, other international and regional organizations and with the involvement of civil society.

The new Department brings under one roof the Action against Terrorism Unit, the Border Security and Management and the Strategic Police Matters Unit, along with a small Co-ordination Cell.

TNTD	
ATU Action against Terrorism Unit	BSMC Border Security and Management
SPMU Strategic Police Matters Unit	Co-ordination Cell

THE CO-ORDINATION CELL helped develop confidence-building measures to reduce the risks of conflict stemming from the use of information and communication technologies and provided online information management support to participating States and the department. We intensified web-based support for OSCE’s training and awareness raising activities, including the development of e-learning modules and the dissemination and exchange of information.

THE ACTION AGAINST TERRORISM UNIT enhanced skills, methods and knowledge whenever requested by participating States to effectively deal with terrorist threats. We also strengthened joint efforts with the UN and other regional partners, and expanded collaboration with civil society. A particular emphasis was placed on setting the course for the coming years.

Thematic achievements include:

- Co-ordinated activities that covered all aspects of protecting and establishing

identities through travel documents and related processes. In Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan a project connecting 25 border control points to INTERPOL’s databases on stolen and lost travel documents was continued. Aimed to increase the number of participants in the International Civil Aviation Organization Public Key Directory, national workshops in Moldova, Kyrgyzstan and Albania highlighted the benefits of this passport verification mechanism.

- A conference identifying concrete next steps on how the OSCE can contribute to international efforts to strengthen criminal justice systems and institutions that comply with the rule of law. Human rights compliant and rule of law-based criminal justice systems are integral to ensure that terrorists and their supporters are brought to justice, and that victims of terrorism are provided with the appropriate redress;

- Four national seminars which allowed state authorities and civil society to discuss threats and responses related to violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism – a strategic yet sensitive area in efforts to combat terrorism from a human rights perspective. Moreover, two expert roundtables co-organized with ODIHR identified lessons learned, good practices and recommendations on the role and empowerment of women and youth engagement to counter violent extremism. Together with ODIHR, we prioritized community policing as an integral part of counter terrorism;

THE STRATEGIC POLICE MATTERS UNIT assisted participating States and OSCE executive structures in implementing police-related activities aimed at increasing capacities of law enforcement agencies to effectively address threats posed



Cadets at the graduation ceremony at the Police Training Centre in Sremska Kamenica, Serbia. The OSCE Mission works closely with the Serbian Ministry of Interior on a reform to bring policing in line with European standards. (OSCE/Milan Obradovic)



Alexey Lyzhenkov, OSCE Co-ordinator of Activities to Address Transnational Threats (l), Ambassador Eoin O'Leary, Chairperson of the OSCE Permanent Council (c), and Knut Dreyer, the Senior Police Adviser to the OSCE Secretary General (r), at the OSCE's annual police experts meeting. (OSCE/Ursula Froese)



Secretary General Lambert Zannier address participants at the opening session of the Conference on Prevention of Illicit Drug Supply to Youth. (OSCE/Curtis Budden)

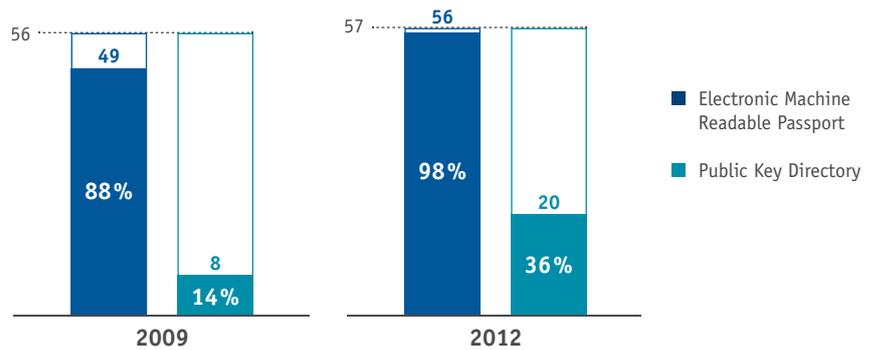
by criminal activity, while upholding the rule of law and ensuring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Thematic achievements include:

- 'OSCE Strategic Framework for Police-related Activities' and 'OSCE Concept for Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors', both adopted by the Permanent Council on 26 July 2012;
- 'Guidelines on Human Rights Education for Law Enforcement Officials,' developed jointly with ODIHR;
- Mid-term assessment of the OSCE Community Security Initiative (CSI) in Kyrgyzstan, jointly with the CPC, taking stock of achievements made since the last assessment in September 2011 and providing evidence-based input for reshaping the CSI to meet any evolving needs in Kyrgyzstan;
- OSCE's police assistance to the participating States and Partners for Co-operation and facilitation of regional law enforcement co-operation in combating transnational threats;
- Numerous training activities in participating States, convening criminal justice practitioners and representatives from civil society and private sector, and focussing on the fight against trafficking in human beings, sexual exploitation of children on the Internet, cybercrime and trafficking in illicit drugs and precursors.

BORDER SECURITY AND MANAGEMENT continued to support the implementation of the OSCE Border Security and Man-

OSCE PARTICIPATING STATES ISSUING ELECTRONIC PASSPORTS AND THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION'S PUBLIC KEY DIRECTORY



Increase in OSCE participating States issuing electronic passports and participation in the ICAO PKD, 2009–2012.

agement Concept and helped OSCE field missions by providing instruction and guidance to the Border Management Staff College.

Thematic achievements include:

- Expert workshop examining boundary commissions and three regional workshops to enhance interagency co-operation related to the movement of dual-use goods and small arms and light weapons (organized jointly with the CPC Forum for Security Co-operation). These efforts complemented activities across the OSCE region including support to border reform and capacity-building efforts in Central Asia and South Eastern Europe and assistance in developing an anti-corruption training programme

for Ukraine and Moldova (jointly with the EU);

- Training course on fighting corruption in border agencies at the Border Management Staff College (BMSC) in Dushanbe, Tajikistan;
- Training courses for Central Asian and Afghan border officials at the BMSC in Dushanbe in line with MC.DEC/4/11 on OSCE Engagement with Afghanistan. In addition, a project was initiated to strengthen the border between Central Asian participating States and Afghanistan and encourage cross-border co-operation and joint patrolling efforts.

CONFLICT PREVENTION CENTRE

Director of the Conflict Prevention Centre

Deputy Head of the OSCE Secretariat: **Ambassador Adam Kobieracki**

Budget: €3,366,700

The Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) addresses elements of the conflict cycle, acts as a liaison between Vienna and the field and serves as a cornerstone of the OSCE's politico-military dimension.

ENGAGING IN EARLY WARNING, CONFLICT PREVENTION, CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND POST-CONFLICT REHABILITATION

As the Organization-wide early warning focal point, the CPC collects, analyses and assesses early warning signals from various sources. In 2012, we established a permanent network of early warning focal points in Field Operations and other executive structures.

As the focal point for mediation-support, CPC set up an integrated training programme for OSCE mediators and support staff. The CPC also began to systematically de-brief high-level mediators upon the fulfilment of their assignments.

We provided extensive support to the Irish Chairmanship's Special Representative for the South Caucasus, both in his role as co-Chair of the Geneva International Discussions dealing with the consequences of the August 2008 conflict in Georgia and as co-Facilitator of the second, Ergneti-based, Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism (IPRM).

The CPC held an unprecedented number of regular and extraordinary IPRM meetings this year – 13 – have had a positive impact reducing tensions on the ground. Within the Geneva framework, the CPC has put special focus on addressing practical issues, such as the supply of water and gas.

With regard to settlement of the Transnistria conflict, the CPC supported the Chairmanship's Special Representative, in close co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Moldova (see page 50), in steering the "5+2" negotiations.

During the military action and ensuing fighting in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region of Tajikistan in July, the CPC co-ordinated the flow of information between the Office in Tajikistan, Chairmanship and other executive structures and provided an analysis of the developments. We also co-ordinated an internal task force set up to deal with the different aspects of the crisis.



