

CORE Annual Report 2013

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Foreword

The three topics that figured most prominently on CORE's agenda in 2013 were the foundation of the OSCE Network of Think Tanks and Academic Institutions, two OSCE-related training courses and several activities related to Central Asia.

The most significant event in CORE's 2013 working year was certainly the establishment of the OSCE Network of Think Tanks and Academic Institutions. The network was created on 18 June within the framework of the OSCE Security Days and in the presence of OSCE Secretary General, Ambassador Lamberto Zannier, the initiator of this idea. Later in the year, on 30 October, a network meeting in Vienna took decisions on working structures – a steering committee, a network co-ordinator, a website – and endorsed the first network project on “Threat Perceptions in the OSCE Area”. Wolfgang Zellner, Head of CORE, is serving as the network's first co-ordinator.

Training on OSCE-related issues was the second highlight in 2013. In July, CORE conducted a training course in Berne for members of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs to prepare for the 2014 Swiss OSCE Chairmanship. And in late September, we had the privilege of implementing the very first OSCE induction course in Ulaanbaatar for representatives of eighteen departments of the Mongolian government.

Central Asia has been in the focus of CORE since its foundation in 2000. This year, in co-operation with the Federal Foreign Office, CORE received a high-ranking delegation from Tajikistan for a fact-finding tour and dialogue on relations between state and religion. A DAAD-sponsored workshop in Dushanbe / Tajikistan brought together young scholars from all over Central Asia and Afghanistan to discuss the impact of the developments in Afghanistan on the region. The other way around, the Hamburg Central Asia Day brought together German scientists who deal with Central Asia to explore options for closer co-operation. And last, but by no means least, two PhD dissertations with subjects related to Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan were completed in 2013.

A good part of what was done in 2013 would not have been possible without the generous support of the German Federal Foreign Office. CORE has profited greatly from this extremely productive relationship. We are very grateful for the financial assistance CORE has received as well as for the fruitful exchanges we have had with the Foreign Office staff, especially with the OSCE unit and with the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the OSCE. CORE is also very grateful to all of the other institutions that have supported and co-operated with us. We look forward to another productive and rewarding year in 2014.

Wolfgang Zellner

1. CORE Profile

The Centre for OSCE Research (CORE), which is part of the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (IFSH), is the only institution specifically dedicated to research on the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). Founded in January 2000, CORE is headed by Dr Wolfgang Zellner.

Established in 1971 as a civil-law foundation, the IFSH analyzes threats to peace and international security, following a policy-oriented approach. Currently, the IFSH has about 50 employees. Its Director is Prof. Michael Brzoska.

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

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

- OSCE activities related to crisis prevention, conflict resolution, and peace building.
- OSCE contributions to a co-operative security regime in Europe with the ultimate goal of a Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian Security Community, through, among other strategies, arms control and security dialogue.
- OSCE approaches to addressing transnational risks and threats.
- OSCE efforts to build peace and stability through democratization and good governance.
- The OSCE's institutional evolution and effectiveness.

In line with the OSCE's own priorities, much of CORE's work is concerned with the transition processes and security issues in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

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

2. Research Projects

2.1. Completed Research Projects

a) Contradictory State Formation: Kazakhstan's Conservative Modernization

This PhD project was concluded in May 2013. It was financed by grants from the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, the German Academic Exchange Service and the IFSH friends' association. The project investigates state formation in Kazakhstan. What puzzles the observer in the case of Kazakhstan is the deep contradiction between strong modernization efforts and persistent patrimonialization of the state.

The creation of a patrimonial monopoly of power in Kazakhstan cannot be regarded simply as an aim in itself, but also as a means to modernize parts of the state and the economy. Based on extensive field research in Kazakhstan, it has been shown that the reform of the administrative system is not only a discourse vis-à-vis its own society and the international community, but that there are also real attempts to reform. This political reform project can best be seen as a power game between the modernizers within the state and parts of the neo-patrimonial elite, who resist reform. Economic modernization followed the model of a developing state, aiming at diversifying the economy. While the patrimonial monopolization of power created the conditions for modernization, it also created persistent obstacles to implementing the two projects of partial modernization. Thus, it is highly ambivalent. In fact, the power techniques to create and to uphold the monopoly of power stand in sharp contrast to the strategy of modernization and have created political structures that hinder industrialization and rationalization. While acknowledging a certain success in administrative reform, it has been shown that the results of the project remain unsatisfactory and that conservative modernization will continue to be difficult to implement.

Contact: Dr Sebastian Schiek,

schiek@ifsh.de

b) Informal Actors and Institutions in Local Conflict. The Example of the Kyrgyz Republic

In December 2013, Azamat Temirkulov from Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan defended his PhD thesis on informal actors and institutions in local conflict in Kyrgyzstan, at the University of Hamburg. His dissertation analyzes the structure and development of local informal actors in Kyrgyzstan. Based on a desk study as well as extensive fieldwork in the Ferghana Valley, it answers research questions on the contribution of informal actors and institutions to peace, on possibilities and barriers in the interaction between traditional informal actors and formal institutions and on the limits and peculiarities of informal action. His analysis is based on institutionalism, the role of informality in comparative politics, on the resource mobilization theory and on conflict analysis. Based on this research, he concluded: While informal actors considerably influence conflicts, it is no longer the traditional tribal clan, but modern informal networks that play a strong role. Especially at the local level, state building can profit from an institutionalization of traditional informal solidarity networks and decision-making bodies.

Contact: Azamat Temirkulov

temirkulov_a@mail.auca.kg

2.2. Current Research Projects

a) Multilateralism Russian Style – Why and How Russia Engages with Multilateral Governmental Frameworks in the Area of European and Eurasian Security

The question which lies at the heart of this project is what Russia is doing in security-related multilateral international governmental organizations (IGO) (CSCE/OSCE, CSTO, NRC, SCO, UNSC). Whereas the relationship between the US and multilateral institutions has been thoroughly examined and, in recent years, comprehensive theory-based studies have been conducted on the EU's participation in multilateral institutions and even China's engagement with multilateral IGOs has been researched, there is considerably less known about Russia's "multilateralism." This project is built upon the knowledge of state-IGO relations, multilateralism and Russian foreign policy studies. It will analyze why Russia chooses certain IGOs to engage with, how it engages with them and which goals it wants to achieve through its engagement. Perception-based neoclassical realism will be used to explain variations in Russian foreign policy. The project is to start in 2014, depending upon funding. Application for funding was submitted to the DFG in August 2013.

Contact: Dr Elena Kropatcheva

kropatcheva@ifsh.de

Publications:

Kropatcheva, Elena, Russia-NATO Relations and the Chinese Factor - an Ignored Variable, in: *Politics*, 2013, doi: 10.1111/1467-9256.12019.

Kropatcheva, Elena, Elections in Russia in 2011-2012: Will the Wind of Change Keep Blowing?, in: *Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg / IFSH (ed.), OSCE Yearbook 2012, Baden-Baden 2012, 77-94.*

Kropatcheva, Elena, Russia and the role of the OSCE in European security: a 'Forum' for dialog or a 'Battlefield' of interests?, in: *European Security*, 21: 3, 2012, pp. 370-395.

