# OSCE CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND SMALL STATES

# OSCE

- definition of civilian actor, no military capacities
- □ 57 member states, largest security org.
- approximately 3500 international staff in the field and HQ
- CSCE transformation through the 1990s 1995, perceived impartiality is a strong positive

#### focus on:

 preventing crises and providing security solutions in ongoing crises to fill security deficit areas and support arms control

# CSCE/OSCE – three dimensions/baskets

#### Security

 Arms control, conflict prevention, military reform, border management, monitoring

#### Rule of law

 Democratization, anti-trafficking, election monitoring, media freedom, gender

#### Economy and environment

Energy security, development and ecology

# OSCE crisis management instruments

#### Multidimentional

- 3 dominant dimensions of OSCE CM:
- Security (Political-Military)
  - Preventive diplomacy, confidence and trust building measures, impartial analysis, arms control

#### Human rights

 Promotion of HR, tolerance, rule of law, democratization, development, monitoring elections, supporting free press

#### Economic

 Supporting development, security, good governance, cooperation, post-conflict rehabilitation

# OSCE crisis management

- Emphasis on prevention and early political engagement in the conflict cycle
- 1990 Conflict Prevention Centre
  - first of its kind
  - provides early warning, but also negotiation, mediation, cooperation support and impartial resolution capacities
  - civilian experts deployed in earliest phases of crises (security provided by stature)
  - also serves as DPKO

# OSCE crisis management

- Gets "invited" due to perceived impartiality and multidimensional nature
- Focused purely internally distinct "local advantage"
- Wavering focus, dependent upon chairmanship and topic-of-the-year
- Lacks the power to impose solutions
  - Non-binding resolutions
  - Processes are voluntary
  - Missions require constant consensus
  - Declining budget (151mil USD)

# OSCE field operations

- Approximately 800 personnel deployed outside of permanent field workers, highly fluctuates
- Southeastern Europe
  - Albania, Montenegro, Kosovo, Serbia, Skopje, BiH
- Eastern Europe
  - Moldova, Ukraine
- South Caucasus
  - Baku, Yerevan
- Central Asia
  - Ashgabat, Astana, Bishkek, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

2016: http://www.osce.org/cpc/74783?download=true

### OSCE Ukraine example

#### Special monitoring mission

 Independent fact-based monitoring and reporting, implementation of Minsk agreements

#### Project coordinator

 Government assistance in crisis management, stabilization, and continuation of democratization

#### Observer mission at Russian checkpoints

- at Russia's request on Russian border
- Freedom of media representative, Minorities commissioner,
   ODIHR election monitoring, OSCE Secretary general mediation