WATER-RELATED PROJECTS IN THE GENEVA CONTEXT

The CPC has successfully implemented three EU-funded water projects on both sides of the administrative boundary line, at the Zonkari dam (dam safety), in Znauri (potable water) and at the Nikosi pumping station (irrigation). These projects demonstrate that the Geneva Discussions are yielding concrete results for the mutual benefit of the communities on both sides. Following successful completion of the initial package of EU-funded projects in June 2012, the CPC with the active support of the Irish OSCE Chairmanship, initiated a follow-up package of water projects aimed at completing and complementing the first.

CONNECTING VIENNA WITH THE FIELD

The CPC provides political and programmatic support to Field Operations, so that work is performed in accordance with respective mandates and reflects Vienna-based policy. We promote regional co-operation, including dialogue with other international organizations.

The CPC assisted with the ballot facilitation of Serbian parliamentary and presidential elections in Kosovo in May 2012 in close co-operation with the Mission in Kosovo (see page 40).

In 2012, the CPC co-ordinated the OSCE's overall engagement towards the successful resolution of the regional refugee file in South Eastern Europe, in close co-operation with the three Field Operations. The CPC participated in technical and preparatory meetings prior to the successful Donors' Conference held in Sarajevo in April and continued its co-ordinating role with its field-based colleagues, notably by providing input in the preparation and implementation of the Regional Housing Programme in a collaborative effort with UNHCR.

In Central Asia, CPC staff continued to serve on the Board of Trustees of the flagship OSCE Academy in Bishkek and the Board of Governors of the Border Management Staff College in Dushanbe.

The Programming and Evaluation Support Unit (PESU) is the Organization's central reference and support point for programme and project management. PESU assists managers to strategically plan, develop, implement and evaluate their programmatic work.

In 2012, we launched the first in-depth training on programme self-evaluation, addressing programme managers from 12 executive structures, and organized project management training courses for the Secretariat and for the offices in Ashgabat, Moldova and Uzbekistan. PESU provided strategic planning assistance to the senior management of the Missions in Skopje, Kosovo and Moldova.

We also coordinated the review of 115 extra-budgetary project proposals, for a total value of 36.7 million euro.



The OSCE-funded inspection boat "AMUR-M" on its maiden voyage on the Dniester/Nistru River, 8 June 2012. The motorboat allows the Fisheries Service of Ministry of Environment to protect the rich fish population, including a number of valuable species, from poaching in the river. (Ramin Mazur)

ACTING AS A CORNERSTONE OF THE POLITICO-MILITARY DIMENSION

In 2012, the CPC Forum for Security Co-operation Support Section provided support to participating States and field operations in the implementation of OSCE commitments, including the Vienna Document, the Code of Conduct, Small Arms and Light Weapons, Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition, Non-Proliferation and UN Security Council resolution UNSCR 1540. The section:

- Managed a number of SALW and conventional ammunition projects in Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Serbia and the largest extra-budgetary OSCE project on the disposal of Ukraine's melange stockpiles;
- Worked with more than 10 participating States on developing their national action plans/strategies on UNSCR 1540 implementation, in close co-operation with the UNSCR 1540 Committee and other international organizations;
- Conducted regional capacity-building workshops to improve co-operation and information sharing among licensing authorities and customs agencies on export of strategic goods;
- Strengthened co-operation with the UN on disarmament activities through a Memorandum of Understanding between the OSCE Secretariat and the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs for the Development of a Partnership on Peace and Disarmament Initiatives;
- Developed a Secretariat work programme on conventional arms, SALW and UNSCR 1540 for the period 2012–2015;

The OSCE Vienna Document and treaties oblige participating States to regularly exchange military and other information. Currently, the communications network connects 51 of 57 participating States, and provides the necessary means for them to share and exchange this information securely. A successful confidence- and security-building measure, the CPC manages this highly reliable electronic network, which is accessible around the clock, seven days a week.

24-HOURS-A-DAY/7-DAYS-A-WEEK OPERATIONAL LINK

Through its Situation/Communication Room, the CPC provided an around-the-clock operational link among OSCE structures and, with a particular focus on emerging crises. The Situation Room produced daily briefings, special briefings, and calendars of upcoming events. It also gave operational assistance for emergencies in the field.

OFFICE OF THE CO-ORDINATOR OF OSCE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES

20
YEARS

Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities: **Goran Svilanović**

Budget: € 1,923,500

The year 2012 marked the 15th anniversary of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) and the 20th anniversary of the OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum. Both events were celebrated during the Concluding meeting of the Forum in Prague (September) and the Economic and Environmental Dimension Implementation Meeting in Vienna (October).

This year the OCEEA worked closely with the Irish Chairmanship to further the goal of highlighting issues pertaining to good governance, including combatting corruption, money laundering and terrorism financing which successfully concluded with the adoption of a Good Governance Declaration at the Ministerial Council in Dublin in December.

For a second consecutive year the OSCE chaired the Environment and Security (ENVSEC) Initiative, a partnership of OSCE, UNEP, UNDP, UNECE, REC and NATO (as associate partner).

FORUM

“Promoting Security and Stability through Good Governance” was the theme of the 20th OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum. Discussions ranged from combatting corruption and money laundering to counter-terrorism financing. The Forum emphasized the importance of civil society involvement and a robust public-private co-operation for promoting good governance.

GOOD GOVERNANCE

The OCEEA actively promoted good governance and transparency including efforts to counter corruption, money laundering and the financing of terrorism, not only through the Forum, but also at the Economic and Environmental Committee (EEC), the Economic and Environmental Dimension Implementation Meeting and in numerous regional and multilateral forums.

Together with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the Organization for Economic

Co-operation and Development and other partners, the OCEEA helped participating States implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations and the UN Security Council Resolutions on countering the financing of terrorism. The OCEEA assisted numerous States in

carrying out money laundering national risk assessments. It also published the OSCE Handbook on Data Collection in Support of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing National Risk Assessments. In co-operation with key partners, the OCEEA organized a seminar on asset declaration as a tool to fight corruption



Women entrepreneurs during a study visit to a jewellery factory in Istanbul, Turkey, part of an OSCE-organized Business Management Programme. (Abduh Vahap Filiz)



SIGNING OF EC/IFS AGREEMENT

On 11 December, the OCEEA on behalf of the OSCE Secretary General signed a European Union Contribution Agreement to implement "Climate Change and Security in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus." It will be the first co-operation of OSCE, representing ENVSEC, with the European Commission/Instrument for Stability.

in Central Asia as well as a seminar on identifying, restraining and recovering stolen assets in the OSCE region, which resulted in a series of expert recommendations for supporting asset recovery efforts among the OSCE participating States.

TRANSPORT

The OCEEA, jointly with the Transport Division of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) released a handbook of best practices at border crossings: a trade and transport facilitation perspective. It offers 265 pages of reference material and over 120 best practice examples at border crossings. Based on the handbook the OCEEA organized a series of capacity building events across the OSCE region. It also worked with the UNECE on preparing and finalizing a publication on various aspects of inland transport security. Jointly with the World Customs Organization the Office provided training on the implementation of the "SAFE Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade."

BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT

The OCEEA supported business and investment development in the OSCE region, together with multiple partners such as the United Nations Development Programme, the World Fair Trade Organization and the Turkish SME development Organization (KOSGEB). The OCEEA provided support to women entrepreneurs from Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Azerbaijan by strengthening their business management and product development skills, widening their professional networks and broadening the markets for their products.

MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

The OCEEA continued to promote a comprehensive and gender-sensitive approach to labour migration management. In co-operation with ODIHR, the Office updated the English version of the OSCE Gender and Labour Migration Trainers' Manual. The Office also published the Russian version of the OSCE-IOM training modules on labour migration management.

The OCEEA co-ordinated dialogue and exchange of best practices on improving the collection of comparable data on migration, and prepared the reports resulting from meetings organized in 2011 on migration data in Dushanbe, Astana and Bishkek.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES

The OSCE continued to foster international co-operation on environmental issues aiming at enhanced development, security and stability. Among other issues, OSCE's particular focus within ENVSEC has been to strengthen NGO involvement in environment and security issues including through its CASE (Civic Action for Security and Environment) programme in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Tajikistan.