Kropatcheva, Elena, Russian Foreign Policy in The Realm Of European Security Through The Lens Of Neoclassical Realism, in: *Journal of Eurasian Studies*, 3: 1, 2012, pp. 30-40.

b) Power Structures and Security Policies in the Post-Soviet Space of Central Asia

The security situation in the post-Soviet states (PPS) of Central Asia is unstable due to economic, inter-ethnic and transnational security risks. Neither the authoritarian regimes nor their security organizations nor external actors are able to efficiently stabilize the situation. Power strategies of regional elites and competition among external actors even contribute to a widening of the existing security vacuums. Building upon theories of neo-patrimonialism, neoclassical realism and the new regionalism approach, including the historic and cultural context of the PPS, this research project examines the domestic and foreign power strategies of neo-patrimonial regimes that are characterized by specific international behaviour leading to dysfunctional security policies. While in 2012, research on the structural basics of power strategies was completed and an initial article on the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) was published in a reviewed journal, in 2013 the theoretical and methodological instruments were specified and broadened in a second study on Russian status quo strategies between China and the PSS of Central Asia. In 2014 this article will be published in a peer reviewed journal and a research proposal for an international expert workshop will be worked out.

Contact: Dr Anna Kreikemeyer

kreikemeyer@ifsh.de

Publications:

- Kreikemeyer, Anna, National Sovereignty and Eurasian Regionalism: Defensive Answers on Transnational Threats in Central Asia, in Michael Brzoska (ed.), Transnational Security Risks, Baden-Baden 2014 (forthcoming).
- Kreikemeyer, Anna, State, criminality, and security in Central Asia. What do Eurasian regional organisations contribute to security and peace?, in Security and Human Rights, 24: 2, 2013, pp. 169-181.
- Kreikemeyer, Anna, Herrschaft statt Sicherheit, Die Organisation des Vertrages für Kollektive Sicherheit, in: Osteuropa, 62: 5, 2012, pp. 81-91.

c) The Post-Soviet Neo-patrimonial State as a Source of Insecurity: What Can Non-State Actors Contribute to Security and Peace in the Case of Kyrgyzstan?

The Ferghana Valley has been prone to conflict since the collapse of the USSR. The region threatens to become a powder keg not only due to transnational risks, but also due to the lack of an adequate security policy. The pogroms in Kyrgyzstan (2010) were a vivid demonstration of the security vacuum. The main reason for this deficiency can be seen in post-Soviet neo-patrimonial regime structures. States, in which the monopoly of violence is undermined by a state-crime nexus, cannot contribute to an effective security policy. They themselves become security risks. While security sectors are decaying, non-state actors are of growing importance for conflict management and peace building.

This German-Kyrgyz research project analyzes the under-researched role of traditional informal actors and of non-governmental organizations in two case studies in Kyrgyzstan (interethnic violence in Osh/Uzgen, border conflicts in Sokh). It asks: Which security political roles can different non-state actors play? What are their comparative strengths, patterns of interaction and possible contributions to peace? The local partner is Azamat Temirkulov, Institute for Peace Building and Conflict Studies (IPCS), Assistant Professor, American University of Central Asia, Bishkek. Planned is the publication of two articles in peer reviewed journals on "Security political consequences of dysfunctional statehood in Central Asia" and "The role of non-state actors in conflict prevention and peace building" (working titles) and holding an expert workshop at the OSCE Academy in Bishkek. In 2014, the research proposal will be submitted to a donor organization.

Contact: Dr Anna Kreikemeyer
Azamat Temirkulov

kreikemeyer@ifsh.de
temirkulov_a@mail.auca.kg

d) Coexistence between Secular Values and Islamic Traditions in Tajikistan: Possibilities of and Barriers to the Secular-Islamic Dialogue (1997-2014)

Since October 2012, Nodira Aminova from Dushanbe, Tajikistan, has been working on a PhD thesis, funded by the DAAD. It aims at an in-depth analysis of the dialogue between secular and moderate Islamist forces in Tajikistan since the end of the Tajik civil war. The main question is: Why has the dialogue between secular and moderate Islamic actors failed? Why and how is this fragile relationship complicated by the authoritarian neo-patrimonial character of the secular government of President Imomali Rahmon? The theoretical background has to combine theories of neo-patrimonialism, state building and authoritarianism. After the completion of the theoretical approach, a research design will be developed that allows an empirical analysis of the developments on the ground. This investigation will integrate both

policy-oriented and normative variables. The thesis can profit from CORE's ten year experience in mediating and studying this dialogue in Tajikistan, in particular, and in Central Asia, in general.

Contact: Nodira Aminova, LL.M

aminova@ifsh.de

e) NATO's Withdrawal from Afghanistan: Implications for Regional Security Arrangements in Central Asia

In October 2013, Azamjon Isabaev from Tashkent, Uzbekistan, started working on a PhD thesis funded by the DAAD. His research interest is directed toward regional security in Central Asia with respect to Afghanistan and international pipeline politics in this region. He is investigating the question of intraregional relations and stability in Central Asia after the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. His research question relates to the impact of this "Afghanistan factor" on shaping the foreign and security policies of Central Asian states. The dissertation is designed to explore the perceptions of the "Afghan threat" by these states as well as the projections of these perceptions in their security agendas and regional interaction. Since the ongoing pull-out of forces could also incite yet another round of struggles for power among interested external actors (Russia, the USA, and to some extent China), balance-of-power considerations will be of great importance in better understanding the post-2014 security environment in the region.

Contact: Azamjon Isabaev

Email: isabaev@ifsh.de

f) The Diversification of the International Security Policy Co-operation of Kazakhstan from the Declaration of Independence to the Current Stage

Funded by a Kazakh "Bolaschak", Dauren Akberdiyev is working on a PhD thesis on the question of the diversification of Kazakh international security co-operation. *Prima facie*, Kazakhstan has diversified its international security co-operation more than any other Central Asian state. Nevertheless, there remains the key question of whether and to what degree such diversification has really happened during the whole period since the declaration of independence. On the one hand, this concerns Kazakhstan's most important partners and partner organizations – Russia, China, the USA, NATO, the CSTO and the SCO and, on the other hand, different areas of co-operation, such as military training, joint exercises or military-technological co-operation.

Contact: Dauren Akberdiyev

dauren.akberdiyev@hsu.hh.de

g) Co-operative Arms Control in Europe: A Case of Regime Complexity Decay

Over the last 40 years, an unprecedented regime complex of co-operative arms control in Europe has emerged between the East and the West. The complex itself consists of a bundle of politically and legally binding regimes, including the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty (CFE), CSBMs under the auspices of the OSCE, CSBM stipulations for the Balkans, and co-operative mechanisms between NATO and the successor states to the Soviet Union. Central parts of this complex are in decay and the prospects for a revival of the system are dim. The question of what effects the unravelling of sub-systems, such as CFE, might have on the whole system remains.

This PhD project, which is supported financially by the *Evangelisches Studienwerk Villigst e.V.*, aims at a twofold approach. On the one hand, concrete options and forward-looking approaches to conventional arms control in Europe will be elaborated. On the other hand, the theoretical framework will try to prove the existence of a regime complex of co-operative arms control in Europe with CFE as the key element. By considering realist and neoliberal explanations for regime decay, in conjunction with applying a co-operation model for the U.S.-Russian relationship, this dissertation highlights the potential negative effects of sub-systemic decay for the overall structure.

