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**Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights**

**OSCE HUMAN DIMENSION SEMINAR  
ON  
DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS  
AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE**

**CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY**

**Warsaw, 12-14 May 2004**

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**OSCE HUMAN DIMENSION SEMINAR**  
**DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE**  
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**CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

The Human Dimension Seminar on Democratic Institutions and Democratic Governance was held in Warsaw on 12-14 May 2004. The Seminar was organized by the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) in co-operation with the Bulgarian Chairmanship of the OSCE.

The Seminar was the 20th in a series of specialized Human Dimension Seminars organized by the ODIHR in accordance with the decision of the CSCE Follow-up Meetings in Helsinki in 1992 and Budapest in 1994. The previous Seminars were devoted to: Tolerance (November 1992); Migration, including Refugees and Displaced Persons (April 1993); Case Studies on National Minorities Issues: Positive Results (May 1993); Free Media (November 1993); Migrant Workers (March 1994); Local Democracy (May 1994); Roma in the CSCE Region (September 1994); Building Blocks for Civic Society: Freedom of Association and NGOs (April 1995); Drafting of Human Rights Legislation (September 1995); Rule of Law (November/December 1995); Constitutional, Legal and Administrative Aspects of the Freedom of Religion (April 1996); Administration and Observation of Elections (April 1997); the Promotion of Women's Participation in Society (October 1997); Ombudsman and National Human Rights Protection Institutions (May 1998); Human Rights: the Role of Field Missions (April 1999); Children and Armed Conflict (May 2000); Election Processes (May 2001); Judicial Systems and Human Rights (April 2002); and Participation of Women in Public and Economic Life (May 2003).

The Human Dimension Seminar on Democratic Institutions and Democratic Governance reviewed concepts and challenges in developing and established democracies for ensuring an authentic democratic process. The Seminar focused especially on how democratic institutions function internally and in relation to each other. It therefore took a holistic approach, not limiting itself to the constitutional concept of democratic institutions (the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary) but also encompassing the contributions of civil society organizations, political parties, and the cross-cutting issue of independent media. The Seminar concentrated on political democratic institutions, never before the subject of a Human Dimension Seminar or of a Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting, complementing recent meetings on the independent judiciary (HD Seminar 2002) and electoral processes (SHDM 2004).

The Seminar reviewed existing and new challenges for democratic institutions in the OSCE region, assessing the lessons learned in over a decade of OSCE assistance to the democratization process, the effectiveness of such involvement, and possible improvements for the period ahead. Recommendations focused on the need to establish and secure the necessary institutional space for open, fair, and broad participation in public affairs and for making optimal and equitable use of that space by increasing the effective participation of all institutional and public actors. The Seminar also explored four key aspects of democracies,

considered as dynamic societal systems: democratic political frameworks, democratic legislative practices, open public administration, and effective civil society participation.

The Seminar was not mandated to produce a negotiated text. At the closing plenary session, the Chairman presented the main conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar, which are included in Section II of this report. A summary report prepared by the rapporteurs of the four working groups was presented at the plenary session and is reflected in Section VII of this report. The recommendations – put forward by delegations of OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation, international organizations, and NGOs – are wide-ranging and addressed to various actors (OSCE institutions and field missions, governments, and civil society). These recommendations have no official status and are not based on consensus; however, they serve as a useful indicator for the OSCE in setting priorities and refocusing its programmes aimed at strengthening democratic institutions and improving democratic governance. This report summarizes the main issues raised at the Seminar. Background materials and contributions can be accessed through the ODIHR website at: [www.osce.org/odihr](http://www.osce.org/odihr).

## II. CHAIR'S CONCLUSIONS

The Director of the ODIHR, Ambassador Christian Strohal, as Chairman of the Human Dimension Seminar on Democratic Institutions and Democratic Governance, addressed the closing plenary session and presented a summary of the conclusions and recommendations issued by the participants in the various working groups. The Chairman thanked all participants, in particular the keynote speakers, moderators, rapporteurs, and introducers, for their contributions to the discussions. Summarizing the conclusions and recommendations, the Chairman stressed the need to explore ways to ensure concrete follow-up on such recommendations.

### Conclusions

The Chairman presented conclusions on the specific topics of the working groups, as well as conclusions regarding democratic institutions and democratic governance as a whole.

The Chairman underscored the central role the legislature should play as the prime venue for voicing the interests and opinions of citizens and for ensuring their contribution to the legislative process. The wide variety of democratic parliamentary systems and procedures within the OSCE region provides a sufficient range of experiences to assist legislatures in strengthening their democratic practices.

The functioning of the legislature itself is closely related to the functioning of political parties in effectively articulating the aspirations of significant parts of the population. The Chairman emphasized that the extent to which political parties function democratically both internally and in relation to one another is critical in making democracy work. One way to deal with declining memberships of political parties and increasing disillusionment with politics in general is to extend outreach to, and democratic involvement of, citizens in public affairs. In terms of election results, political parties need to understand that losing elections does not entail losing the responsibilities of a constructive opposition. The credibility of, and

support for, political parties would be enhanced by having them more closely involved in all democratization efforts both as stakeholders and as targeted beneficiaries.

The Chairman highlighted that considerable attention had been paid during the Seminar to the direct correlation between the functioning of a democracy and the effectiveness of its public administration. Democratic practices improve public administration, which, in addition to providing proof that government is delivering on its electoral promises, is an important instrument for ensuring the cohesiveness of a democratic society. To this end, more attention should be paid to developing and implementing adequate professionalization and training programmes.

The Chairman observed that citizens must be engaged in governance in a continuous manner. This engagement can be ensured through a wider and deeper understanding of people's day-to-day experience of living democracy. A well-informed public is a prerequisite for democratic processes to work. The public should not only be provided with different mechanisms to interact with government authorities but should also be motivated to do so. Civil society could contribute to strengthening democratic governance in a constructive and critical way by assessing the democratic performance of institutions through oversight of, and dialogue with, all branches of government.

In addition to these working-group-specific conclusions, the Seminar highlighted that democracies overall suffered from increasing fatigue and cynicism towards politics. There is a great need for increasing awareness of the significance of politics as part and parcel of a democratic way of life. Just as important, efforts should be made to foster a culture of respect for divergent opinions, which is at the core of democratic interaction.

Finally, the Chairman noted the serious implications of the lack of detailed standards with regard to democratic institutions. First, poorly defined standards weaken mechanisms for holding governments to account on their democratic performance. Second, the lack of standards means the lack of end objectives, which, in turn, undermines the consistency and efficiency of democratization programmes.