Organized in Almaty, Kazakhstan a two-day conference on the implementation of the Aarhus Convention in co-operation with the Secretariat of the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters and with the OSCE Centre in Astana. Seventy-five representatives of the government, judiciary, civil society from Central Asia, as well as Mongolia participated in the conference.

The conference was followed by the annual Central Asia Aarhus Centres meeting which focussed on the role of Aarhus Centres in bringing together the business sector, local authorities and civil society. There are currently 12 Aarhus Centres in Central Asia.

In support of the 2012 Irish Chairmanship and the Chair of the EEC, the OCEEA organized thematic Economic and Environmental Committee meetings on sustainable development, on energy and on water management. In September, a workshop on international response to natural and human-made disasters took place with international and regional partners.

PARTNERSHIP FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION



ENGAGEMENT WITH THE ASIAN AND MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERS FOR CO-OPERATION

The 2011 Vilnius Ministerial Decision on the Partners for Co-operation provided a new impetus to the OSCE relations with Partner countries and contributed to making the Partnership for Co-operation more demand-driven and result-oriented. The OSCE confirmed its readiness to share its experience in promoting sustainable security and promoting democratic transitions with Partner countries through the implementation of concrete and tailored projects.

The admission of Mongolia as a new OSCE participating State testified to the relevance and attraction of OSCE values and approach in building security. Mongolia, an Asian Partner for Co-operation since 2004, became the OSCE 57th participating State on 21 November 2012.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMANSHIP

As the 2012 Chair, Ireland involved the Partners to the greatest extent possible in OSCE events and activities; and encouraged participation, wherever relevant, in committee meeting in all three dimensions of security.

Ireland supported an important workshop on capacity building in border areas

hosted by Thailand. This event aimed to exchange best practices on countering transnational threats and learn from Thailand's experiences in addressing the threats derived from illicit crop cultivation in border areas through inclusive and sustainable development projects.

The Chairmanship also co-organized, together with the Austrian Centre for

International Studies and the Lithuanian Chair of the Asian Contact Group, a seminar which highlighted the OSCE experience as a possible inspiration for multilateral security co-operation in Northeast Asia.

The annual meetings between the OSCE Ministerial Troika and the Asian and Mediterranean Partners for



OSCE-Thailand Conference on capacity building in border areas. (OSCE/Biliana Hristova)

THE PARTNERSHIP FUND

The OSCE Partnership Fund strengthens engagement between the Partners for Co-operation and the OSCE by sponsoring projects and Partners’ participation in OSCE activities. It is managed by the Secretary General through the Section for External Co-operation.

In 2012, Fund support allowed the secondment of young diplomats and experts from Partner States to the OSCE Secretariat in order to enhance mutual knowledge. The Fund also contributed to the Organization’s enhanced engagement with Afghanistan, including through training for young Afghan diplomats hosted by Mongolia, the sharing of the Thai experience in promoting development of border areas and the sponsored participation of Afghan representatives in OSCE activities. Furthermore, the Fund paid for the Seminar on Co-operation for Security in Northeast Asia and the OSCE Experience with the Asian Partners and of the first Participatory Workshops on Environment and Security Issues in the Southern Mediterranean Region, hosted by Jordan, with the Mediterranean Partners.

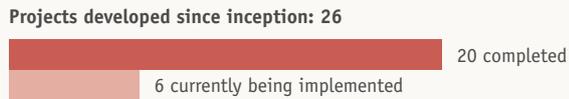
Three further projects were developed in 2012 under the Partnership Fund. They were a Seminar on Co-operation to Prevent Trafficking in Human Beings in the Mediterranean Region, a Workshop on Enhancing Counter Terrorism Co-operation in the Mediterranean Basin while Implementing the Universal Legal Instruments against Terrorism and an Expert Workshop on sustainable energy issues in the southern Mediterranean.

New contributions in 2012 were received from: the Czech Republic, Italy, Lithuania, Kazakhstan, South Korea, United States and Switzerland. Previous contributions from Belgium, Egypt, Germany, Israel, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Korea, Lithuania, Spain, Thailand and the United States were also used in support of projects implemented in 2012.

THE PARTNERSHIP FUND IN FIGURES

Pledges received since inception (2008): € 1,126,821
 New pledges in 2012: € 130,656

Sponsored participants from Partner States in OSCE activities in 2012: 15



Co-operation, with the participation of the OSCE Secretary General and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, took place on the fringe of the Dublin Ministerial Council.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

The OSCE Secretary General promoted closer political dialogue with Partner countries by initiating a process of informal consultations with each group of Partners. Talks with the Mediterranean Partners identified a list of concrete project ideas to be further detailed and implemented upon requests by the Partners, either individually or as a group. Some Partners subsequently expressed interest in engaging further with the OSCE on specific areas: Tunisia focusing mostly on democracy building and anti-terrorism; Morocco on empowerment

of women; and Algeria on countering transnational threats.

Furthermore, regional initiatives to be implemented in 2013 will aim at preventing human trafficking in the Mediterranean, supporting the implementation of universal anti-terrorism instruments and initiating a dialogue and possible co-operation on sustainable energy.

The Secretary General met the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Israel and Jordan during their visits to the OSCE. He also met with Ministers from Tunisia, Morocco and Thailand on the margins of the UN General Assembly. During his trip to Jordan and Israel, he met with Ministers as well. Ministerial level meetings were held in Korea and Mongolia during the Secretary General’s visit to the respective

countries. The OSCE Asian Conference in Thailand provided the backdrop to bilateral meetings with high-level Thai officials.

As the OSCE strengthens its engagement with Afghanistan, as mandated, the Secretary General built consensus among stakeholders on prioritizing nine projects. Of these, one, which developed women’s entrepreneurship, was completed this year. Three border security projects are underway. Special focus was made throughout the year in promoting a regional approach to Afghanistan-related challenges.

CONTACT GROUPS

The regular meetings of the Asian and Mediterranean Contact Groups ensured the continued dialogue between the OSCE and its Partners for Co-operation. The two groups also held a joint meeting to discuss how regional organizations can best contribute to comprehensive security and the work being done to implement the Vilnius Ministerial Decision on Partners.

ASIAN CONTACT GROUP

Asian Partners for Co-operation
Afghanistan, Australia, Japan, the
Republic of Korea and Thailand
Chair: Lithuania

The six Asian Contact Group meetings in 2012, chaired by Lithuania, provided an opportunity to further the dialogue on topics of mutual concern including:

- Counter-narcotics,
- Regional co-operation,
- Trafficking in human beings,
- Combating global crime
- New threats and challenges.

Representatives from the Asian Partners for Co-operation regularly briefed the participants on security related activities in their countries and possible areas for further co-operation.

The 2012 OSCE Thailand Conference, held in Chiang Mai on 13–14 February, focused on strengthening security through regional co-operation: the OSCE comprehensive approach and experiences of Asian partners for co-operation. The main points of discussion were enhanced regional security through confidence- and

security-building measures; promoting sustainable transport and energy security; and protecting and promoting human rights, democracy and the rule of law at the national and regional levels.



Shimba Kazuya, Japan's Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking during a meeting of OSCE Asian Partners for Co-operation, on the sidelines of the OSCE Ministerial Council in Dublin. (OSCE/Dan Dennison)

MEDITERRANEAN CONTACT GROUP

Mediterranean Partner for Co-operation
Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco
and Tunisia
Chair: Ukraine

As Chair of the Mediterranean Contact Group, Ukraine focused on fostering an open and frank dialogue with the Mediterranean Partners tailored to respond to the interests and priorities.

Throughout the year, Mediterranean Partners actively contributed to the six meetings with updates on developments in their respective countries and region by Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan, Israel and Algeria. The meetings covered topics in the three dimensions of OSCE security and aimed to enhance knowledge and exchange information on issues of mutual concern.

The Mediterranean Conference, held in Rome on 30–31 October, focused on Economic Co-operation with Mediterranean Partners in the Democratic Transition Processes and Political Reforms. Particular attention was devoted to issues related to economic and social challenges in the Mediterranean Partners. Participants discussed how to enhance the economies of Mediterranean Partners using relevant OSCE best practices, including promoting dialogue and co-operation on sustainable energy. Participants also exchanged views and explored venues for potential co-operation in addressing transnational threats to security and enhancing the participation of women in political and public life.