Contact: Ulrich Kühn, M.A., MPS

kuehn@ifsh.de

Publications:

- Kühn, Ulrich, Conventional Arms Control 2.0, in: *Journal of Slavic Military Studies*, 26: 2, 2013 pp. 189–202.
- Kühn, Ulrich, (with Michael Brzoska): Vertrag über den Waffenhandel: Staatenkonferenz 18.-28. März 2013, in: *Vereinte Nationen. German Review on the United Nations*, 61: 3, 2013 pp. 128/129.
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- Kühn, Ulrich, A weapons of mass destruction-free zone in the Middle East: A pipe dream or a concrete goal?, in: *IFSH Annual Report 2011*, pp. 24–29.
- Kühn, Ulrich, (with Frank Evers and Wolfgang Zellner): *The Initiative for the Development of a Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian Security Community*, in: *IFSH Annual Report 2011*, pp. 14–17.
- Kühn, Ulrich, Global Zero: “perhaps not in my lifetime”, in: *International Politics and Society*, 4/2011, pp. 98–119.
- Kühn, Ulrich, Russlands Vorschläge für eine neue europäische Sicherheitsordnung, in: Michael Staack (ed.): *Auf dem Weg zu einer europäischen Friedens- und Sicherheitsordnung*, Bremen 2010 (Schriftenreihe des Wissenschaftlichen Forums für Internationale Sicherheit e.V.), pp. 138-160.
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- Kühn, Ulrich, CFE: Overcoming the Impasse, in: *Russia in Global Affairs*, 8: 2, 2010.
- Kühn, Ulrich, Medvedev’s Proposals for a New European Security Order: A Starting Point or the End of the Story?, in: *Connections, The Quarterly Journal*, 9: 2, 2010, pp. 1–16.
- Kühn, Ulrich, From Capitol Hill to Istanbul: The Origins of the Current CFE Deadlock, Hamburg 2009 (CORE Working Paper No. 19).

3. Consultancy Projects

3.1. Completed Consultancy Projects

Activities in 2013 included the elaboration of a policy analysis of “Experiences of Successful OSCE Chairmanships. Objectives, Political Options, Management” commissioned by the German Federal Foreign Office, conducting a training course for the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs in preparation for the 2014 Swiss

OSCE Chairmanship, conducting an OSCE-related induction course for representatives from Mongolian government offices and academic institutions, the arrangement of a visiting programme for a high-level delegation from Tajikistan, as well as a fact-finding tour to Kyrgyzstan.

a) Policy Analysis: "Experiences of Successful OSCE Chairmanships. Objectives, Political Options, Management"

The German Federal Foreign Office asked CORE to conduct research into experiences of previous OSCE Chairmanships. The analysis examines how differently former Chairs define success with reference to the Chairmanship's narrow mandate, its dependence on the consensus principle, the strong interests of key participating States, and the autonomy of OSCE institutions. Definitions are given with a view to the Organization's daily routine, the outlining and implementation of priorities, the handling of strategic matters, expectation management and the management of conflicts and politically sensitive situations. The paper looks into motivations for applying for an OSCE Chairmanship as well as into experiences with the structures of OSCE Task Forces and the Chairmanship's Vienna delegation and with personnel and budgetary matters.

Contact: Dr Frank Evers

evers@ifsh.de

b) CORE Training for the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs: "Preparing for the 2014 Swiss OSCE Chairmanship", Berne, 8 – 11 July 2013

Commissioned by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, CORE conducted an OSCE-related training course in Berne, 8 – 11 July 2013. The course was a contribution to the preparations of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) for its forthcoming OSCE Chairmanship. It addressed a group of about three dozen Swiss diplomats, who were joined by diplomats from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia. The training course was one of Switzerland's and Serbia's first joint preparatory steps on the way to their consecutive chairmanships in 2014 and 2015. The course was conducted by CORE staff along with senior representatives of the OSCE Secretariat, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and the Irish OSCE Chairmanship 2012. CORE is grateful for this active personnel support to the successful carrying out of the course.

Contact: Dr Frank Evers

evers@ifsh.de

c) OSCE-Related Induction Course for Representatives from Mongolian Government and Academic Institutions, Ulaanbaatar, 23–27 September 2013

From 23 to 27 September 2013, CORE conducted an OSCE-related induction course for Mongolia. The course was a collective effort of the German Federal Foreign Office, the MFA of Mongolia, the Institute for Strategic Studies of the National Security Council of Mongolia (ISS), the OSCE and CORE. It addressed more than thirty representatives of eighteen Mongolian government offices and academic institutions. The course was commissioned by the MFA of Mongolia and was sponsored by the OSCE Division of the German Federal Foreign Office. The Institute for Strategic Studies co-ordinated the participation by government offices and academic institutions, provided logistical arrangements and hosted the training course at its

conference facilities. Generous support by the OSCE Secretary General and helpful advice from the Director of the ODIHR enabled a particularly high quality. The course was opened by Mr Gombo Tsogtsaikhan, State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia. The twenty lectures and sessions comprising the course were held by a team of CORE experts in co-operation with officers of the OSCE Secretariat and a former high-level representative of the ODIHR.

Contact: Dr Frank Evers

evers@ifsh.de

d) CORE Visiting Programme for and Exchange of Views with High-Level Delegation from Tajikistan, Berlin and Hamburg, 13 – 20 April 2013

In co-operation with the Department for Dialogue with the Islamic World and the Special Representative for Dialogue among Civilizations from the German Federal Foreign Office, CORE arranged a one-week visiting programme, from 13 – 20 April 2013, for a high-level delegation from Tajikistan in Berlin and Hamburg. The delegation with representatives of both the secular state power and political Islam was headed by Mr Subhon Koshonov, Senior Advisor to the President of Tajikistan on Social Issues and Public Relations. The intention of the visit was to exchange experiences on the relationship between a secular state and religious communities – a sensitive domestic issue in Germany and a highly controversial and explosive matter in Tajikistan. The programme included almost 20 meetings, among them with the Head of the Federal Presidential Office, State Secretary David Gill, the Foreign Office's Special Representative for Dialogue among Civilizations, Ambassador Dr Heinrich Kreft, the Head of the Hamburg Senate Chancellery, Dr Christoph Krupp, as well as with representatives of the Catholic Office in Berlin, the Council of the Evangelical Church (EKD), the Berlin Jewish community, the Turkish-Islamic Union for Religious Affairs (DITIB), the Council of Islamic Communities in Hamburg (SCHURA) and the Islamic Centre of Hamburg.

The involvement of CORE in this programme is based on experiences occurring over many years of secular-Islamic dialogue work in Tajikistan. CORE's moderation between prominent secular and Islamic politicians in a secular-Islamic confidence-building project in 2001-2003 plays a special role here.

Contact: Dr Arne C. Seifert
Dr Frank Evers

A.u.P.Seifert@t-online.de
evers@ifsh.de

e) Fact-Finding Mission to Kyrgyzstan

From 26 May to 1 June 2013, Frank Evers, Anna Kreikemeyer and Naida Mehmedbegovic-Dreilich conducted a DAAD-funded fact-finding mission to Bishkek and Osh, Kyrgyzstan to sound out prerequisites and possibilities for higher peace research education with faculties for political science at universities from North and South Kyrgyzstan. Such a Euro-Asian Peace Research Network would develop and implement a teaching module "Peace Research in Central Asia" for master's programmes in peace and conflict studies and integrate European theories and methodologies of peace research into Central Asian area studies. The programme of the CORE/IFSH delegation included meetings with representatives of the German Embassy, the Kyrgyz Ministry of Education, the DAAD Office in Bishkek, the OSCE Centre, the Office of the EU-Tempus Program and relevant NGOs. On 31 May, ten Kyrgyz partners took part in the founding meeting of the

Euro-Asian Peace Research Network and signed a letter of intent to apply together for a Higher Education Partnership.