### **Key recommendations**

- The OSCE's work with legislatures should be expanded. Democratic practices within parliaments can be strengthened through assisting the development of rules of procedure and legal frameworks. Closer co-operation should be sought among the various parts of the OSCE (especially the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, OSCE missions, and the ODIHR). Furthermore, the ODIHR's legislative-assistance work should pay greater attention to the underlying attitudes and factors that affect the way laws are prepared and drafted and should place more emphasis on promoting citizen participation in the political process between elections;
- There is a need to actively support civic-awareness activities and ongoing civic education aimed at fostering a more developed understanding of the workings of the democratic process in order to fight cynicism towards politics and to develop a consultative culture. Constructive partnerships should be brokered between parliaments and civil society;

- The development of strong local counterparts should be encouraged, such as offices of prime ministers, to co-ordinate international assistance to democratic institutions;
- The OSCE should increasingly involve political parties as direct stakeholders and as end beneficiaries of the OSCE's democratization-assistance programmes;
- The ODIHR should seek to increase democratic practices within political parties;
- The ODIHR should develop an inventory of standards related to structures, procedures, and practices of democratic parliaments with an emphasis on legislative transparency;
- The ODIHR should take an active part in developing mechanisms of interaction between the public and governmental authorities either through hosting civic-dialogue meetings or assisting to devise more-open democratic procedures in local and national governmental decision-making processes;
- The ODIHR should seek to strengthen the capacity of local actors to oversee and monitor the democratic performance of their country's institutions and to support the level and quality of citizen participation.

### **III. AGENDA**

1. Opening of the Seminar
2. Opening plenary: keynote speeches
3. Discussions in four working groups
4. Closing plenary session: rapporteurs' summaries from working groups, conclusions of the Chair
5. Summing up and closing of the Seminar

### **IV. TIMETABLE AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL MODALITIES**

1. The Seminar was opened on Wednesday, 12 May 2004, at 10:00. It was closed on Friday, 14 May 2004, at 18:00.
2. All plenary and working-group sessions were open to all participants.
3. The closing plenary session, on the afternoon of 14 May, focused on practical recommendations emerging from the four working-group sessions.
4. The plenary and working-group meetings took place in accordance with the Work Programme.

5. Ambassador Christian Strohal, Director of the ODIHR, chaired the plenary sessions.
6. Standard OSCE rules of procedure and working methods were applied at the Seminar.
7. Discussions were interpreted into all six working languages of the OSCE.

## V. PARTICIPATION

The Seminar was attended by a total of 211 participants, including 115 delegates from 39 of the 55 OSCE participating States (Andorra, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Iceland, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Uzbekistan, Portugal, San Marino, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan were not represented). Five representatives from five of the Partners for Co-operation and Mediterranean Partners (Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia, Korea, and Thailand) were also present.

In addition, eight international organizations were represented: the Council of Europe, the International Organization for Migration, the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, the UNDP, UNESCO, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and the World Bank.

The Seminar was attended by 35 representatives of OSCE institutions and missions (the OSCE Centre in Dushanbe was not represented) and by 42 representatives of 35 non-governmental organizations.

## VI. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

The Director of the ODIHR, Ambassador Christian Strohal, opened the Seminar. Welcoming remarks were made by Minister Jakub T. Wolski, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland, and Mr. Konstantin Andreev, Director of the Human Rights Directorate, on behalf of the Bulgarian OSCE Chairmanship.

The following keynote speakers addressed the opening plenary session:

*Mr. Rolf Ekéus*, OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (The Hague, The Netherlands);

*Mr. Ugo Mifsud Bonnici*, President Emeritus of Malta, European Commission for Democracy through Law – Venice Commission (Strasbourg, France);

*Professor Jürg Steiner*, Swiss Chair, European University Institute (Florence, Italy).

Four working groups met during the Seminar. The topics were divided as follows:

### **Working Group I: Democratic Political Frameworks and Processes**

Topics discussed included, *inter alia*:

- Measures and institutions to best advance inclusive democracy at the national, regional, and local levels so as to ensure pluralism with regard to political organizations, including best practices, transparency of political proceedings, intra-party democracy, and rules and procedures guaranteeing the democratic functioning of political parties;
- Checks and balances through political, institutional, and external oversight mechanisms/bodies (e.g., courts, parliamentary committees, ombudspersons, and public audit and anti-corruption commissions) as guarantees for an open and democratic political process;
- Challenges to equal opportunities for participation in political processes and effective access of women to political spheres, including high-level positions;
- Specific measures to enhance the inclusion of minorities and under-represented groups such as youth in the overall political process.

### **Working Group II: Strengthening Law-Making and Oversight Capacities and Practices in Democratic Structures**

Topics discussed included, *inter alia*:

- Parliaments as guarantors for representative democracy through, *inter alia*, political pluralism, tolerance, and promotion of diversity; consensus-building; and civic dialogue with the public, including best practices and possible standards;
- Securing legislative independence from, and parliamentary oversight over, the executive, including asserting the legislature's prerogatives in regular law-making and its oversight functions; methods that legislatures can use to assert these prerogatives *vis-à-vis* influence, interference, and pressure from the executive;
- Internal structures and rules of procedure to ensure balanced representation of elected members and public opinion at all stages of the legislative process, as well as optimal law-making capacities, including venues to include public opinion in the legislative process (in particular of under-represented groups), improving access to law (e.g., publications of legal acts, public parliamentary debates) and parliamentary support (e.g., professional secretariat and available expertise), domestic monitoring, and evaluation of legislation;
- Measures fostering equal opportunities for women and men to participate in the legislative process.

### **Working Group III: Public Administration as a Democratic Institution: the Link between Government and Citizens**

Topics discussed included, *inter alia*:



- Measures and institutions to best advance an impartial, effective, ethical, and meritocratic public service, including de-politicization of public administration, laws on civil servants, reform of schools of public administration, and curriculum development;
- Promoting cohesion and inclusiveness in society through democratic public administration, including the role of local vs. central administration, minority recruitment, language issues, and measures fostering equal opportunities for women and men in employment at all levels;
- Mechanisms for increasing accountability of public administration, including classifying, declassifying, and public access to information; public scrutiny; transparency; and fighting corruption.

#### **Working Group IV: Civil Society Participation**

Topics discussed included, *inter alia*:

- Challenges to participation of civil society in governance, including legislation allowing effective civil society participation and developing an environment and mechanisms for ensuring equal participation of all of society (in particular under-represented groups) in shaping public policies;
- Promoting public confidence in democratic governance and institutions and sustained civic involvement in public affairs between elections, including citizens' access to information, involving and informing citizens outside the capital, the role of new information technologies, and the effectiveness of civic education and awareness-raising;
- Effective approaches to ensuring equal opportunities for women's participation in public life as a driving force for democratization;
- Role of the media in supporting a system of inclusive, open, and responsive democratic governance;
- Civil society's role in the oversight of democratic standards: methodology, instruments, and indicators.

The Seminar also provided for informal side meetings during lunch breaks and after the working-group sessions (see Annex I). The side meetings were: *Democratization policy in Central Asia – Possibilities and barriers for external actors*, convened by the Centre for OSCE Research (CORE); *Party and NGO registration as main instrument of political repression*, convened by the International League for Human Rights (ILHR); *Inclusion of Roma and Sinti: Translating Policy into Practice*, convened by the ODIHR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues; and the side event entitled *Take a Closer Look – A Link between the Citizens and the Police*, convened by the Media Development Unit of the OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje.