OSCE ENGAGEMENT WITH AFGHANISTAN

Stability in Afghanistan has a direct impact on security in the OSCE region and the Organization believes the five Central Asian republics must play a key role in shaping the support we give to that country. Through extra-budgetary funds solicited from participating States and Partners for Co-operation, OSCE focused activities this year in the areas of border security and management; combatting the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors; policing and the fight against terrorism.

ODIHR ENGAGEMENT WITH OSCE MEDITERRANEAN PARTNER COUNTRIES

ODIHR implemented a project, "Promoting democratic structures among OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation" and completed four legal reviews of draft legislation, followed by consultative meetings in Tunisia. Both the project and the legal reviews provided legislative assistance in elections, freedom of assembly, the judiciary and political party legislation.

Much of ODIHR's work in the region involved gender and political participation by fostering good practice exchanges between the OSCE region and the OSCE Mediterranean Partners. ODIHR provided the Tunisian Ministry of Women and Family Affairs with an overview of legislation on domestic violence in the OSCE region, which supported current discussions on introducing such draft laws.

In March, ODIHR contributed to the regional workshop

"Constitutions, Women and the Arab Spring," held in Istanbul, that brought together reform-minded women, political parties and civil society representatives from Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, the Western Balkans and the United Kingdom. Participants discussed ways to engender constitutional and legislative reform, along with voluntary measures to enhance gender equality within political parties. It helped create networks between women politicians and civil society from the two regions, as well as requests for ODIHR expertise and presentations of ODIHR tools in the field of gender equality.

11 publications translated
into Arabic in 2012



ENGAGEMENT WITH INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

Co-operation with other international organizations is a key element of the OSCE's approach to resolving outstanding global and regional issues. The complex and interconnected nature of today's threats calls for close co-ordination between multiple international players. Such collaboration contributes to the political, financial and operational efficiency of our activities, promotes the best use of available resources and reduces unnecessary duplication.

The year 2012 was marked by a targeted increase in pragmatic, goal-orientated and progressively operational co-operation with a number of international, regional and sub-regional organizations from the OSCE area and beyond.

The Irish Chairmanship invited 66 international organizations to the 2012 Ministerial Council in Dublin, reflecting a strong commitment to engage in co-operation.

In fact, enhancing co-operation with global and regional organizations constituted a priority for the Irish Chairmanship. The Chairmanship commissioned a food-for-thought paper on the topic.

The Secretary General expanded senior-level strategic dialogue with international organizations. During the 67th UN General Assembly in September, he held more than 35 bilateral meetings with foreign ministers of OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation, as well as with senior representatives from organizations, including the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, the Secretary General of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and a number of high level officials from the UN, the EU and

NATO. In January, he travelled to Geneva to meet the heads of the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and major think tanks such as the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue and the Geneva Centre for Security Policy.

THE UNITED NATIONS

As the largest regional organization under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, the Organization supported the UN global mandate in the OSCE areas of operation. This year the two organizations furthered high level political dialogue, as well as working-level synergies, collaborating in a pragmatic, results-oriented manner.

A good example was the February address by the Chairperson-in-Office of the OSCE to the UN Security Council, where he spoke on Ireland's priorities for the OSCE and outlined a number of areas of common concern to both organizations.

The OSCE Secretary General participated in the UN Secretary General's Retreat with Heads of Regional and other Organiza-

tions in June in New York, which was aimed at facilitating high-level exchanges on two main topics: Acting early to prevent conflicts as well as transnational and emerging challenges to peace and security. There, he met with senior representatives from the UN to discuss regional and thematic issues. In September in New York, the Secretary General spoke at high level multi-lateral events, including the Friends of Mediation Ministerial Breakfast Meeting, co-hosted by the Foreign Ministers of Finland and Turkey and the Heart of Asia Senior Officials Meeting of the Istanbul Process.

The Secretary General attended and delivered a statement at the Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners on Combating Illicit Traffic in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan, which was convened by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Vienna on 16 February. The chief focus of most of his bilateral meetings was OSCE engagement with Afghanistan and strengthening regional security in Central Asia. Key interlocutors included senior government officials from Central Asia and Afghanistan, the UN Secretary General, the Secretary General of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and NATO's Deputy Assistant



Secretary General of the OSCE, Mr. Lamberto Zannier, and Secretary General of the OIC, Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, open two-day Consultation in Jeddah. (OIC)

Secretary General for Political Affairs and Security Policy.

Developments in Central Asia and Afghanistan were again the main focus of the Secretary General's address at the International Conference to Mark the 5th Anniversary of the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) in Ashgabat in December. He highlighted the event as an important opportunity for dialogue with and among partners from Central Asia and beyond.

Throughout the year, the Secretary General sought to foster bilateral contacts with senior UN representatives visiting Vienna, including the UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs in May and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) Associate Administrator in April.

All units across the Organization stayed in working contact with various UN bodies, focusing on issues across the three dimensions. The annual UN-OSCE staff level meeting, held in June in New York, discussed activities in the regions where both organizations operate, including Central Asia, South Caucasus, Eastern Europe and the Western Balkans, as well as mediation and conflict prevention.

In March, the OSCE Secretary General and the UNODC Executive Director General attended the annual Co-ordination meeting of the two organizations. It focused on reviewing the Joint Action Plan and discussed co-operation in priority areas.

In December, the UN Security Council Panel of Experts, established pursuant to UNSCR 1874 (2009), paid a first familiarization visit to the OSCE Secretariat as part of their outreach activities.

THE EUROPEAN UNION

In 2012, the OSCE intensified its relations with the EU in several areas, including the Eastern Partnership. Both the EU External Action Service (EEAS) and the OSCE modified the focus and frequency of the established regular frameworks for dialogue. The OSCE worked closely with the EU on issues of common concern, including protracted conflicts in the OSCE region.

The Secretary General addressed the EU Political and Security Committee in March and November, and held a number of bilateral meetings with high representatives of the EC and the EEAS in addressing issues of mutual concern. In November, the Secretary General addressed the European Parliament, Foreign Affairs Committee, in a joint session of the Human Rights and Security Committees. He met with the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the Commission Catherine Ashton at the Ministerial Council in Dublin and with President José Barroso and Commissioner Štefan Füle in Brussels, earlier in March. The OSCE-EU ambassadorial-level meeting took place in September, and the OSCE Troika-EU ministerial meeting in October.

NATO

The OSCE maintained close working relations with NATO through regular political dialogue and co-operation at the Director

“We want to see that the OSCE remains a robust pillar in Europe’s security architecture. And you can count on the European Union to play its part.”

Catherine Ashton, EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs

and expert levels. At the Ministerial Council in Dublin, NATO reaffirmed that the OSCE was an important partner, stressing the shared goal of building a “free democratic, common and indivisible security community from Vancouver to Vladivostok.” The Secretary General visited NATO Headquarters in March. A staff-level meeting in July discussed shared regional concerns, such as South East Europe and Central Asia, the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC), and combating trafficking in human beings.

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

The OSCE and the Council of Europe continued to closely work together in 2012, sharing information and co-ordinating their activities on issues of common interest at the political and expert levels, including in the field.

Enhanced co-operation in the four areas – promoting tolerance and non-discrimination, the protection of rights of persons belonging to national minorities, the fight against terrorism, and combating trafficking in human beings – was examined during the two regular meetings of the Council of Europe – OSCE Co-ordination Group, held in Strasbourg in March and in Vienna in October.

The two Secretaries-General held bilateral meetings in Vienna and New York, which highlighted the complementarities in the work of the two organizations, and the concrete results that could be reached through collaboration. The OSCE Secretariat participated in the 122nd Session of the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers in Strasbourg in May and the Council of Europe Secretariat was represented at the OSCE 19th Ministerial Council Meeting in Dublin.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

In 2012, the OSCE co-organized with the UN and the Organization of Islamic Co-operation (OIC) a conference on developing effective mediation, in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, to enhance closer co-operation and knowledge-sharing on the use of mediation in conflict prevention, crisis management and conflict resolution.