Contact: Dr Frank Evers
Dr Anna Kreikemeyer

evers@ifsh.de
kreikemeyer@ifsh.de

3.2. Current Consultancy Projects

a) Establishment of an "OSCE Network of Think Tanks and Academic Institutions"

CORE has taken the conceptual and managerial lead in the establishment of an OSCE Network of Think Tanks and Academic Institutions. The network was launched by a group of 16 institutes in Vienna on 18 June 2013 within the framework of the OSCE Security Days in the presence of Secretary General, Ambassador Lamberto Zannier. Four months later, after thorough preparations, 16 institutes convened again on 30 October 2013 in Vienna to establish working instruments and to discuss an initial network project. With a number of amendments, a "Mission Statement", as well as a paper that foresaw the establishment of a "Steering Committee", a "Network Co-ordinator" as well as "Project Co-ordinators", were adopted. Sonja Stojanovic (Belgrade Centre for Security Policy), Ambassador Jim Collins (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace), Andrei Zagorski (Institute for World Economy and International Relations, Russian Academy of Sciences (IMEMO)), and Wolfgang Zellner (CORE) were elected as members of the Steering Committee, Zellner's term as network co-ordinator was extended to two years. Further on, the network meeting decided to create a website. CORE volunteered to implement this project with the support of the German Federal Foreign Office. With respect to activities, the network members decided to implement an initial network project on "Threat Perceptions in Europe" as a contribution to the current Helsinki + 40 process in the OSCE. 20 network institutions will participate in this project. The meeting also discussed a number of additional proposals for activities as well as the Helsinki + 40 process, together with members of the Ukrainian, Swiss and Serbian delegations.

Contact: Dr Wolfgang Zellner
Dr Frank Evers

zellner@ifsh.de
evers@ifsh.de

b) Strengthening Integrative Euro-Asian Peace Research. Norwegian-German Research Collaboration

CORE and the Centre for Peace Studies (CPS) at the University of Tromsø share an interest in peace research in general and, more specifically, in Central Asian and Russian peace-building issues. In 2013, they submitted a pre-project proposal to the DAAD that aims at the buildup of a one-year research collaboration to work out a project proposal for an integrative Euro-Asian expert workshop. The theme of this workshop is "Outcomes/effects of "knowledge transfer" strategies related to the works of INGOs, given the differences in European and regional local structures and prerequisites, both soft and hard". The proposal includes exchange visits between the two institutions to establish co-operation, exchange of experiences on Central Asia Studies and on cross-border co-operation with Russia in the Euro-Arctic Region (Barents Peace Education Network), the establishment of exchange opportunities for young researchers to participate in this endeavor and the exchange of knowledge

and experiences related to educational programs within the field of peace studies. It is also intended to be a building bloc for a joint application in an EU call (2015). The Norwegian co-operation partner is Dr Christine Smith-Simonsen, Director of the Centre for Peace Studies at the University of Tromsø.

Contact: Dr Anna Kreikemeyer

kreikemeyer@ifsh.de

c) Euro-Asian Peace Research Network - Module Development

During a CORE fact finding mission to Kyrgyzstan, the Euro-Asian Peace Research Network was founded in Bishkek in May 2013. Participants are university teachers from ten Kyrgyz faculties, among them the Schools of International Relations at the Kyrgyz State, the Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic, the Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas universities and the OSCE Academy in Bishkek, the Osh and Jalal-Abad State universities, one Kyrgyz NGO and the Centre for Peace Studies at the University of Tromsø. This network aims at advancing high quality peace research by bridging academic and cultural divides between European and post-Soviet states, between rarely co-operating Central Asian developing states and between conflicting actors in the fragile Fergana Valley. By co-operatively developing a teaching module "Peace Research in Central Asia" for master's programmes in peace and conflict studies, this higher education project will raise awareness of the causes of conflicts, but also of cultural differences. Its methodology will strengthen ownership and dialogue and thus help overcome developmental deficits. In 2014 the research proposal will be submitted to a donor organization.

Contact: Dr Anna Kreikemeyer
Azamat Temirkulov

Kreikemeyer@ifsh.de
temirkulov_a@mail.auca.kg

Publications:

Temirkulov, Azamat, Kyrgyz "Revolutions" in 2005 and 2010, Comparative Analysis of Mass Mobilization, in: Nationalities Papers, 38: 5, 2010, pp. 589–600.

Temirkulov, Azamat, Informal Actors and Institutions in Mobilization, the Periphery in the 'Tulip revolution', in: Sally N. Cummings. (ed.), Domestic and International Perspectives on Kyrgyzstan's 'Tulip Revolution', Motives, Mobilization and Meanings, in: Central Asian Survey, 28: 3-4, 2008, pp. 317-337.

d) OSCE Depository Library and CORE Website

With the establishment of CORE, an OSCE Depository Library was set up within the IFSH Library with the support of the German Federal Foreign Office. Its current inventory includes CSCE/OSCE documents, both grey and published literature on the OSCE itself, and books with a focus on nation building, nationalism and majority-minority relationships in the OSCE countries. References to literature can be searched in the online catalogue of the Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg (Campus Katalog): <https://kataloge.uni-hamburg.de/> and www.core-hamburg.de/CORE_English/services_libr_verz.htm. The library and the documentation centre of IFSH/CORE compile three different bibliographies on OSCE-relevant publications:

- The bibliography of the OSCE Yearbook, which covers documents from the OSCE itself as well as articles and books on the OSCE.
- A quarterly bibliography with the latest OSCE-related publications: www.core-hamburg.de/CORE_english/services_biblio_select.htm.

- A comprehensive bibliography with references to CSCE and OSCE documents and relevant articles and books, established in 1995 and regularly updated since then: www.core-hamburg.de/CORE_english/services_biblio.htm.

Contact: Ute Runge, Dipl.-Bibl. bibliothek@ifsh.de
 Uwe Polley, Dipl. Pol. documentation@ifsh.de

The CORE website (www.core-hamburg.de) has constantly updated information on the structure of CORE, its projects, staff, activities, and events. Not only can CORE Working Papers, CORE News (cf. 4.2), and OSCE bibliographies be downloaded, but the individual articles of all the OSCE Yearbooks from 1995 to 2011, of which there are more than 400, are also available to read online or be downloaded in full. A keyword search function is available to help readers find relevant articles. Direct access to the WAO (World Affairs Online) database, which contains more than 4,000 references to OSCE/CSCE-related articles books (many of them with links to the full online text) assist readers in finding OSCE/CSCE-specific information. The website also contains information on vacancies and internships at CORE.

Contact: Carsten Walter walter@ifsh.de

4. Publications

4.1. OSCE Yearbook

With contributions by academic experts and OSCE insiders, the 19th edition of the OSCE Yearbook documents the activities of the world's largest regional security organization from a range of perspectives to provide an unparalleled resource for anyone with an interest in the OSCE. The IFSH has published the OSCE Yearbook in English, German, and Russian since 1995. The international co-editors of this flagship CORE publication are retired Ambassador Jonathan Dean (Union of Concerned Scientists, Washington), Dr Pál Dunay (Geneva Centre for Security Policy), Prof. Adam Daniel Rotfeld (Member of the United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, Warsaw), and Dr Andrei Zagorski (Moscow State Institute of International Relations/MGIMO). The editorial staff are based at the IFSH in Hamburg. Ursel Schlichting, editor-in-chief, is assisted in the tasks of editing and translating by Susanne Bund, Graeme Currie, Elena Kropatcheva, Elena Refec, Keith Semple, and Ina Shakhrai. In 2013, additional translating and editing work was carried out by Martin Halewitz, Uwe Polley, and Michael Weh. Further editing was undertaken by Anastasia Raevskaya.