The closing plenary meeting was chaired by the Director of the ODIHR, Ambassador Christian Strohal. The rapporteurs summarized the topics and the recommendations issued by the working groups. The closing keynote speech was made by Rt. Hon. Bruce George, MP, President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly.

## VII. RAPPORTEUR'S REPORTS

Following the opening of the Seminar, discussions took place in four working groups. The first working group focused on democratic political frameworks. The second group was devoted to ways to strengthen legislative capacity and practices in a democratic structure, whereas the third group concentrated on the role of public administration as a democratic institution, forming a vital link between government and citizens. Finally, the fourth group considered ways to achieve broader and more effective participation of civil society in governance. The current report does not attempt to reproduce the full content of the debates but concentrates on recommendations formulated in the working groups. These recommendations were not formally adopted by Seminar participants and do not necessarily reflect the views of any participating State.

<b>Working Group I: Democratic Political Frameworks and Processes</b>
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**Moderator:** Mr. Alvaro Pinto Scholtbach, Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (The Netherlands)

**Rapporteur:** Mr. Bengt Baedcke, Permanent Delegation of Sweden to the OSCE, Vienna

**Introducers:** Mr. Friedhelm Frischenschlager, former Minister and Member of Parliament, former Director of Democratization, OSCE Mission in Kosovo (Austria)  
Ms. Mira Karabaeva, Agency for Social Technologies/Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (Kyrgyzstan)

Working Group I tried to draw conclusions and lessons from the OSCE's decade of experience with historic elections in new democracies and with new democratization processes in the light of decreasing confidence in democratic reforms in general and political parties in particular. Participants adopted a critical approach in assessing the role of the international community in democratization in order to identify mistakes, shortcomings, and missed opportunities. Participants agreed on the importance of a tailor-made approach, taking into account the local situation and the viewpoints of local stakeholders. They stressed that the OSCE must recognize the role of political parties and the party system, highlighting the need for local ownership. Debate focused on the OSCE's experience in Kosovo and the three main conditions for the establishment of democratic institutions there: sensitivity to the political and cultural background, a stable economic situation, and a minimal settlement of the crisis. It was recommended that the OSCE shift its focus from institution-building to strengthening the cultural acceptance of institutions. The critical role of political parties was also reiterated in the context of Central Asia, and factors limiting the development of a multi-party system were highlighted. Participants stressed internal democracy and the level of internal representation of social groups and women as critical to the development of parties with strong platforms and clear representative functions. The different implications of the

interaction between politicians, public administration, and civil society were highlighted, and the OSCE was called upon to facilitate greater international co-ordination.

*Recommendations:*

**OSCE participating States:**

- The participating States should initiate and foster increased public discussion and debate on political issues. This should be accompanied by a process of sustained dialogue with youth and specific outreach activities targeting marginalized youth;
- The participating States should promote and support specific measures to reduce the levels of corruption within political systems, in particular with regard to the transparency of party finances;
- The participating States should promote a commitment to transparency on the part of political parties together with locally owned internal and external oversight and control of their practices and principles;
- The participating States should improve the legal framework for elections with regard to the voting rights of non-citizens.

**OSCE institutions and field operations:**

- The OSCE should work more with political parties, recognizing that developed political parties are vital to a healthy democracy, while avoiding direct support to any particular party. When building work with parties into its programmes, the OSCE should always take into account the local context, history, and perceptions, as well as the possible impact of its work;
- The ODIHR should compile and collate the best experiences of the OSCE's democratic-governance and institution-building programmes in order to share them with the wider Organization and to ensure that lessons are learned and shared;
- The OSCE should pay more attention to the development and functioning of political parties and should assist participating States in addressing issues of internal democracy, transparency, and financing of political parties, as well as locally owned civil society oversight of their operations;
- The OSCE should play a larger role in co-ordinating international democratization programmes through the various OSCE missions in close contact with NGOs and IGOs;
- The ODIHR or the CPC should provide greater assistance, support, and expertise to the missions with regard to human dimension issues in general and to democratic institutions in particular;
- The OSCE should adapt recruitment and staffing policies to encourage longer-term service in the missions, particularly by those who have knowledge and experience of

the local political and cultural situation in order to improve the implementation of democratization and institution-building activities.

**NGOs, international organizations, and other actors:**

- The democratization work of the international community, and of IGOs in particular, should be based on a genuine commitment to the local ownership of reform processes and of the political system. Attention should always be paid to the specific characteristics of the countries in question;
- There is a need for serious research on political parties throughout the OSCE region as the only basis on which to lobby for change. Civil society and the media have a crucial role in the monitoring and oversight of political-party practices and internal democratic conduct;
- Civic-education programmes focused on voter and political awareness are required especially in the period between elections, together with projects to develop political parties to equip them for their role in democratic society;
- All actors must co-operate to identify and implement ways to encourage and increase women's involvement in political-party life, especially at senior levels.

<p><b>Working Group II: Strengthening Legislative Capacity and Practices in a Democratic Structure</b></p>
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**Moderator:** Ms. Jill Adler, EastWest Parliamentary Practice Project (The Netherlands)

**Rapporteur:** Mr. Denis Petit, OSCE/ODIHR (Poland)

**Introducer:** Mr. Scott Hubli, National Democratic Institute (United States)

This working group first discussed common standards of democratic governance with respect to parliaments and then reviewed the parliamentary-support activities of the international community and of the OSCE in particular. Experience shows the need for a country-specific approach, but a basis emerged for further discussion and for common work. Democracy requires more than regular elections. Much of the discussion focused on the importance of the interrelation between the development of a democratic culture and the establishment of the mechanisms and procedures that are preconditions for parliaments to exercise their legislative, representative, and oversight functions independently. The key standards of parliamentary democratic governance were defined as the effective independence of parliaments; transparency, both of the work of parliament and in relation to the decisions taken by the executive; and the collective and individual responsibility of parliamentarians towards the electorate.

The participants saw parliamentary procedure and access to information as the focus for implementation. The consensus on best practices stressed the importance of managing local heritage, in particular in post-conflict areas, and co-ordinating actors and donors, whenever possible through a regional approach. The need to address issues of gender and the involvement of civil society were also highlighted. The participants called for greater

engagement from the OSCE in general and the ODIHR in particular in providing targeted expertise for the strengthening of legislative transparency.

*Recommendations:*

Three main recommendations emerged, the first two specifically addressed to the ODIHR in the context of its work in the electoral field, and a third of a much broader nature:

- To develop an inventory of standards related to structures, procedures, and practices of democratic parliaments;
- To consider the possibility of clarifying and extending the OSCE's engagement in the field of democratic parliamentary practices and procedures;
- To support local capacities enabling them to promote and install such practices and procedures while developing local post-electoral monitoring of the political processes to ascertain whether these practices and procedures are respected or not.