In October, the Secretary General travelled to Moscow where he addressed the Permanent Council of the Collective Security Treaty Organization. He also held consultations with CSTO Secretary General Nikolay Bordyuzha.

Dialogue was maintained with the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Co-operation (BSEC), Regional Co-operation Council (RCC), Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre (RACVIAC), Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Organization for Democracy and Economic Development (GUAM), Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA), Central Asian Regional Information and Co-ordination Centre for Combating the Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors (CARICC), Organization of American States (OAS), League of Arab States (LAS), OIC, African Union (AU), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), Shanghai Co-operation Organization (SCO), Co-operation Council of Turkish Speaking States (CCTS) and

Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic-speaking Countries (TURKPA).

THE SECRETARIAT

During 2012, the TRANSNATIONAL THREATS DEPARTMENT (TNTD) continued co-operation with the UNODC on the basis of the OSCE-UNODC Joint Action Plan for 2011–2012. Examples include the co-operation on a guidebook on police reform within the wider criminal justice system reform, the joint organization of a conference on prevention of illicit drug supply to youth and a workshop on co-operation in criminal matters. Furthermore, TNTD joined the UN Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) in its on-site visits in the OSCE region.

Active dialogue was also maintained with the EU and regional organizations such as the Council of Europe, NATO, CIS, CSTO and SCO on joint efforts to assist states in effectively countering terrorism. Close co-operation continued with INTERPOL and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) on travel document security, with the World Customs Organization (WCO) on container and supply chain security. A co-operation protocol was signed with the Association of European Police Academies to enhance co-operation with international and national police training institutions.

Border Security and Management issues were addressed with various international and regional organizations throughout the OSCE, including the UNODC, IOM, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), RACVIAC – Centre for Security Co-operation, the George Marshall Centre, WCO and the European Agency for the Management of Operational Co-operation at the External Borders of the Member States of the EU (Frontex). Many of these organizations are affiliated with the OSCE Border Management Staff College in Tajikistan, and work closely to deliver training courses for the participating States and Partners for Co-operation.

In the area of cybersecurity, co-operation continued and was further strengthened with the UN and its various bodies, Council of Europe, NATO and the EU. Moreover, co-operation started with the ASEAN Regional Forum.

The CONFLICT PREVENTION CENTRE (CPC) participated in numerous conferences

where they exchanged information and shared best practices in their areas of expertise. One example is the workshop Towards a Strategy for Reconciliation in the OSCE Area, organized in December, with participants from the CICA, Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS), OIC, RCC, SCO, and UNRCCA.

In addressing the regional refugee situation in South Eastern Europe (SEE), the CPC worked closely with UNHCR and the EC in support of the collective international effort to implement the Regional Housing Programme under the Sarajevo Process.

The OSCE, together with the UN and the EU, co-chaired 4 rounds of the Geneva Discussions, as foreseen in the 12 August 2008 six point agreement. It also co-facilitated, together with the EU Monitoring Mission (EUMM), 13 meetings of the second Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism. The importance of this co-operation was illustrated by a joint appearance of the three co-Chairs before the OSCE Permanent Council on 1 November.

The Central Asia Desk of the CPC supported the communication and meetings between the OSCE, UN and EU Special Representatives for Kyrgyzstan on the follow up to the 2010 crisis.

The Operations Service (OS) continued its interaction and co-operation in the area of mediation support with the UN Mediation Support Unit, the EAS and the OIC.

The OS also participated in other mediation-support events involving international and regional organizations, such as the informal panel discussion held at the UN in January; the Istanbul Conference on Mediation in February; and the launch of the UN's "Guidance for Mediators: Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements" in March.

Representatives from international and regional organizations, including the CICA, CBSS, OIC, RCC, SCO, and UNRCCA also attended the Workshop "Towards a Strategy for Reconciliation in the OSCE Area," organized by the OS in December.

Involvement with representatives of the International Stabilization and Peace building Initiative (ISPI) continued in

2012, which includes governments, non-governmental organizations, think-tanks and academia as well as international organizations such as the AU, Council of Europe, UN and World Bank.

The OSCE Secretary General and the head of the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding for Development of a Partnership on Peace and Disarmament Initiatives. The MOU will help with co-ordination and enable the launch of joint initiatives on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) control. The OSCE Secretariat and the UNODA also signed a MOU on joint project activities to promote the regional implementation of UNSCR 1540 resolution. (see page 30)

The joint OSCE-UNDP project Phase II-Ammunition Demilitarization component of MONDEM Programme was completed, under which more than 700 tonnes of unstable and excess ammunition were destroyed. Phase II of the joint SALW capacity building project in Belarus was successfully implemented. Finally, three new joint initiatives on SALW and conventional ammunition were launched in Georgia (650 bombs destroyed), Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. (see page 31). The OSCE also deepened co-operation with the EU, which provided approximately EUR 800,000 to support the OSCE's initiatives to prevent proliferation of illicit SALW in the OSCE region.

The GENDER SECTION continued its co-operation with the EU, NATO and UN Women, specifically in regards

to UNSCR 1325 looking at aspects of how to enhance its implementation throughout the OSCE region. The Section strengthened its co-operation with UN DPA on methods of including women in mediation and peace processes. Collaboration was also intensified with the EU Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA), initiating a study on the prevalence of domestic violence in the OSCE region.

The SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AND CO-ORDINATOR FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS (CTHB) co-operated with international organizations and NGOs through the platform of the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons, focusing on the most challenging issues, including strengthening child protection, promoting non-punishment of the victims of trafficking, and non-discrimination as an empowering strategy to prevent human trafficking.

Bilateral co-operation with the UNODC, IOM, UNHCR, Council of Europe and other international organizations and NGOs was further developed, including through joint projects and events. A successful example of this was the Joint Round Table on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings held by the OSCE, Council of Europe, CIS Inter-Parliamentary Assembly, and CIS Executive Committee in April in St. Petersburg in collaboration with the OSCE Field Operations and the ODIHR.

The OFFICE OF THE CO-ORDINATOR OF ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES (OCEEA) worked with a number of international organizations to address

threats to security in the second dimension. To promote good governance and fight corruption, money laundering and the financing of terrorism, the OCEEA co-operated on various initiatives with the UNODC, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Financial Action Task Force, Council of Europe and other organizations.

The OCEEA also worked with the IOM and International Labour Organization on migration management issues, with the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) on transport and water issues, as well as with the WCO on customs issues. It co-operated with the UNDP office in Afghanistan and the World Fair Trade Organization (WFTO) on women entrepreneurship. In 2012, the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities served as Chair of the ENVSEC. The OCEEA also co-operated with the European Environment Agency on climate change issues, and on energy with UNECE and the Vienna Energy Club, consisting of Vienna-based organizations.

THE INSTITUTIONS

The HIGH COMMISSIONER ON NATIONAL MINORITIES' (HCNM) interaction with partner organizations and institutions included close co-operation with relevant bodies of the UN and the Council of Europe on exchanging information and expertise, and cross participation in relevant events.

Civil society organizations, particularly those representing minority communities, served as important interlocutors for HCNM during country visits. The HCNM also worked with NGOs as implementing partners in several countries.

The REPRESENTATIVE OF FREEDOM OF MEDIA (FOM) worked with special rapporteurs from the UN, OAS and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to create and publish a Declaration on Crimes Against Freedom of Expression that centred on solutions to the problem of crimes committed against journalists. The Representative participated in international events on freedom of expression organized by UNESCO and a steering committee on Media and the Information Society organized by the Council of Europe. FOM also took part in the UN Internet Governance Forum and a meeting of the UN Human Rights Commission on the safety of journalists.



Thomas Wuchte, Head of the OSCE's Anti-Terrorism Unit, spoke at the UN General Assembly in New York in June 2012. (OSCE/Friederike Wünschmann)

The OFFICE FOR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS (ODIHR) continued its strong partnership with the Council of Europe through the appointment of Venice Commission observers to several ODIHR panels of experts, including the Panel of Experts on the Freedom of Peaceful Assembly, the Core Group of Experts on Political Parties and the Advisory Council on Freedom of Religion or Belief. ODIHR also established co-operation with the Council of Europe's Gender Equality Division, in an effort to promote international standards on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

The Office partnered with key UN agencies, including UN Women and UNDP, in the sphere of women's political participation and gender equality, as well as migration. ODIHR fostered co-operation with the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Assembly and Association and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers.