The German and English editions are published by Nomos in Baden-Baden, while the Russian edition is printed by Izdatelstvo "Prava Cheloveka" in Moscow. The German Federal Foreign Office funds the printing of the Yearbook and some of the staff costs associated with its production. Additional funds are earmarked for the distribution of free copies to members of parliaments, foreign ministries, and OSCE institutions, including the Secretariat, and to universities, libraries, and other interested institutions. The OSCE Yearbook is used for teaching purposes at universities in CIS countries, at the OSCE Academy in Bishkek, at the MGIMO, and elsewhere. The 2013 OSCE Yearbook, the 19th edition, is currently in preparation and will be published in winter 2013/14, with the German edition following in summer

2014. The Russian edition of the OSCE Yearbook 2012 will also be published in winter 2013/14. The entire texts of all previous editions of the OSCE Yearbook in English and German up to 2011 are available to read or download at the CORE website: www.core-hamburg.de.

Following in the footsteps of previous Chairpersons, the Ukrainian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Leonid Kozhara, has contributed a foreword to the OSCE Yearbook 2013, in which he reviews the Ukrainian Chairmanship year. In the section on “The OSCE and European Security”, Viktor Mizin discusses recent developments in relations between Russia and the US. Adam Daniel Rotfeld considers the evolving Euro-Atlantic security environment and reviews recent initiatives for renewal. Finally in this section, Marcel Peško examines the prospects and challenges of the OSCE’s Helsinki +40 process.

In the section on OSCE-relevant developments in specific participating states and the states’ commitment to multilateralism, Daniel Trachsler outlines the plans and priorities for Switzerland’s 2014 Chairmanship; Hans-Jochen Schmidt reviews recent developments in Armenia; and Sebastian Schiek considers the strengths and weaknesses of Kazakhstan’s “conservative modernization” strategy.

In the area of conflict prevention and dispute settlement, Claus Neukirch provides a broad overview of the Organization’s current activities in the field of conflict prevention.

The OSCE Yearbook 2013 has a special focus on the emerging field of transnational threats and challenges and, particularly, on the OSCE’s work in the areas of policing, border management, and combating terrorism. In this section, Wolfgang Zellner provides a systematic review of the Organization’s policies and activities relating to transnational threats; Thorsten Stodiek analyzes the OSCE’s activities in the area of policing, with special reference to the Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities; Jonathan Trumble, Roman Makukha, and Penny Satches-Brohs review the OSCE’s work and challenges in relation to borders and border management in Central Asia; Ben Hiller and Reinhard Uhrig provide an in-depth consideration of the recently adopted OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism and the work of the Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU) in the Secretariat’s Transnational Threats Department; Thomas Feltes looks at initiatives to implement community policing models in Germany; and Sabrina Ellebrecht discusses the interplay of technology and politics involved in the European Border Surveillance System, EUROSUR. Outside the focus section, the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, Dunja Mijatović, discusses the application of the Organization’s free speech commitments to the digital age.

In the section on organizational aspects of the OSCE, Frank Cogan looks back on Ireland’s 2012 Chairmanship, while Wolfgang Zellner introduces the project to establish an OSCE Academic Network. Cathie Burton provides insight into the OSCE’s work of public diplomacy.

Finally, turning to the OSCE’s relations with external organizations and the wider world, Arantzazu Pagoaga Ruiz de la Illa surveys the Organization’s engagement with Afghanistan; Kurt P. Tudyka discusses the evolving nature of the OSCE’s border-related commitments; and Hesham Youssef reviews the work of the Arab League in the area of conflict resolution.

As always, the OSCE Yearbook includes extensive annexes comprising facts and figures on all 57 participating States, a list of recent conferences, meetings, and events, and a selected bibliography of current literature. The OSCE Yearbook is intended for politicians, policy- and decision-makers at all levels, OSCE staff, particularly in the OSCE missions, students and researchers, journalists, and the general public. The publisher's goal is to contribute to the political and academic discussion of European security in national, regional, and international contexts and to create links between academic circles, political practice, and the public. Although the Yearbook is not an official OSCE publication, it is strongly supported by the Organization, and particularly by the Secretariat in Vienna.

Contact: Ursel Schlichting, M.A.
Graeme Currie, M.A.

schlichting@ifsh.de
currie@ifsh.de

4.2. Other Publications

a) Security and Human Rights

In late 2012, CORE was approached to produce an edition of Security and Human Rights (formerly the Helsinki Monitor), the quarterly journal of the Netherlands Helsinki Committee, which is devoted to issues inspired by the work of the OSCE. The editorial team responsible for the OSCE Yearbook agreed to take on this prestigious, if time-consuming, task. Ursel Schlichting was in charge of assembling the contributions, liaising with The Hague, and had overall editorial control. Graeme Currie translated the articles that were submitted in German and edited the English-language manuscripts. They received valuable support from Sebastian Schiek. Volume 24 Issue 2 of Security and Human Rights was published in late 2013.

The special focus topic of this issue of Security and Human Rights, chosen by CORE, was security and human rights in Central Asia and the impact of developments in Afghanistan on the region – an area that is not just of perennial importance to the OSCE, but has particular relevance in view of the forthcoming ISAF withdrawal. The individual contributions cover a wide range of issues within this overall area: Alessandro Frigerio and Nargis Kassenova discuss recent outbreaks of violence in Central Asia in terms of state resilience. Uwe Halbach considers the effect of the ISAF withdrawal on the Central Asian states. Jafar Usmanov reviews the effects of Afghanistan's recent history on its neighbour Tajikistan. Vera Axyonova examines the records of the Central Asian OSCE participating States in implementing the OSCE's human rights commitments. CORE's own Anna Kreikemeyer compares the roles of various regional organizations (CSTO, SCO, EU, and OSCE) in promoting security and peace in Central Asia. Miroslav Jenča analyzes the United Nations' application of the concept of preventive diplomacy in Central Asia. Outside the focus area, Tilmann Feltes considers the international community's efforts to promote youth participation in Kosovo.

All in all, we believe that this issue of Security and Human Rights achieved an interesting and useful balance of articles and viewpoints, and we hope that volunteering to assist the Netherlands Helsinki Committee in this way has helped to keep a valuable publication alive at a time when funding is proving hard to find.

b) CORE Working Papers and CORE News

CORE Working Papers comprise CORE research reports, policy papers and other texts. They are available in both printed and digital form (on the internet at: www.core-hamburg.de/CORE_English/pub_workingpapers.htm). Subscriptions to the e-mail version are available free of charge. In 2013, no working paper was published.

The electronic newsletter CORE News provides information on current CORE activities and events. It can be downloaded from the CORE website, at: www.core-hamburg.de/CORE_English/pub_news.htm. Subscriptions, which are free of charge, may be taken out by sending an e-mail to core@ifsh.de.

5. Teaching

5.1. Master of Peace and Security Studies

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

Members of the co-operation network are: the University of Hamburg (several faculties), the Helmut Schmidt University – the University of the Federal Armed Forces Hamburg (HSU, several chairs), the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (IFSH), the Berghof Research Center for Constructive Conflict Management, the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC), the Bundeswehr Command and Staff College, the Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker Centre for Science and Peace Research (ZNF), the Centre for European Peace and Security Studies (ZEUS), the Center for International Peace Operations (ZIF), the Centre for OSCE Research (CORE), the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA), the Institute for Development and Peace, the Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict, the Institute for Theology and Peace, the International Institute for Politics and Economy/House Rissen, the Interdisciplinary Research Group on Disarmament, Arms Control and Risk Technologies (IFAR), the Protestant Institute for Interdisciplinary Research (FEST), and the European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI).

The programme is implemented in close co-operation with the institutions mentioned above. During the second semester, the students are divided among these institutes, where they participate in research and write their Master’s theses. The 2013/2014 course has 25 participants, twelve of whom come from abroad. Upon completion of the programme, the Master’s diploma is certified by the University of Hamburg.