<p><b>Working Group III: Public Administration as a Democratic Institution: the Link between Government and Citizens</b></p>
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**Moderator:** Ms. Maria Gintowt-Jankowicz, National School for Public Administration (Poland)

**Rapporteur:** Mr. Fernando Nogales, Permanent Mission of Spain to the OSCE

**Introducers:** Ms. Christine Zandvliet, Senior Policy and Planning Advisor, OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina

Dr. G. Shabbir Cheema, Governance Systems and Institutions, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations (United States)

Ms. Riin Kranna, Public and Foreign Affairs Advisor, Harju County Government (Estonia)

Many participants stressed that democracy is a long-term process that requires more than the creation of institutions. In the case in point, it requires an effective and open public administration to serve as a concrete link between citizens and government. Participants underlined that accountability and transparency and an effective system of checks and balances within the public administration would be strengthened through the active involvement of civil society and the private sector and by promoting and strengthening partnerships. An important opening for achieving these objectives is the involvement of civil society and the business community in local government. The OSCE Mission to Bosnia Herzegovina presented its experience of reform of the municipal administration. Key elements in the reform process were identified as improved accountability, freedom of access to public information, and development of codes of conduct.

*Recommendations:*

**OSCE participating States:**

- For the participating States, public administrators are crucial in ensuring the implementation of laws and regulations, and the States need to be aware that a functioning democracy is a precondition for the development of an independent public administration and is the only means of ensuring that public administrators are responsive to the needs of the population;
- The participating States should ensure that the management of public administration is guided by principles of financial and juridical independence, transparency, and accountability. A particular concern in this respect is merit-based recruitment and avoidance of political patronage;
- Equal opportunities for women and men should be taken into account when designing and or implementing policy;
- The participating States are encouraged to include modules on human rights and democratic practices in training programmes for public servants;
- When undertaking reform of public administration, the participating States should always take into account recommendations made by international bodies such as the UN or the Council of Europe;
- When interacting with civil society groups, public administrations of the participating States should aim to create partnerships, while avoiding the creation of dependency;
- The participants stressed that the potential for more general use of e-administration for improving responsiveness to citizens' needs should be investigated.

**OSCE institutions and field operations:**

- In partnership with the Parliamentary Assembly of the OSCE, the ODIHR should develop a standards-based approach to public administration;
- The ODIHR should assist the governments of the participating States to develop codes of conduct for public administration and should work to empower civil society groups to better interact with it, particularly at the local level;
- A meeting of ombudsmen should be foreseen, if possible for 2005, e.g., as a Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting.

<b>Working Group IV: Civil Society Participation</b>
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**Moderator:** Professor Jiří Pehe, Charles University and New York University (Czech Republic)

**Rapporteur:** Mr. Vladimir Shkolnikov, OSCE/ODIHR (Poland)

**Introducers:** Mr. Evgenii Dainov, Centre for Social Practices (Bulgaria)

Mr. Peter Donolo, Strategic Counsel – Consultancy on market research and strategic communications (Canada)

Initial discussion focused on the interplay between civil society and political parties in light of declining public confidence in the latter. There was general consensus that civil society is central to addressing the problem, but opinions differed on whether civil society constitutes an alternative to parties, which will move into the space they vacate, or rather a component part of the system, expressing the views that political parties integrate into coherent platforms. Most participants supported a broad view of civil society, seeing it as the sum of civic engagement and citizens' participation in public affairs aiming to achieve common goals, a definition that includes associations and movements, and, some argued, public hearings and demonstrations. Participants stressed the indispensable link between civil society so defined and democracy, seen by participants as a race against time in "new" democracies, which some described as democracies without civil societies or without democrats. The need for people to learn civic virtues was also stressed.

Another part of the debate focused on the situation in those participating States where civil society has yet to be accepted as a legitimate actor in decision-making. Some participants felt that there is a tendency in some participating States to see civil society organizations, at best, as mere service providers. Attention was brought to the restrictions imposed by a number of governments on civil society, and the importance of civic education was underlined. Also mentioned was the need to address the representation of women in decision-making processes: women succeed in reaching positions of leadership in civic organizations, but these organizations are often marginal to decision-making processes. In the final part of the debate on the role of international actors in fostering and supporting civil society, the view was expressed that the horizontal relationship in decision-making is crucial, and it is in this framework that civil society organizations can make a particular contribution to law-making.

*Recommendations:*

**OSCE institutions and field operations:**

- To enhance civil society's capacity in monitoring democratic standards, as well as increasing its participation in the legislative process (e.g., holding public hearings, discussions, and independent audits);
- To develop distance-learning programmes on human rights and democracy (particularly for remote areas). The OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media should be involved in tackling the issue of usage of new technologies in order to implement this task (i.e., raising legal awareness of population);
- The OSCE should develop recommendations on the participation of NGO representatives in election commissions and the role of NGOs in election monitoring;
- The OSCE should make recommendations on, and provide assistance for, improving the interaction between politicians and citizens in the periods in between elections;

- To hold an SHDM on gender equality as a precondition for sustainable democracy. The meeting should be devoted to the implementation of commitments under the Gender Action Plan to be adopted in 2004.

**NGOs, international organizations, and other actors:**

- The international community should pay more attention to supporting civic-education initiatives on an ongoing basis. In this respect, the role for gender education was also stressed;
- The international community needs to take into account local realities when making recommendations on civil society development;
- NGOs should take on a more active role in monitoring and overseeing the democratic performance of their governmental institutions.



## ANNEX I



## HUMAN DIMENSION S E M I N A R

### **Democratic Institutions and Democratic Governance**

Warsaw, 12-14 May 2004

### **ANNOTATED AGENDA**

#### **I. Introduction**

The Human Dimension Seminars are organised by the OSCE/ODIHR in accordance with the decisions of the CSCE Summits in Helsinki (1992) and Budapest (1994). The 2004 Human Dimension Seminar will be devoted to "Democratic Institutions and Democratic Governance" in accordance with PC Decisions No. 591 of 29 January 2004 (PC.DEC/591) and No. 605 of 1 April 2004 (PC.DEC/605).

The OSCE participating States have committed themselves in the Paris Charter of 1990 *"to build, consolidate and strengthen democracy as the only system of government of [their] nations."* The Copenhagen Document, in its paragraph 5, had earlier identified no less than the twenty-one elements of democracy *"which are essential to the full expression of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all human beings"*.

At the 1991 Human Dimension Expert Seminar mandated by the Charter of Paris on "Democratic Institutions", the participating experts noted that *"States choose different means for the implementation of democratic government, in response to their particular characteristics and traditions and to the circumstances of their constitutional history. As long as the core values of democratic government were assured, no single approach to the institutions and procedures of democratic government could be considered as having universal validity"*. This notwithstanding, those experts recognized that it was *"necessary to develop a democratic culture, on the local, regional and national level, in order to sustain new democratic institutions"*.

The process of democracy throughout the OSCE region has, therefore, not been guided by a single uniform methodology towards achieving clearly defined goals. Instead of seeing democracy as an end in itself, the OSCE recognizes this system of government as the guarantor of human rights, rule of law, peace and security. Consequently, democratization is to be seen as a motor of change, not as a static sum of component parts. In practice then, democratization is a continuous effort of "fine-tuning" democratic structures and processes as well as nurturing a democratic culture – no matter in which democracy - in the pursuit of respect for human rights, the rule of law, peace and security.