In 2012, ODIHR kicked off the €3.3 million, two year Best Practices for Roma Integration Project, predominantly funded by the EU. (see page 72)

ODIHR also co-operated with the Venice Commission on election-related legal reviews and continued to work in strong partnership with the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, NATO PA and with the European Parliament on election observation.

Finally, ODIHR strengthened its co-operation and co-ordination with other key inter-governmental partners to combat racism, xenophobia and intolerance, including with the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, the EU FRA and the OHCHR.

The OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY continued its regular co-operation – primarily on election observation – with the European Parliament, NATO PA, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and other international parliamentary organizations, as well as the Nordic Council.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD

SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

The PRESENCE IN ALBANIA worked on reform of the Criminal Procedure Code with a number of partner organizations, including the EU's EURALIUS Mission for the "Consolidation of the Justice System in Albania" and UNICEF. The Presence co-organized several trainings for probation officers with the EU Twinning Project "Support to the Establishment of the Probation Service and Alternative Measures to Detention". The Presence co-operated with the World Bank and Regional Environmental Center on implementation of the Aarhus Convention. The Presence worked very closely with the EU on the Property Reform Project. OSCE held quarterly high-level and technical meetings with the World Bank and other international donors to co-ordinate positions on property reform in Albania.

The MISSION TO BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA co-operated with the UNDP, NATO and EU on arms control initiatives; with the EU on the Structured Dialogue on Justice, support to war crimes processing in BiH and education reform; with the Council of Europe on local government, education and prison reform, and implementing judicial decisions; with UNHCR on durable solutions for displaced persons, refugees and returnees; with the World Bank on addressing inequalities in the social protection system and with UNICEF on education reform.

The MISSION IN KOSOVO closely co-ordinated its activities with UNMIK and international partners such as UNHCR, UNDP, EU Rule of Law Mission (EULEX), EU Office in Kosovo, KFOR and Council of Europe to further enhance the capacities of institutions, strengthen civil society and promote human rights, particularly community rights.

The MISSION TO MONTENEGRO co-operated with the EU and UNDP to ensure coherent and complimentary activities on reform of judiciary, fight against corruption and organized crime. It closely co-ordinated with EU, ICITAP, UNODC, DCAF, SEPCA, Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative

and the police Regional Co-ordination Council in developing the capacity of the Police Directorate, its Academy and the Ministry of Interior. Joint efforts took place with UNHCR, EU and state signatories to the Sarajevo Declaration in establishing the Regional Housing Programme for displaced persons. The Mission collaborated with the European Broadcasting Union to implement reforms of state media and with UNDP on the Montenegro Demilitarization Programme, which co-ordinated the destruction of 600 tonnes of unstable munitions.

The MISSION TO SERBIA co-operated with several UN agencies, including UNDP, to launch the Capacity Development Programme for Conventional Ammunition Stockpile Management for the Republic of Serbia (CASM). It also worked with UN OHCHR to support State authorities to implement UN treaty bodies' decisions. The Mission also co-operated with the Council of Europe to support the on-going judicial reform process, freedom of assembly and human rights, anti-corruption and democratization. On refugees, the Mission worked with the UNHCR and EU on providing durable solutions for the remaining refugees in need, following the Sarajevo donor conference. The Mission co-operated with the EU Delegation in Serbia to support judicial reform, the fight against organized crime, war crimes monitoring and economic transparency.

Within the Ohrid Framework Agreement review efforts, the MISSION TO SKOPJE co-operated with EU, US, NATO, UNESCO and UNDP. It continued its co-operation with EULEX and KFOR on improved border security, with DCAF on the cross-border co-operation and with ICITAP and EU on co-ordinating efforts linked to police reforms. In the area of judicial reform, the Mission co-operated with OPDAT, EU, UNICEF, UNHCR, ICRC and ABACEELI.

EASTERN EUROPE

The MISSION IN MOLDOVA closely co-operated with the EU, UN agencies, IOM and Council of Europe to combat human trafficking, domestic violence and discrimination and with the European Broadcasting Union on the reform

and transformation of state television and radio into public service broadcasters. The Mission also helped to organize and participated in joint events in the academic, cultural and environmental spheres in support of confidence- and security-building measures related to the 5+2 negotiations.

The PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR IN UKRAINE co-operated with NATO on a social adaptation project, with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining on joint needs assessment for the implementation of International Mine Action Standards; with the International Foundation for Electoral Systems on trainings for administrative court judges; with Council of Europe, CIDA, IOM, UNDP and the NGO La Strada on prevention of human trafficking, promotion of gender equality and combating cybercrime.

SOUTH CAUCASUS

The OFFICE IN BAKU closely co-operated with civil society organizations, as well as with the World Bank, EU and relevant UN agencies in its rule of law and human rights-related projects. The Office also co-operated with the IMO on oil spills preparedness project; with UNECE on the National Policy Dialogue on Water Management; with EU on Integrated Water Basin Management and with UNDP on implementation of Civic Action on Security and Environment projects.

The OFFICE IN YEREVAN closely co-operated with the Council of Europe, EU Delegation and EU Advisory Group, UN and World Bank in the areas of elections, combating corruption, police assistance, human rights, economic reforms, environmental issues, judicial reform, media, gender, anti-trafficking and migration.

CENTRAL ASIA

In partnership with the UNODC, the CENTRE IN ASHGABAT promoted effective co-operation between police and drug enforcement agencies in the area of illegal drug apprehension procedures. In co-operation with experts from the Multinational Small Arms and Ammunition Group (MSAG), it assisted Turkmenistan to further improve security,

safety and management of SALW and stockpiles.

The CENTRE IN ASTANA co-operated closely with various UN bodies and agencies, including UNODC on law enforcement, UNOHCHR and UNOCHR on human and refugees' rights, UNECE on transparency and sustainable development, WCO on trade facilitation, UNESCO on journalist education and climate change, and UN Women on gender-related issues. The Centre also partnered with the IOM in combating trafficking in human beings and promoting migration management. Particularly productive was its collaboration with the EU on issues such as judicial reform and border management through the EU/UNDP BOMCA programme. The Centre closely interacted with the UNRCCA and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea on integrated water management efforts. Additionally, the Centre took steps to enhance its co-operation with CICA on regional security issues.

The CENTRE IN BISHKEK closely co-ordinated its work on reconciliation, conflict prevention, peace-building and mediation with the UN, EU and other international organizations. It worked with UNODA and the UN 1540 Committee to help Kyrgyzstan develop a National Action Plan for implementing UNSCR 1540; and with EUBOMCA and UNODC on border-related issues. The Centre's activities on economic and environmental issues included co-ordination with OEDC and UNODC on assets declaration, the World Bank and UNODC on risk assessment and UNDP in addressing trans-boundary issues. In addition, the Centre co-chaired a subcommittee of the Development Partners Co-ordination Council, which includes all major international donors working in this sector. In the Human Dimension, the Centre co-operated with UNOHCHR on torture prevention, rule of law and judicial reforms and freedom of assembly; with the IOM and UNODC on combating human trafficking; with UN Women on gender mainstreaming, including implementation of UNSCR 1325, and with UNODC/EC, ICRC and Freedom House/USAID on penitentiary reform.

The OFFICE IN TAJIKISTAN co-operated on border security and management issues with the UNDP, EU-BOMNAF,

UNODC, IOM and UNHCR, UNDP/UN Mine Action Service, the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining. On political dialogue the Office co-operated with the UNRCCA, EU, UNDP and NATO. In the human dimension, the Office worked closely with the Council of Europe Venice Commission and UN Women on political participation and gender equality; with IOM, ILO, UNHCR and UNODC on human trafficking and forced migration issues; and with EU, UNICEF, UNOHCHR, ICRC and UNDP to promote implementation of international human rights standards.

The PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR IN UZBEKISTAN organized various events in co-ordination with international organizations, NGOs and other partners in all three dimensions.