CORE staff members are contributing to the MPS 2013/2014 teaching programme: Anna Kreikemeyer offers a course in academic writing, Elena Kropatcheva one on "Russian Energy Policy", Sebastian Schiek on "Conflict Region Central Asia? Political and Social Conflicts on the Former Silk Road", and Wolfgang Zellner is offering a seminar on "European Security Policy: OSCE".

5.2. PhD Dissertations

In 2013, seven PhD students worked on their dissertations at or in co-operation with CORE. Two of them finished their dissertations; another has interrupted it to take a position with an international organization. CORE will continue to support the applications of individual PhD students to various sponsoring bodies.

6. Inter-Institutional Co-operation and Conferences

6.1. Co-operation and Guests

On 11-13 February 2013, Frank Evers and Wolfgang Zellner visited Vienna, where they met with OSCE officials and heads and representatives of delegations to the OSCE.

On 13 February 2013, Wolfgang Zellner gave a presentation at the 709th Plenary Meeting of the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation on "Starting a New Chapter of Conventional Arms Control in Europe".

On 24-27 February 2013, Frank Evers and Wolfgang Zellner visited Berne, Geneva and Brussels, where they met with officials from various European governments, international organizations and academic institutions.

On 5/6 March 2013, Frank Evers and Wolfgang Zellner visited The Hague where they met with officials from various European governments.

On 12 March 2013, Wolfgang Zellner spoke on "Strengthening the OSCE" in Working Group 4 of the Green Faction in the German Bundestag.

On 19/20 March 2013, Frank Evers and Wolfgang Zellner visited Helsinki where they met with officials from the Finish government and Finish academic institutions.

On 26 April 2013, the Georgian First Deputy State Minister for Integration Ketevan Tshikelashvili visited CORE for discussions on experiences of German reunification and possibilities of co-operation.

On 13/14 May 2013, Wolfgang Zellner gave two presentations on "Origins and Development of CSBMs in Europe" and "The Way Forward" at a workshop in Cairo on SALW and CSBMs, jointly organized by the Secretariat of the League of Arab States and the German Federal Foreign Office.

On 12 June 2013, Wolfgang Zellner participated in a meeting of the Sub-committee on Disarmament, Arms Control and Non-Proliferation of the German Bundestag and spoke on "SALW Control and CSBMs" in Northern Africa.

On 16/18 June 2013, Wolfgang Zellner and Frank Evers visited Vienna for discussions with OSCE Secretary General Lamberto Zannier, representatives from various national delegations to the OSCE and representatives of 16 international think tanks on the idea of launching of the OSCE Network of Think Tanks and Academic Institutions. The network was officially founded during the OSCE Security Days, 18 June 2013.

On 6 August 2013, Dr Chiara Pierobon from the Centre for German and European Studies at the University of Bielefeld visited Anna Kreikemeyer and Viktoria Akchurina to discuss her project on EU and democratization in Kazakhstan.

On 11/12 September 2013, Frank Evers participated in Prague in the 21st OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum dedicated this year to “Increasing stability and security: Improving the environmental footprint of energy-related activities in the OSCE region”.

On 18/19 September 2013, Wolfgang Zellner and Frank Evers visited Vienna for discussions with representatives of the OSCE and national delegations to the OSCE on their views on future activities of the OSCE Network of Think Tanks and Academic Institutions.

On 17/18 October 2013, Frank Evers and Elena Kropatcheva delivered speeches at a workshop in Kyiv on “The Internal and External Aspects of the European Integration Policy of Ukraine”, jointly organized by the Ukrainian European Studies Association, the Ukrainian National Academy of Public Administration, the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and CORE.

On 21 October 2013, Frank Evers delivered a speech at the opening session of the annual OSCE Economic and Environmental Dimension Implementation Meeting. The subject of the session was “The 10th Anniversary of the 2003 Maastricht Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension: Role and Implementation”.

On 25 October 2013, Dr Getie Gelaye, Ethiopia, visiting fellow at the Institute for Africa Studies of the University of Hamburg, visited Anna Kreikemeyer to discuss issues of applications for DAAD fact finding missions.

On 30 October 2013, Wolfgang Zellner and Frank Evers visited Vienna to participate in the first regular network meeting of the OSCE Network of Think Tanks and Academic Institutions. Wolfgang Zellner is the current network co-ordinator with a mandate extended to two years (2014 and 2015).

On 4 December 2013, Wolfgang Zellner together with Sonja Stojanovic Gajic gave a presentation on the intentions and activities of the OSCE Network of Think Tanks and Academic Institutions at a side event to the OSCE Ministerial Council meeting in Kyiv titled: “Taking the Pulse of Helsinki + 40. Academia Meets the OSCE”, and discussed these issues with representatives of the current and forthcoming Ukrainian, Swiss and Serbian chairmanships, moderated by Ambassador Fred Tanner, Special Adviser to the OSCE Secretary General, Ambassador Lamberto Zannier.

On 5 December 2013, Frank Evers delivered a speech on lessons learned from the Ukrainian OSCE Chairmanship at a Parallel Civil Society Conference that was organized as an event concurrent with the OSCE Ministerial Council meeting in Kyiv

under the title “Ukrainian Chairmanship in the OSCE: Taking Stock and Looking Beyond”.

On 10/11 December 2013, Jafar Usmanov, political officer at the OSCE Office in Tajikistan and Mr Abduali Toirov, Advisor to the Secretary of the Public Council of Tajikistan, Dushanbe visited CORE for consultations on the OSCE political programming in the field of democratization in Tajikistan in general and the secular-Islamic dialogue in particular.

6.2. Conferences Organized by CORE

a) International Workshop on the Future of Conventional Arms Control in Europe, Berlin, 2/3 July 2013

On 2/3 July 2013, CORE, the Federal Foreign Office, and the Federal Academy for Security Policy (BAKS) jointly convened a workshop on “The Future of Conventional Arms Control in Europe: Goals, Ways and Means”. The workshop brought together more than 60 participants from about two dozen countries, two thirds government representatives and one third from think tanks and academic institutions. It took place at an appropriate moment: In March 2013, OSCE Secretary General, Ambassador Lamberto Zannier, had organized a “Security Day” devoted to this issue. The Ukrainian Chairmanship also focused on conventional arms control (CAC). And finally, NATO’s High Level Task Force, the Alliance’s body specifically devoted to CAC, had started discussing a new NATO concept of conventional arms control. In five panels, participants discussed the scope and goals as well as the ways and means of CAC at the European and sub-regional levels. As one participant remarked, the workshop showed that we are becoming better in asking the right questions on conventional arms control.

Contact: Dr Wolfgang Zellner

zellner@ifsh.de

b) DAAD Summer School: The Afghanistan Conflict and Central Asia, Dushanbe, 12-19 August 2013

For the second time, CORE/ISFH organized a summer school on the Afghanistan conflict and its impact on Central Asia. The summer school was funded by the German Academic Exchange Service. The participants were 18 young academics from all five Central Asian states and Afghanistan. Prof. Michael Brzoska, Director of the IFSH, gave three lectures on current debates within the discipline of peace and conflict studies, on the issue of security sector reforms in developing countries and, finally, on the European Foreign and Security Policy after 2014. Thomas Ruttig, Co-Director of the Afghanistan Analyst Network, offered two lectures on developments in Afghanistan, one on the social and conflict history of Afghanistan, and the second on political scenarios for 2014 and beyond. Rustam Burnashev, a professor of political science at the German-Kazakh University in Almaty, gave two lectures on security risks and security policy in Central Asia. Arne Seifert, Central Asia advisor at CORE, organized a colloquium on the political Islam. Among the participants of the colloquium were representatives of the Islamic Revival Party of Tajikistan as well as of the secular government.