## II. Aims

The 2004 Human Dimension Seminar on "Democratic Institutions and Democratic Governance" will review concepts and challenges in developing and established democracies for ensuring an authentic democratic process. The OSCE participating States have confirmed the importance of democratic institutions and democratic governance for a vigorous democracy and a lasting order of peace, security, justice and co-operation in numerous OSCE documents, most notably in the 1990 Copenhagen Document, the 1990 Charter of Paris and the 1999 Istanbul Charter for European Security.

This Seminar will not focus solely on democratic institutions as structures *per se* but will also examine how they function internally and in relation to each other. Furthermore, it will not limit itself to the constitutional concept of democratic institutions (e.g. the executive, the legislature and the judiciary) but will encompass the contributions of civil society organizations, independent media and political parties as critical for the development of a democratic culture. More specifically, it shall concentrate throughout on experiences and concrete recommendations towards 1) establishing and securing the institutional space that any democratic system must provide for an open, fair and broad participation in public affairs and 2) ways to increase the effective participation of all institutional and public actors to make optimal and equitable use of that space.

The Seminar shall discuss relevant experiences and recommendations in four Working Groups dealing respectively with the most fundamental cornerstones of any democratic society, namely: democratic political frameworks, democratic legislative practices, open public administration and effective civil society participation. The Seminar shall concentrate on political democratic institutions to supplement independent judiciary (HD Seminar 2002) and electoral processes (SHDM 2004) because unlike the latter two, the former have never been the subject of a Human Dimension Seminar nor a Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting. Given the importance of the media in supporting all these cornerstones of democracy, its role will be reflected in discussions throughout all the Working Groups.

Because the Seminar considers democracies as dynamic and ever-improving societal systems, it will enable an in-depth practical examination of the strengths and shortcomings within democratic processes of 'established' and 'developing' democracies alike.

The Seminar will also provide an opportunity to review OSCE experiences and to analyze lessons learned thus far in assisting the overall democratization process in OSCE participating States, and to discuss further steps to improve the efficiency of democratization programs.

In preparation for this Seminar, the ODIHR is preparing a background paper on the evolution and the current state of OSCE commitments related to the right to democracy, democratic institutions and democratic governance. This will serve as a reference document for further discussions during the Seminar in order to avoid a repetitive and purely theoretical debate. All documents related to the Seminar will be made available at <http://www.osce.org/odihr/meetings/2004/hds/may>.

## III. Participation

Representatives of OSCE participating States, OSCE institutions and field missions, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations will participate in the Seminar.

The participation of representatives of the Government, Legislature and public administration of OSCE participating States, the media as well as the specialized NGOs in the field of analysis and promotion of democratic structures and processes, democratic governance and democratization will be particularly encouraged. In this connection, participating States are requested to publicize the Seminar widely and to include wherever possible such representatives in their delegations who can contribute most to the discussions.

The Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation as well as the Partners for Co-operation are warmly invited to attend and share their experiences in the field of establishing and promoting democratic institutions and democratic governance.

All participants are encouraged to submit in advance written interventions on their respective work and proposals regarding the subject of the Seminar, which will be distributed to delegates. Participants are also encouraged to make oral interventions during the Seminar. While prepared interventions are welcomed during the Plenary Sessions, free-flowing discussions and exchanges are encouraged during the Working Group sessions.

#### **IV. Organization**

The venue for the Seminar is the "Sofitel Victoria" Hotel in Warsaw, ul. Krolewska 11.

The Seminar will open on Wednesday 12 May 2004 at 10.00 hrs. It will close on Friday 14 May 2004 at 18.00 hrs.

All Plenary and Working Group sessions will be open to all participants. The Plenary and Working Group sessions will take place according to the Work Programme below.

The four Working Group sessions will focus on the following topics:

- 1) Democratic Political Frameworks and Processes
- 2) Strengthening Law-Making and Oversight Capacities and Practices in a Democratic Structure
- 3) Public Administration as a Democratic Institution: The Link between Government and Citizens
- 4) Civil Society Participation

All Working Group sessions will be held consecutively in single sessions.

The concluding Plenary session, scheduled for the afternoon of May 14<sup>th</sup> shall list practical recommendations emerging from the four Working Group sessions.

An OSCE/ODIHR representative will chair the Plenary sessions.

Standard OSCE rules of procedure and working methods will be applied at the Seminar. Discussions will be interpreted into all six working languages of the OSCE.

Registration will be possible during the Seminar days from 08.00 hrs. to 18.00 hrs.



Florence, Italy

**Mr. Ugo Mifsud Bonnici**

President Emeritus

European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission)

Strasbourg, France

**15.00 - 18.00 Working Group I: Democratic Political Frameworks and Processes**

*Moderator:* **Mr. Alvaro Pinto Scholtbach**

Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy

The Hague, The Netherlands

*Introducers:* **Mr. Friedhelm Frischenschlager**

Member of Parliament

Vienna, Austria

**Ms. Mira Karabaeva**

Agency for Social Technologies / Konrad Adenauer Stiftung

Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

*Rapporteur:* **Mr. Bengt Baedecke**

Permanent Delegation of Sweden to the OSCE

Vienna, Austria

Democracy is not just about free elections, it is also about the conduct of public affairs by the executive, the legislature and public officials between periodic elections.

This Working Group will identify which measures and what institutions are needed to best advance inclusive democracy at the national, regional and local levels – one which promotes equitable representation and political pluralism.

The promotion of inclusive democracy depends considerably on legislative structures, which in turn are dependent upon stable and functioning political parties. Participants shall discuss and share practical experiences on how best to foster democratic co-operation between the parties in power and those constituting the opposition as well as the creation/training of an accountable opposition capable of forming a government when so mandated by the electorate. In addition, participants shall consider practical examples of internal oversight and control to avoid abuse of power by elected officials (e.g. internal oversight and anti-corruption committees, commissions of enquiry, public audit and financial disclosures).

Without democratic practices within political parties, democratic governance is unlikely to develop. Accordingly, participants shall discuss rules, procedures and practices to promote intra-party democracy, equitable representation, sound party organization, proper

financial management, transparency, accountability to the electorate, outreach to constituents, ethical standards, etc.

In as much as inclusive democracy must promote equitable representation, the Working Group will discuss practical means (e.g. constitutional, legislative reform, amendment to party rules, gender budgeting) to improve the participation of women in the conduct of public affairs at the level of party political leadership.

For the same reason, participants will exchange case studies concerning effective mechanisms aimed at ensuring equal opportunities for the participation of minorities and under-represented groups such as youth within party structures.

These discussions should seek to identify areas where the OSCE, its institutions and participating States can help strengthen or develop democratic institutions and democratic governance through a democratic political system in particular with regard to the transfer of political functions and powers based on the will of the people.