ANNEXES

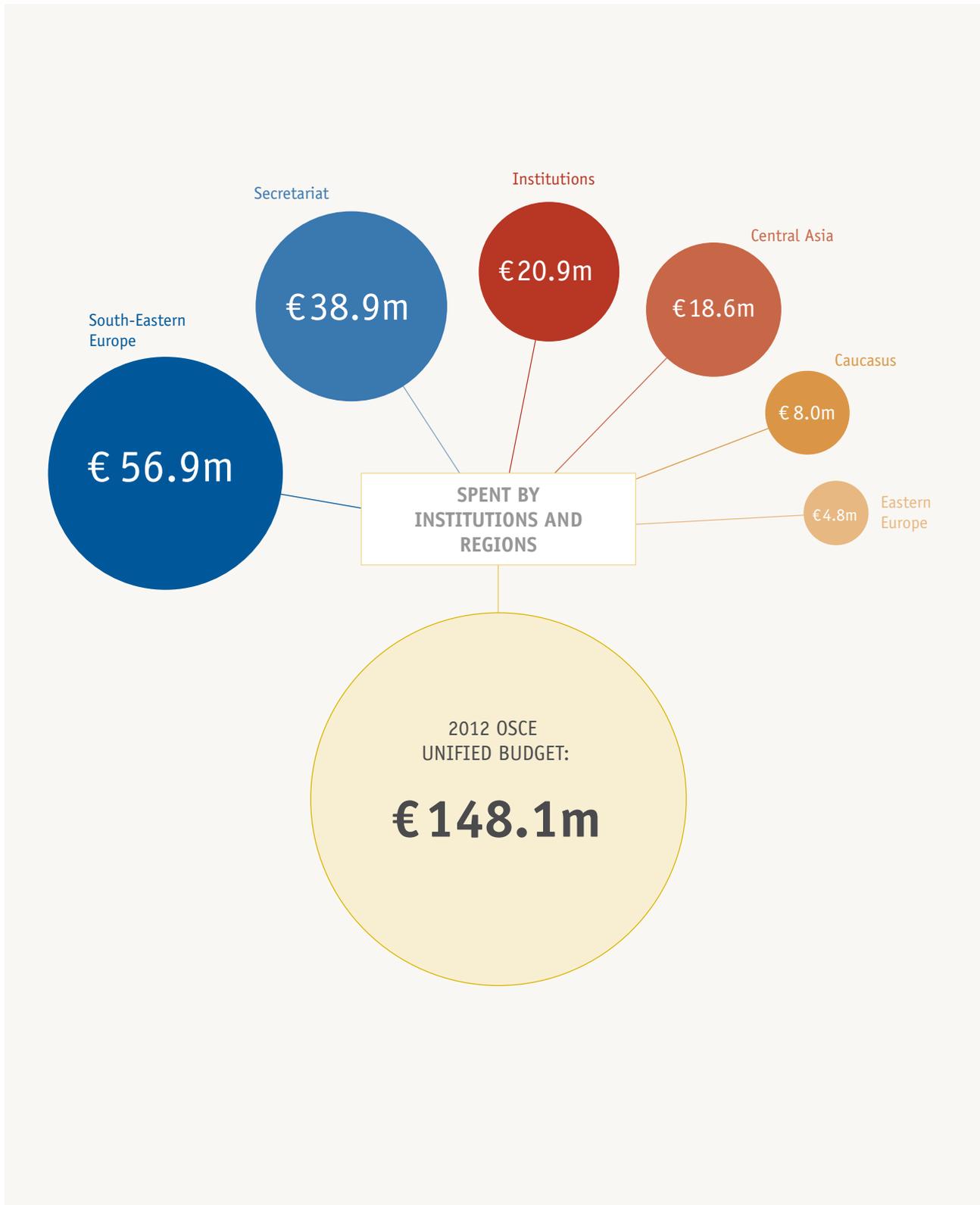


OSCE FIXED-TERM STAFF

NATIONALITY	Kosovo	BiH	Skopje	Serbia	Montenegro	Albania	Baku	Yerevan	Minsk Conf	Moldova	Ukraine	Astana	Ashgabat	Bishkek	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	TOTAL FOR FIELD OPERATIONS	Secretariat	RFOM	HCNM	ODIHR	TOTALS FOR SECRETARIAT & INSTITUTIONS	GRAND TOTALS	
Armenia	1	2									1				1		5					1	6	
Austria	12	2	1	2	1	2						1			1		22	11				4	15	37
Azerbaijan	1																1	1					1	2
Belarus	1	1											1				3	2	1			2	5	8
Belgium	1	2													1		4	3					3	7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8			2											2		12	4	1			2	7	19
Bulgaria	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	2	1		13	2				1	3	16
Canada	6	1		1		1	1							2			12	9				5	14	26
Croatia	8	2	1														11	3					3	14
Czech Republic	1	1				1			1	1		1					6	3					3	9
Denmark															2	1	3	1				1	2	5
Estonia			1							2							3			1			1	4
Finland	1	1	1														3	2					2	5
France	5	2	3	1		1	1			1							14	7	2	1	4		14	28
fYR of Macedonia	10													1	1		12	1				1	2	14
Georgia	5												1	1	2		9	4		1	2		7	16
Germany	2	4	2	1		2				1		1		3	4	1	21	17	1	1	5		24	45
Greece	5	1	1											2			9	1					1	10
Hungary	2	1	4	1												1	9	2	1			2	5	14
Iceland	1																1							1
Ireland	6	5	1	2	1										1		16	3				1	4	20
Italy	13	10	2	2		1				1				3	1		33	14				2	16	49
Kazakhstan											1						1	3		1	2		6	7
Kyrgyzstan		1					1										2	1				1	2	4
Latvia														1			1			1	1		2	3
Lithuania						1											1	2					2	3
Luxemburg																		2					2	2
Malta	1																1	1					1	2
Moldova	2	1	1					1				1		1	1		8					2	2	10
Montenegro	1					1											2							2
Netherlands			1														1	2		4	2		8	9
Norway				1		1									2		4	1		3	2		6	10
Poland	4	2			1				1					2	1		11	1				9	10	21
Portugal	1	2															3	2					2	5
Romania				1				1									2	1				2	3	5
Russian Federation	1	1	2	2				1						9	2		18	12	1	1	2		16	34
Serbia			1				1							3			5	3				1	4	9
Slovakia	3	2			1										1		7	2					2	9
Slovenia				1		1									1		3	1				3	4	7
Spain	3	1	5	1		3	1			1			1				16	9					9	25
Sweden	2	1		3	1					1				3	3		14	4					4	18
Switzerland				1													1	3	1	1			5	6
Tajikistan			1										1				2							2
Turkey	7	1	4		1		2							1	1		17	4					4	21
Turkmenistan															1		1	1					1	2
Ukraine	1								1			1			2		5	7				3	10	15
United Kingdom	14	5	1	5	1	2			2	1				1			32	17		2	6		25	57
United States	18	11	3	5	2	3	2	2		3	1	1	1	7	7		66	18	1	2	7		28	94
Uzbekistan											1						1	2	1				3	4
INTERNATIONALLY RECRUITED STAFF	148	63	37	32	10	21	10	6	6	13	4	7	6	46	35	3	447	189	10	19	76	294	741	
LOCALLY RECRUITED STAFF	478	427	112	134	32	68	32	51	11	40	53	23	18	116	181	18	1794	195	3	12	75	285	2079	
TOTAL NUMBER OF STAFF	626	490	149	166	42	89	42	57	17	53	57	30	24	162	216	21	2241	384	13	31	151	579	2820	

(as of 31 December 2012, including staff financed from extra-budgetary contributions)