Contact: Dr Sebastian Schiek

schiek@ifsh.de

c) Hamburg Central Asia Day, 16 September 2013

On 16 September, CORE/IFSH, together with Prof. Frank Golczewski from the University of Hamburg and Prof. August Pradetto from the Helmut Schmidt University of Hamburg organized an interdisciplinary workshop on Central Asia research in Germany. The event brought together 35 scholars for an interdisciplinary exchange. Participants of the workshop were, amongst others, the historians Prof. Jürgen Paul (Halle) and Rudolf Mark (Hamburg), the anthropologists Prof. Roland Hardenberg (Tübingen), Prof. Peter Finke (Zürich), Judith Bayer (Halle) and Jeanne Feaux de la Croix (Berlin). Participating political scientists included Heiko Pleines, Andreas Heinrich (Bremen) and Beate Eschment (Berlin). On three panels, the participants discussed the state of the art of Central Asia research in Germany, the impact of continuing authoritarianism on field research and co-operation with colleagues in Central Asia, as well as the prospects for interdisciplinary co-operation. The participants agreed that they will continue the exchange within the framework of the European Society for Central Asian Studies (ESCAS). Prof. Finke, who will organize the next ESCAS conference in Zürich in 2015, invited all participants to this event.

Contact: Dr Sebastian Schiek

schiek@ifsh.de

d) DAAD-sponsored Workshop "The Internal and External Aspects of the European Integration Policy in Ukraine, Kyiv, 16-18 October 2013

Together with the Ukrainian European Studies Association and the Ukrainian National Academy of Public Administration, CORE staff members Frank Evers and Elena Kropatcheva organized a workshop on "The Internal and External Aspects of the European Integration Policy of Ukraine", in Kyiv, 16-18 October 2013, sponsored by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). Frank Evers delivered a speech on the Ukrainian chairmanship, while Elena Kropatcheva spoke on Russia's Ukraine policy. The workshop took place before the Vilnius Eastern Partnership Summit, and, therefore, the questions raised, attracted a lot of attention in Kyiv. Twenty Ukrainian EU experts, who came from different Ukrainian regions, shared the perspectives from their regions.

Contact: Dr Elena Kropatcheva

kropatcheva@ifsh.de

e) Panel Discussion "Germany's Russia policy: chances and challenges", 25 November 2013

Elena Kropatcheva organized and moderated a panel discussion on "Germany's Russia policy: chances and challenges" to reflect on the very hotly debated topic of how Germany should deal with Russia – a subject, which has triggered lively and emotional discussion in the German mass media and scholarly publications since 2012. Prof. Andrey Makarychev from Tartu University, Dr Susan Stewart from the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik and Dr Sergey Utkin from the Center for Strategic Assessments of the Russian Academy of Science gave scholarly analyses of Russian-German relations in the context of the EU. Dr Heike Pfitzner (STIC) and Konstantin Nikulin (Intenium GmbH), who both work in the economic sector in Hamburg as well as in Russian cities, provided a view of how German-Russian co-operation works in practice and were more optimistic about its prospects.

Contact: Dr Elena Kropatcheva

kropatcheva@ifsh.de

6.3. Conferences Attended and Lectures Given by CORE Staff

During 2013, CORE staff members attended more than 25 conferences and workshops (see also 6.1) where they acted as presenters and/or rapporteurs.

Anna Kreikemeyer

- Gave a presentation on “The State Crime Nexus in the Security Sector of Central Asian States” during the workshop “Violence and Public Security in Processes of Political Transformation” organized by Dr Sabine Kurtenbach of the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA), 13 January 2013.
- Presented two projects (“Power and (non-) Co-operation in the Post-Soviet Space. Characteristics and Structural Limits of Eurasian Regional Organizations”, and “Central Asia’s Search for Peace. Bridging the Gap between Security Policy and Local Informal Actors in Central Asia”) at the 4th conference “Ways out of Violence. Interdisciplinary Peace and Conflict Studies in The Metropolitan Region Hamburg” organized by ZNF/IFSH on 8 February 2013.
- Chaired the panel “Criteria/Cornerstones of a Eurasian-Atlantic Peace Order” at the Symposium “Thinking Peace New? Peace Strategies for the 21st Century” at IFSH, 14 May 2013.
- Presented a paper on “Power and Security in Eurasian Regional Organizations. The Example of the Collective Treaty Security Organization (CSTO)” in the panel: “What Future for the Post-Soviet Space?” of the 8th Pan-European Conference on International Relations, Warsaw, 21 September 2013.
- Summarized the findings of the panel discussions of the first Central Asia Day at CORE/IFSH in Hamburg, 16 September 2013.
- Participates, on a monthly basis, in the Research Group “Foreign Political Strategies” of the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA) Research Programme 4 (Power, Norms and Governance in International Relations) and presented a paper on “Russian Status Quo Strategies. Between China and the Post-Soviet Space of Central Asia”, 28 November 2013.

Elena Kropatcheva

- Received a mobility grant from the Center for EU-Russia Studies (CEURUS) at the Tartu University and spent two weeks as a guest researcher there in April 2013.
- Gave a public lecture “Geopolitical Energy Games between Russia, the EU and Their Neighbors: the Case of Ukraine” and a lecture “The ENP and EaP: Introduction” in the framework of the seminar “Contemporary issues in the EU-Russia relations”, given by Prof. Viatcheslav Morozov at the University of Tartu, 17 and 10 April 2013.
- Organized a workshop “New Approaches to Understanding Contemporary Global Energy Relations” in the framework of the 1st European Workshops in International Studies, SGIR/EISA Workshops, 4-8 June 2013, in Tartu, Estonia (together with Anke Schmidt-Felzmann from Stockholm University), and presented a paper there and at the BISA Annual Conference, Birmingham on “Russian Energy Policy against the Background of New External Challenges”.

- Presented a Paper “Russia and the CSTO: the Nature and Limits of Russian Multilateralism,” within the panel “Russia and its neighbors,” at the “Russia and the World - 13th Annual Aleksanteri Conference,” Helsinki, 23-25 October 2013.
- Took part as a discussant in a research seminar “German - Russian relations in a Wider Europe: Interdisciplinary Facets”, organized by the OstEuropa Institut, Free University of Berlin, 22 November 2013.

Sebastian Schiek

- Was invited by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) to moderate a panel of scholarship holders during the DAAD’s annual meeting, Bonn, June 2013.
- Presented his paper “The Ambiguity of the Patrimonial Power Monopoly in Kazakhstan” during the panel “Authoritarianism and Neo-patrimonialism in the post-Soviet Area: Internal Dynamics and Heterogeneity of State-building Processes” at the annual AECPA Congress, Seville, September 2013.

Arne Seifert

- Participated in two workshops “Central Asia and Southern Caucasus: The Future of the Political Regimes and Institutions (Systems) and the Crisis of Neo-liberalism” and “Central Asia and Southern Caucasus: The Religious Factor and Socio-Political Transformation”, jointly organized by the Center of Central Asian, South Caucasian and Ural-Volga Region Studies of the Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Science, Moscow and the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, Berlin, 4 March and 31 May 2013.
- Participated in the “Alumni Workshop: Confronting Radicalization and Extremism” of the George C. Marshall European Center For Security Studies, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, 4-6 November 2013, with a lecture on “The Political Islam in Central Asia – Opponent or Democratic Partner?”