**19.00** *Reception* hosted by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (to be confirmed)  
Venue: Ministry of Foreign Affairs Palace, Foksal Street 6, Warsaw

#### **Thursday 13 May 2004**

#### **10.00 - 13.00 Working Group II: Strengthening Legislative Capacity and Practices in a Democratic Structure**

*Moderator:* **Ms. Jill Adler**  
EastWest Parliamentary Practice Project  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

*Introducer:* **Mr. Zekeriya Akçam**  
Member of Parliament, Member of the European Convention  
Member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe  
Ankara, Turkey

**Mr. Scott Hubli**  
National Democratic Institute  
Washington, DC, United States

*Rapporteur:* **Mr. Denis Petit**  
OSCE ODIHR  
Warsaw, Poland

The three classic functions of parliament are representation, law-making and oversight. Yet there is no homogenous model for an elected legislature. Parliaments in both established and developing democracies in the OSCE region have evolved in response to “the circumstances of their constitutional history” into a variety of models and systems. Regardless of the specific model chosen, OSCE commitments require that parliaments promulgate

legislation following popular consultation in proceedings open to the public and make the executive accountable for its management of public affairs.

This Working Group will discuss what standards and practices make parliaments bearers and guardians of representative democracy possessed of such attributes as political pluralism, diversity and inclusiveness, consensus-building and civic dialogue with the public. This session shall also discuss the critical issue of securing parliamentary independence from and oversight over the executive. Such a dual approach will examine how parliament can exercise its powers to legislate based on society's needs but at the same time without undue interference from the executive or others and what mechanisms are or should be put in place to ensure that the executive is accountable to the elected legislature – and thereby to the public.

Participants will discuss what parliamentary rules of procedure and which structures with what representative composition can best ensure popular consultation and transparency throughout the law-making process. Among others, this discussion shall consider what forms of popular consultation will best take account of the interests of under-represented groups in society.

Participants will discuss what best practices, including technical assistance, serve to enhance parliaments' capacity to make good laws (e.g. professional secretariat, expertise, and training).

Given that legislation must be published officially before it can enter into force, this session will also examine how the public can best be afforded access to such legislation as well as the facility to monitor its passage and implementation.

The participants will discuss existing practices aimed at promoting equal opportunities for women and men to participate directly or indirectly in the law-making process from consultation to promulgation.

This Working Group should advance practical suggestions for improving parliamentary law-making, representational and oversight capacity with the active involvement of all sectors of civil society and to increase the public's ability to know and act on the law.

**15:00 – 18:00 Working Group III:  
Public Administration as a Democratic Institution: the Link between Government and Citizens**

*Moderator:* **Ms. Maria Gintowt-Jankowicz**  
National School for public administration  
Warsaw, Poland

*Introducers:* **Ms. Christine Zandvliet**  
Senior Policy and Planning Advisor, OSCE Mission to BiH,  
Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

**Dr. G. Shabbir Cheema**

Governance Systems and Institutions  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations  
New York, United States

**Ms. Riin Kranna**

Public and Foreign Affairs Advisor, Harju County Government  
Tallinn, Estonia

*Rapporteur:* **Mr. Fernando Nogales**

Permanent Mission of Spain to the OSCE, Vienna, Austria

OSCE commitments require “an impartial and effective public service where recruitment and advancement are based on a merit system”. Such a public service is indispensable for linking the government and the citizenry in a vigorous democracy. This link takes the form of a delegation of administrative power to public authorities that has a direct impact on the everyday lives of people. Public administration is therefore an essential visible and tangible element of democratic governance.

This Working Group will discuss practical measures for implementing the OSCE commitment to promote and reinforce an impartial, effective, ethical and meritocratic public service. These measures might include civil service legislation, codes of conduct for public officials, oversight bodies and established practices for de-politicizing public administration. Reform of schools of public administration, curriculum development and training of civil servants including at the local level will also be discussed as a means of creating a professional public service.

Participants will identify promotion practices which ensure that recruitment and advancement of public servants is based on the merit system and secures equal opportunities for women and men.

The provision of equal access to public service without discrimination of any kind promotes social cohesion especially at the local level. Participants will discuss how this equal access can be provided among others through decentralization, minority recruitment and the provision of services in minority languages.

Under OSCE commitments, democratic governance requires that public authorities act in a transparent and accountable manner. Discussions will focus on public access to information and the declassification of government documents to guarantee effective public scrutiny.

The session could draw on the vast experience of the OSCE in public administration reform with a view to identifying areas of technical assistance, such as the drafting of civil service legislation and/or codes of conduct for public officials, as well as providing training at all levels, including the local level.



**Friday 14 May 2004**

**10.00 - 13.00 Working Group IV: Civil Society Participation**

*Moderator:* **Prof. Jiří Pehe**  
Charles University and New York University  
Prague, Czech Republic

*Introducers:* **Mr. Evgenii Dainov**  
Centre for Social Practices  
Sofia, Bulgaria

**Mr. Peter Donolo**  
Strategic Counsel – Consultancy on market research and strategic  
communications, Toronto/Ontario, Canada

*Rapporteur:* **Mr. Vladimir Shkolnikov**  
OSCE ODIHR  
Warsaw, Poland

According to the Copenhagen Document, a vigorous democratic society requires an extensive range of democratic institutions including such non-state actors as co-operative movements, free associations and public interest groups. In this connection, the participating States are required to promote the teaching of democratic values, institutions and practices in educational institutions and the fostering of an atmosphere of free enquiry.

The session will focus on how to translate these commitments into practice. Discussions will address challenges faced by civil society in exercising its right to participate fully in governance. Participants will consider how adverse challenges might be removed, *inter alia* through the promulgation of appropriate legislation and the creation of an enabling environment. They will also discuss how civil society can organize itself to address these challenges *proprio motu*.

The Budapest Document recognizes that while the roots of democracy are spreading, the path to a stable democracy is a hard one. The way can be eased by promoting the confidence of civil society in democratic institutions and democratic governance. Discussions shall focus on how to promote such confidence, sustain it in the interim between elections, and translate it into a constructive engagement especially by and with under-represented groups.

Of particular relevance is the critical issue of citizens' access to information, especially informing and involving people in remote or marginalized areas. This session will examine these issues, including the use of new information technologies ranging from internet to e-government, as well as more conventional media.

The Budapest Document also recognizes that “independent and pluralistic media are essential to a free and open society and accountable systems of government”. Participants will examine ways in which civil society can use independent media to promote greater public involvement and better oversight over the management of public affairs with a view to

ensuring accountable democratic institutions – the executive, the legislature, the public administration and the judiciary alike.

Teaching democratic values, institutions and practices by way of civic education enables people not only to know about their rights and duties but also to act on them in a responsible manner. Participants will draw on best practices and lessons learned from civic education and awareness building programs in the OSCE region with a view to developing and shaping technical assistance.

The Working Group will provide an opportunity to discuss the possibilities for civil society monitoring of democratic standards. Discussion could take the form of a concrete exchange of experiences on proven methodologies, instruments and indicators. It might also examine how the OSCE and other international organizations can best assist local civil society actors in this monitoring exercise.

This session will seek to identify concrete recommendations concerning the creation of a democratic culture through effective NGO/Not-for-Profit legislation, constructive civic engagement, free flow of information, democratic awareness building and democracy watch monitoring.