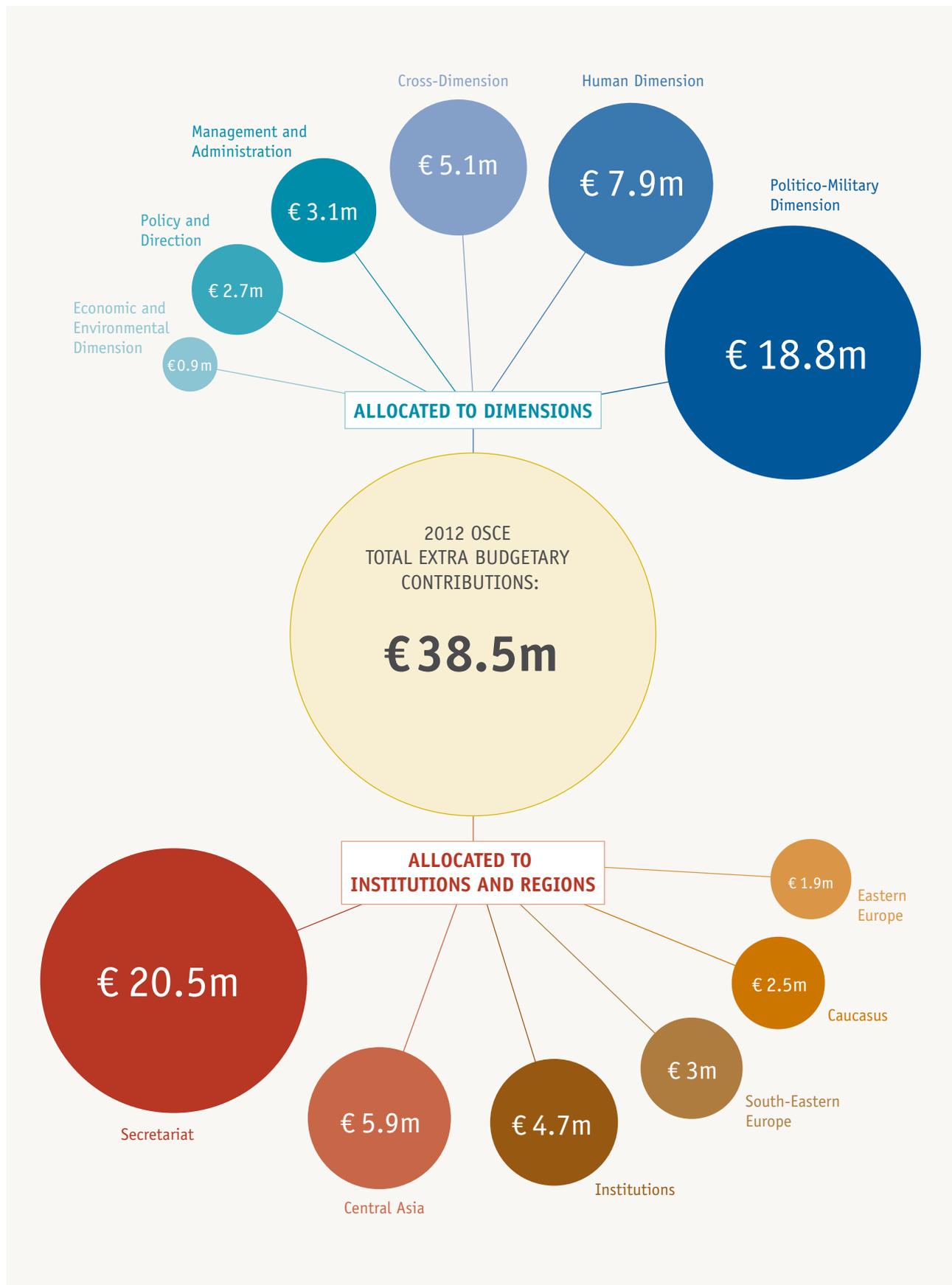
2012 OSCE UNIFIED BUDGET



FUNDS RELATED TO THE SECRETARIAT AND INSTITUTIONS	2012 REVISED BUDGET	% OF TOTAL BUDGET
The Secretariat	38,936,500	26 %
Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights	16,039,300	11 %
High Commissioner on National Minorities	3,399,500	2 %
Representative on Freedom of the Media	1,429,300	1 %
TOTAL FOR FUNDS RELATED TO THE SECRETARIAT AND INSTITUTIONS	59,804,600	40 %
FUNDS RELATED TO OSCE FIELD OPERATIONS		
SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE		
Mission in Kosovo	21,862,400	15 %
Tasks in Bosnia and Herzegovina	14,696,600	10 %
Office in Zagreb	727,000	0 %
Mission to Serbia	7,268,500	5 %
Presence in Albania	3,169,600	2 %
Mission to Skopje	6,853,300	5 %
Mission to Montenegro	2,297,800	2 %
TOTAL FOR SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE	56,875,200	39 %
EASTERN EUROPE		
Mission to Moldova	2,072,900	1 %
Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine	2,744,200	2 %
Representative to the Latvian-Russian Joint Commission on Military Pensioners	9,300	0 %
TOTAL FOR EASTERN EUROPE	4,826,400	3 %
CAUCASUS		
Office in Yerevan	2,792,600	2 %
Office in Baku	2,829,900	2 %
High-Level Planning Group	245,100	0 %
The Minsk Process	927,500	1 %
Personal Representative of the CiO on the Conflict Dealt with by the Minsk Conference	1,155,300	1 %
TOTAL FOR CAUCASUS	7,950,400	5 %
CENTRAL ASIA		
Centre in Astana	2,148,400	1 %
Centre in Ashgabat	1,473,200	1 %
Centre in Bishkek	6,715,100	5 %
Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan	1,949,600	1 %
Office in Tajikistan	6,312,500	4 %
TOTAL FOR CENTRAL ASIA	18,598,800	13 %
TOTAL FOR FUNDS RELATED TO OSCE FIELD OPERATIONS	88,250,800	60 %
GRAND TOTAL	148,055,400	100 %

(2012 Unified Budget figures provided as at 18 January 2013)

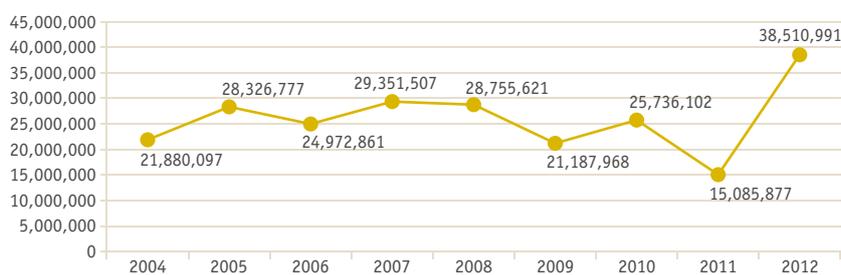
EXTRA BUDGETARY CONTRIBUTIONS



DONOR	APPROVED PLEDGE AMOUNT	%
Albania	8,040	0.0%
Andorra	10,000	0.0%
Australia	70,935	0.2%
Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)	289,747	0.8%
Austria	189,303	0.5%
Azerbaijan	36,515	0.1%
Canada	113,868	0.3%
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	897,894	2.3%
Czech Republic	20,000	0.1%
Denmark	167,837	0.4%
European Commission	1,832,368	4.8%
European Union	2,111,443	5.5%
Finland	296,221	0.8%
France	10,500	0.0%
Germany	2,576,781	6.7%
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	214,405	0.6%
Ireland	191,360	0.5%
Italy	60,000	0.2%
Japan	6,740	0.0%
Kazakhstan	605,000	1.6%
Liechtenstein	152,252	0.4%
Lithuania	29,000	0.1%
Luxembourg	152,000	0.4%
Monaco	274,323	0.7%
Netherlands	746,891	1.9%
Norway	4,751,232	12.3%
Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI)	40,000	0.1%
Poland	30,127	0.1%
South Korea	7,550	0.0%
Sweden	539,280	1.4%
Switzerland	1,464,408	3.8%
Turkey	218,087	0.6%
United Kingdom	646,839	1.7%
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	492,688	1.3%
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	74,299	0.2%
United States	18,655,825	48.4%
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	503,243	1.3%
World Customs Organization (WCO)	23,990	0.1%
GRAND TOTAL	38,510,991	100%

(as of 31 December 2012)

EXTRA BUDGETARY APPROVED PLEDGES 2004–2012



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148.1 MILLION EUROS

57 PARTICIPATING STATES

15 FIELD OPERATIONS

1 GOAL: SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION



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