Wolfgang Zellner

- On 23 April 2013, Wolfgang Zellner gave a presentation on “The OSCE – A Mirror of the State of Pan-European Co-operation” at the panel on “Revitalizing the OSCE – A Mission Impossible?” at the 10th International Security Forum in Geneva.
- Presented on “Key elements and possible additional mechanisms for future arms control in Europe” at the 4th Chambésy Roundtable on 30/31 May 2013 in Geneva, jointly organized by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and the Geneva Centre for Security Policy.
- Gave a lecture on “The OSCE as a pan-European Security Organization – Competencies, Mission, and the Current Political Situation” at the German Armed Forces’ General Staff College, Hamburg, 4 September 2013.
- Gave an introductory speech on “Eurasian Security Challenges” and chaired the respective panel at the international conference “Eurasian Security Community and the Role of the OSCE, Almaty, 3 October 2013, jointly organized by the OSCE

Centre in Astana and the Institute for Strategic Studies under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (KISI).

- Chaired the panel on “Security Sector Reform in the OSCE Region” at the OSCE Focus Conference, Geneva, 11/12 October 2013, jointly organized by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF).
- Gave a presentation on “Conventional Arms Control and Confidence-Building Measures in the OSCE” at a working meeting “OSCE Chairmanship 2014, Zurich, 8 November 2013, organized by the Swiss Technical University of Zurich.
- Lectured on the OSCE as part of the module “International Relations” at the German Armed Forces’ General Staff College, Hamburg, 11 December 2013.

7. Personnel and Budget

During 2013, the Head of CORE managed a staff, which includes five researchers and five PhD students (cf. Annex 1: CORE staff as of 1 December 2013). In addition, two staff members (one senior researcher/editor, one translator/editor) were responsible for publishing the OSCE Yearbook and another for documentation and information. The permanent staff is supported by two further translators. Over the course of the year, four students completed their internships, which, on average, lasted for around six weeks (*www.core-hamburg.de/english/staff/internship*).

Less than half of the CORE budget is financed through the IFSH budget. Project financing covers the greater part of the expenditures. In the year 2013, CORE projects – including PhD projects – were funded by the German Federal Foreign Office, the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, the German Academic Exchange Service, and the Evangelisches Studienwerk Villigst e.V.

Annex 1: CORE Staff as of 1 December 2013

Name	Position	e-mail / phone
Akberdiyev, Dauren	PhD Student	dauren.akberdiyev@hsu.hh.de
Aminova, Nodira, LL.M	PhD Student	aminova@ifsh.de +49 40 866 077 65
Currie, Graeme, M.A.	Translator/Editor	currie@ifsh.de +49 40 866 077 33
Dr Evers, Frank (ext.)	Deputy Head of CORE	evers@ifsh.de + 49 170 5439080
Hormann, Elizabeth, Ed.M. (ext.)	Language Editor	elizhorman@aol.com +49 221 745067
Isabaev, Azamjon	PhD Student	isabaevifsh.de
König, Marietta, M.A. (on leave)	PhD Student	marietta.koenig@gmx.de
Dr Kreikemeyer, Anna	Researcher	kreikemeyer@ifsh.de +49 40 866 077 67
Dr Kropatcheva, Elena	Researcher	kropatcheva@ifsh.de +49 40 866 077 62
Kühn, Ulrich, M.A., M.P.S.	PhD Student	kuehn@ifsh.de +49 40 866 077 42
Polley, Uwe, Dipl.-Pol.	Researcher/Archivist	polley@ifsh.de +49 40 866 077 52
Dr Schiek, Sebastian	Researcher	schiek@ifsh.de +49 40 866 077 42
Schlichting, Ursel, M.A.	Senior Researcher/ Editor-in-Chief	schlichting@ifsh.de +49 40 866 077 32
Ambassador ret. Dr Seifert, Arne C. (ext.)	Central Asia Adviser	A.u.P.Seifert@t-online.de +49 30 4456 709
Dr Zellner, Wolfgang	Head of CORE Deputy Director of IFSH	zellner@ifsh.de +49 40 866 077 63

Interns: Hanna Ehlers, Jiaqi Liu, Jenny Nordman, Nurzhan Beisembaev.

Annex 2: Publications by CORE Staff Members in 2013

Kreikemeyer, Anna:

- State, criminality, and security in Central Asia. What do Eurasian regional organisations contribute to security and peace?, in *Security and Human Rights*, 24: 2, 2013, pp. 169-181.
- National Sovereignty and Eurasian Regionalism: Defensive Answers on Transnational Threats in Central Asia, in Michael Brzoska (ed.), *Transnational Security Risks*, Baden-Baden 2014 (forthcoming).

Kropatcheva, Elena:

- Ukraine's Foreign Policy Choices after the 2010 Presidential Election, in: V. Feklyunina / S. White (eds.), *The International Economic Crisis and the Post-Soviet States*, New York (Routledge) 2013, pp. 186-206.
- Elections in Russia in 2011-2012: Will the Wind of Change Keep Blowing?, in: Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg / IFSH (ed.), *OSCE Yearbook 2012, Nomos: Baden-Baden 2013*, pp. 77-94.
- Russia-NATO Relations and the Chinese Factor - an Ignored Variable, in: *Politics*, 2013, doi: 10.1111/1467-9256.12019.

Kühn, Ulrich:

- (with Michael Brzoska): Vertrag über den Waffenhandel: Staatenkonferenz 18.-28. März 2013, in: Vereinte Nationen. *German Review on the United Nations*, 61: 3, pp. 128/129.
- Conventional Arms Control 2.0, in: *Journal of Slavic Military Studies*, 26: 2, 2013, pp. 189–202.

Schiek, Sebastian:

- Widersprüchliche Staatsbildung. Kasachstans konservative Modernisierung, Baden-Baden 2014 (*Demokratie, Sicherheit und Frieden*, no. 212, forthcoming).

Seifert, Arne:

- Zentr Strategičeskich i Političeskich Issledovanii, Institut Vostokovedeniya, [Centre for Strategic and Political Studies], *Transformatsiya i Konflikty v Znetralnoi Azii i na Kavkase* [Introduction: Transformation and Conflicts in Central Asia and the Caucasus], Moscow 2013, pp. 7-11.
- Wie stabil ist Zentralasien? Politische Prozesse in der Region und die Heimtücken der Kritik am Autoritarismus, [How Stable is Central Asia? Political Processes in the Region and the Maliciousness of Antiauthoritarian Criticism], Berlin 2013 (Rosa Luxemburg Foundation).
- Al-Qaida. Vom globalen Netzwerk zum Franchise-Terrorismus, Rezension, *Weltrends*, no. 90, pp. 129/130.
- Erobert der Dschihad Syrien? [Is Jihad Conquering Syria?], in: Wolfgang Gehrke/Christiane Reymann (eds.), *Syrien*, Cologne 2013, pp. 40-53.

Zellner, Wolfgang:

- The IDEAS Project: A Contribution to an OSCE Network of Academic Institutions, in: Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg / IFSH (ed.), *OSCE Yearbook 2012, Baden-Baden 2013*, pp. 55-64.
- Zwischen Tagesgeschäft und Mangel an Perspektive: die OSZE 2012/2013, in: Jan Bergmann (ed.), *Handlexikon der Europäischen Union*, Baden-Baden 2013, pp. 713-716.
- Transnational Threats and Challenges – An Emerging Key Focus of the OSCE, in: Michael Brzoska (ed.), *Transnational Security Risks*, Baden-Baden 2014 (forthcoming).

CORE Centre for OSCE Research
Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy
at the University of Hamburg
Beim Schlump 83, 20144 Hamburg
Tel.: +49 40 866077 – 0
Fax: +49 40 8663615
E-Mail: core@ifsh.de
www.core-hamburg.de