## **15.00 - 18.00 Closing Plenary Session**

### **Introduction from the Chair**

**Ambassador Christian Strohal**  
Director of the OSCE/ODIHR

### **Closing keynote speech**

**Rt Hon Bruce George, MP**  
President of OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

Rapporteurs' Summaries from Working Groups

Statements from Delegations

Seminar Chair's Conclusions

**Ambassador Christian Strohal**  
Director of the OSCE/ODIHR

Closing of the Seminar

ANNEX II

**AGENDA OF SIDE EVENTS**

*The Helsinki Document of 1992 (Chapter IV) called for increasing the openness of OSCE activities and expanding the role of NGOs. In particular, in paragraph (15) of Chapter IV the participating States decided to facilitate during CSCE meetings informal discussion meetings between representatives of the participating States and of NGOs, and to provide encouragement to NGOs organizing seminars on OSCE-related issues. In line with this decision, NGOs, governments and other participants are encouraged to organize side meetings at the Human Dimension Seminar on relevant issues of their choice.*

*The side meetings below have been exclusively organized and scheduled at the request of participants of the Human Dimension Seminar. The annotated agenda and content for each meeting was prepared by the organization convening the meeting and does not necessarily reflect the views of the OSCE, or the ODIHR.*



**HUMAN DIMENSION  
 S E M I N A R**

**SIDE EVENTS TIMETABLE**

<b>Wednesday 12 May</b>	<b>Thursday 13 May</b>	<b>Friday 14 May</b>
<p>Title: Democratization policy in Central Asia - Possibilities and barriers for external actors</p> <p><i>Convenor: Centre for OSCE Research (CORE)</i></p> <p><i>Time: 13:00-15:00</i></p>	<p>Title: Central Asia: Party and NGO registration as main instrument of political repression</p> <p><i>Convenor: International League for Human Rights(ILHR)</i></p> <p><i>Time: 13:00-15:00</i></p>	<p>Title: Take a Closer Look – A Link between the Citizens and the Police</p> <p><i>Convenor: Media Development Unit – OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje</i></p> <p><i>Time: 14:00-15:00</i></p>
	<p>Title: Inclusion of Roma and Sinti: Translating Policy into Practice</p> <p><i>Convenor: ODIHR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues</i></p> <p><i>Time: 13:00-15:00</i></p>	

**OSCE Human Dimension Seminar  
Democratic Institutions and Democratic Governance**

**Side event on Democratization Policy in Central Asia – Possibilities and barriers  
for external actors**

Convenor:	Centre for OSCE Research (CORE)	
Date:	12 May 2004	
Time:	13:00-15:00	
Venue:	Room № 3	
Contact person:	Dr. Andrea Berg	<a href="mailto:andrea_berg@yahoo.de">andrea_berg@yahoo.de</a>
	Dr. Anna Kreikemeyer	<a href="mailto:annakreikemeyer@gmx.de">annakreikemeyer@gmx.de</a>
		<a href="http://www.core-hamburg.de">www.core-hamburg.de</a>

The CORE research project “Security through Democratization? A Theoretically Based Analysis of Security-Related Democratization Efforts Made by the OSCE” is aimed at analyzing the role of the OSCE as an external actor in the liberalisation and democratization processes of the post-soviet states Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. As the OSCE is characterized by a single normative connection between the human dimension and security the key question is: In which way do OSCE-democratization measures contribute to maintaining and strengthening stability and security? The CORE-researchers Dr. Andrea Berg and Dr. Anna Kreikemeyer regularly pay trips to Central Asia and started the cooperation with six local researchers in the case study countries. The results on various problems of democratization as well as recommendations for an optimisation of OSCE field activities will be published in the beginning of 2005. At a side event of the ODIHR Human Dimension Seminar 2004 the CORE researchers will give two presentations:

**“Comprehensive Security for Central Asia. The OSCE as an external actor in democratization support in Central Asia” by Anna Kreikemeyer**

The Central Asian states have been participating in the OSCE since 1992. However, it was only in the beginning of 2000 that they advanced to centre stage. The OSCE, step by step, has begun to rebalance its approach to the region, looking for adequate ways of supporting their specific processes of transformation. The question arises as to how the security organization can newly conceptualize, balance and more efficiently implement its human dimension policy with its goal to contribute to comprehensive security in this region of the OSCE area. The presentation recapitulates the development of the relationship between the OSCE and its Central Asian participating States with special emphasis on democratization policy. Its structures, concepts and instruments are related to research results in the field of democratization support by external actors on the one hand and to Central Asia regional studies on the other hand.

**“The fourth wave of regime change – Beyond democracy building in Kyrgyzstan” by Andrea Berg**

The long-standing belief, often touted in transformation studies, that transition flows naturally towards democracy has largely disappeared. Three-step patterns of transformation – from liberalization through democratization to consolidation – do not fit with developmental patterns in post-Soviet Eurasia. The political regimes of some of these countries have

acquired considerable persistence without fulfilling the criteria of democratic consolidation. The presentation tries to analyze some questions on the options and limits of democracy in Kyrgyzstan by using an actor-centric approach, since the process of regime change depends first of all on the activities of political actors. Based on the suggestion of M. Steven Fish who points out the importance of an analytical frame which focuses on actors as subjects who frame political developments this presentation reviews the positions and strategies of local political actors and societal groups as well as their ability to participate in political decision making.

**OSCE Human Dimension Seminar  
Democratic Institutions and Democratic Governance**

**Side event on “Take a Closer Look – A link between the Citizens and the Police”**

Convenor: Media Development Unit – OSCE Spillover  
Monitor Mission to Skopje  
Date: 14 May 2004  
Time: 14:00-15:00  
Venue: Room № 2  
Contact person: Ms. Kimberly Reczek  
Kimberly.reczek@osce.org

The Ministry of Interior and the OSCE Mission to Skopje has launched a nationwide TV campaign to promote co-operation between the police and the citizens, with a series of daily public information slots on national TV and 16 local stations.

The campaign, called *Oblisku* ("Take a closer look") is part of the Ministry's initiative to promote community based policing in the country", said Marijana Kontevska, Ministry Spokesperson at today's launch press conference.

"Use of public information is a key element in this approach. It will bring the police closer to the citizens and helps to generate a climate of openness and understanding, which is vital to any police force's success, anywhere in the world."

The spots aim to provide helpful information to citizens as well as to throw a spotlight on the day-to-day functions of the police. The series will cover topics as diverse as traffic safety, home security, advice on counterfeit money and pick-pockets, as well as focusing on some of the regular duties of the police force, such as policing sporting events or the role of the police on election day.

"This project aims at presenting community policing to the general public in order to inform citizens of the implementation of democratic principles and international standards in police work and of the increased transparency and co-operation with the local communities in the former crisis region", said Radivoje Jovanovski, State Secretary at the Interior Ministry.

Sixty spots, each lasting two and a half minutes, are to be produced over the next six months. They will be broadcast every day in both Macedonian and Albanian. The series is being funded by the Dutch Government and is being jointly produced by the Ministry, the OSCE Mission and Modus Productions.

"The media clips clearly demonstrate the potential of this project not only to communicate positive and tangible examples of community policing in action but also to deliver powerful community-policing and potentially, life-saving messages" said Carlos Pais, Head of the OSCE Mission.

## ANNEX III

### INDEX OF DOCUMENTS

#### DISTRIBUTED DURING THE SEMINAR<sup>1</sup>

##### Distributed documents

List generated automatically by the ODIHR Documents Distribution System for Conferences

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#### OSCE Participating States

<b>Ireland/European Union</b>	<b>Opening Plenary Session</b> 16. Opening statement. [English] <b>Closing Plenary Session</b> 38. Statement. [English]
<b>Poland</b>	<b>Opening Plenary Session</b> 28. Statement by Minister Jakub Wolski. [English]
<b>Romania</b>	<b>WG 1- Democratic Political Frameworks and Processes</b> 2. Specific measures to enhance inclusion of youth in the overall political practices. [English] <b>WG 2 - Strengthening Legislative Capacity and Practices in a Democratic Structure</b> 13. Statement by Mr. Szekely Ervin-Zoltan. [English] <b>WG 3 - Public Administration as a Democratic Institution: the Link between Government and Citizens</b> 10. Statement by Prof. Nicolae Leonachesku. [French]
<b>Russian Federation</b>	<b>Opening Plenary Session</b> 14. Statement by Mr. Sergey Tolkalin. [Russian] <b>WG 3 - Public Administration as a Democratic Institution: the Link between Government and Citizens</b> 19. Written contribution. [Russian] 20. Written contribution - administrative reform in the Russian Federation. [Russian] 24. Statement by Mr. Seliverstov on the development of the Institute of Ombudsman in Russia. [Russian] <b>Closing Plenary Session</b> 40. Statement by Mr. Sergey Tolkalin. [Russian]
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Closing Plenary Session</b> 37. Statement. [English]

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#### OSCE Institutions

<b>OSCE ODIHR</b>	<b>Opening Plenary Session</b> 11. Opening Remarks by Ambassador Christian Strohal. [English] <b>Side event - Inclusion of Roma and Sinti: Translating Policy into Practice (Convener: ODIHR CPRSI)</b> 42. Report from the side event. [English] <b>General Contributions</b> 23. Information (agenda, annotated agenda) on the side event on 'Promoting
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<sup>1</sup> Please note that the first number appearing on the list refers to the registration number under which the documents were distributed during the Seminar.

	<p>entrepreneurship and opportunities for economic development amongst Roma and Sinti' organized during the 12th OSCE Economic Forum, Prague, 2 June 2004. [English]</p> <p>31. A Research on Roma in Public Administration in the OSCE Area. [English]</p> <p>32. Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti in the OSCE Region. [English; Bulgarian]</p> <p>33. Recommendations and Proposals for Actions formulated during the International Conference 'Good Practices in Promoting Roma and Minority Women in the Political and Democratic Processes...' - Bucharest, 15-18 April 2004. [English]</p> <p>41. Short presentation of the EU and EC project 'Roma and the Stability Pact in SEE' jointly implemented by the OSCE/ODIHR and the CoE. [English]</p> <p><b>Conference Administration</b></p> <p>36. Final list of Participants. [English]</p>
OSCE Office in Minsk	<p><b>Opening Plenary Session</b></p> <p>1. Talking Points by Dr Vahram Abadjian. [English]</p>
OSCE Parliamentary Assembly	<p><b>Closing Plenary Session</b></p> <p>39. Closing remarks by President Bruce George. [English]</p>

## International Organizations

UNDP	<p><b>WG 1- Democratic Political Frameworks and Processes</b></p> <p>3. Policy Position Note: Human development principles in practice. [English]</p> <p>5. Discussion paper by Inger Ultvedt and Marcia Kran. [English]</p>
UNESCO	<p><b>General Contributions</b></p> <p>17. The Art Miles Mural Project - an official project for the UNESCO Decade of the Culture of Peace and the Guinness Book of World Records. [English]</p>
United Nations, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs	<p><b>WG 3 - Public Administration as a Democratic Institution: the Link between Government and Citizens</b></p> <p>18. Public Administration as a Democratic Institution: The Paradigm Shift in Link Between Government and Citizens - presentation by Mr. G. Shabbir Chemma. [English]</p>

## Non-Governmental Organizations

Centre for OSCE Research	<p><b>Side event - Democratization policy in Central Asia (Convener: CORE)</b></p> <p>6. Central Asia Working Group - Research - Consultancy - Mediation. [English]</p> <p>7. Research project. Security through Democratization? A Theoretically Based Analysis of Security-Related Democratization Efforts Made by the OSCE. Three Comparative Case Studies (2003-2004). [English]</p>
Danish Centre for Conflict Resolution	<p><b>General Contributions</b></p> <p>4. Human Rights and Conflict Management Project for Roma Liaison Police Officers in Romania. [English]</p>
Human Rights Educational Center, Belarus	<p><b>WG 2 - Strengthening Legislative Capacity and Practices in a Democratic Structure</b></p> <p>12. Draft Convention of 'Principles for Democratic Elections'. [Russian]</p> <p><b>WG 3 - Public Administration as a Democratic Institution: the Link between Government and Citizens</b></p> <p>35. Written contribution on the system of power of authoritarian states. [Russian]</p> <p><b>WG 4 - Civil Society Participation</b></p> <p>34. Statement on the Civil Society Participation by Education. [Russian]</p>
International League for Human Rights	<p><b>Side event - Central Asia: Party and NGO registration as main instrument of political repression (Convener ILHR)</b></p> <p>9. Central Asia: Recent Developments and Setbacks for Democratic</p>



		Institutions and Political Participation. [English]
<b>Kazakh Community Association, Poland</b>		<b>General Contributions</b> 30. Information on the Association's activities. [Russian]
<b>Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Kyrgyzstan</b>		<b>WG 1- Democratic Political Frameworks and Processes</b> 8. Overview of Development of Political Parties in Central Asia. [Russian]
<b>National Democratic Institut for International Affairs</b>		<b>WG 2 - Strengthening Legislative Capacity and Practices in a Democratic Structure</b> 21. Remarks by Mr. Scott Hubli, Senior Adviser for Governance. [English]
<b>Romani CRISS</b>		<b>Side event - Inclusion of Roma and Sinti: Translating Policy into Practice (Convener: ODIHR CPRSI)</b> 22. Statistics on Women Political Participation. Statistics on Roma Population and Public Administration. [English] <b>WG 3 - Public Administration as a Democratic Institution: the Link between Government and Citizens</b> 27. Statement on Problems Faced by the Roma Population in the Central and Eastern European Region. [English]
<b>Romano, Denmark</b>		<b>General Contributions</b> 15. Written contribution by Mr. Eric Stottrup Thomsen. [English]
<b>Transnational Radical Party, Italy</b>		<b>WG 4 - Civil Society Participation</b> 25. Monitoring Established Democracies, Starting from the Italian Case - written contribution. [English] 29. Letter on failings in the course of election proceedings in Italy. [English] <b>General Contributions</b> 26. Sana's Conference Report - written contribution. [English]