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European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI)

European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI)

Director: Marc Weller

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Introduction

ECMI was able to start the year 2002 with considerable encouragement. In January, the Centre received the evaluation report on its activities that had been commissioned by its three Founding Governments. The international blue ribbon committee charged with the evaluation found that 'ECMI's work on constructive conflict management and advisory services has been very successful'. The committee also praised its hard-working and dedicated staff, acknowledging, however, that ECMI remains underfinanced.

In view of the evaluation, and despite the present financial strains experienced by ECMI, all three governments agreed to add to its stable institutional funding. Moreover, the governments committed themselves to a strategy of seeking to broaden the circle of governments that regularly support the Centre in order to increase its stable funding basis further. Concrete steps towards this end were undertaken during the year.

With the active encouragement of the evaluators and founders, the Centre also managed to fill, for the first time in several years, its full staff complement of six permanent researchers. In particular, the Centre managed to attract to Flensburg Dr Eben Friedman of the University of California. He is a specialist on Central and Southeastern Europe with a particular interest in Roma issues. The Centre also appointed Mr Tom Trier to the post of Senior Research Associate. Mr Trier previously served as Country Director for the Danish Refugee Council and the International Rescue Committee in the Northern Caucasus and as a staff member of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

These new appointments significantly add to the strength of ECMI. However, they could only be made towards the end of the year, leaving ECMI's small team of experts once again heavily overburdened, but still in a state of cheerful effectiveness. Given these and other pressures, the output of the Centre remains, once more, astounding. As this report indicates, the Centre maintained or completed some five very substantive action-oriented projects in the Baltic and Balkan regions. The Centre is

particularly indebted to its Country Directors/Regional Representatives, Dr Sunoor Verma and Mr Robert Curis, to oversee the expansion of the Macedonia and Kosovo offices with such professionalism and dedication over the year. Ms Valery Perry continued to manage, and now conclude, ECMI's Bosnia activities, while Dr Florian Bieber took a leading hand in completing the Serbia-Montenegro negotiation project. In terms of research, the Centre remained involved in a number of high-profile international academic ventures, including the ECMI-Cambridge project on self-determination disputes funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Centre also continued to advance its own research agenda by completing or continuing research projects on state-building and minority languages, on minority participation in public life and on the European Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

In terms of publishing ventures, the Centre is also well on its way towards implementing the ambitious aims set out in its five-year strategy document that was issued in 2000. In 2002, no less than four substantive volumes were handed over for publication with commercial publishers, including the first volume of the *European Yearbook of Minority Issues* that was initiated by ECMI. Three of these were published at the end of 2002, the fourth will appear in the first half of 2003.

In terms of electronic publishing and documentation, the Centre has now developed its scholarly electronic *Journal of Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues* into a recognized platform for international academic debate. The first entries on ECMI's major documentation project on the settlement of situations of ethnopolitical tension went live online, and a major data bank on the drafting and implementation history of the European Framework Convention is being prepared for launch. At the same time, ECMI's own hard-copy library holdings have been cautiously expanded, taking due account of the budget situation.

It would not be possible to maintain such a work-rate without the support of ECMI's administrative and support staff. Despite some administrative changes made in view of the Evaluation, the team very effectively supported the heavy load of action-oriented projects and the research and publishing work. If this performance is to be

maintained, one key priority for the Centre must remain its campaign to have its most efficient Publications Officer added to its regular list of permanent staff.

Another key element in the success of ECMI remained strong cooperation with its network of Non-Resident Senior Research Associates, with partner institutions in Denmark and Germany, and further afield, and especially with intergovernmental organizations, including the EU, the Council of Europe and the OSCE. ECMI will continue to coordinate its activities in this way, to ensure that it can bring to bear its unique competence and ability to respond rapidly to emerging challenges in the most effective way.

The success of the Centre in its projects has been reflected in the level of external funds attracted to its projects. In 2002, these exceeded the stable grant provided by ECMI's Founding Governments.

Marc Weller, March 2003

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I. Action-oriented Projects

The past year saw a change in the approach to minority issues in Europe. Up to the first half of the year, the debate on minority-majority relations was conducted mainly in terms of conflict transformation. The fragility of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the unresolved issues connected with the future status of Kosovo, the hesitant implementation of the Ohrid agreement on peace in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the attempts to keep together for at least another three years the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) all preoccupied international actors in this field. This was coupled with concern about the still unaddressed conflicts in Nagorno Karabakh (Armenia/Azerbaijan), Transdniestria (Moldova), Abkhazia and South Ossetia (Georgia), and Chechnya. During 2002, ECMI continued to play a crucial role in stabilizing the settlements in Southeastern Europe, while beginning to prepare itself for activities in the Caucasus region, should settlements advance there.

By the second half of the year, however, a noticeable change in the international approach to interethnic conflict in Europe could be detected. At least in relation to the crises in Southeastern Europe, the international lead actors moved away from a conflict transformation approach and started to address the individual countries through EU accession discourse. While still conscious of the conflict potential in this volatile region, ECMI has followed this trend, increasingly emphasizing in its civil society-building projects the EU integration dimension. This has been coupled with an ever-increasing focus on the need to spread implementation of Council of Europe and OSCE-based standards on good practices in governance and in minority-majority relations. In its on-going projects in Kosovo and Macedonia, this dimension has been particularly pronounced.

Within this overall context of normalization of interethnic relations in post-Cold War Europe, ECMI has been able to conclude successfully a number of negotiation and advisory projects. In the Balkan region, ECMI contributed to the maintenance of peaceful relations between Serbia and Montenegro during the EU negotiation on a—provisionally—common future for both republics. It enabled both governments and local communities in the Sandžak border region to address issues of pressing common concerns, such as freedom of movement, minority access to education and equal economic opportunities. The Centre also supported education reform in Bosnia and

Herzegovina, and the implementation of Annex 8 of the Dayton accords concerning cultural diversity and cultural heritage.

In Northern Europe, ECMI also completed its Baltic Sea project. Over three years, the Centre has contributed significantly to the integration of Russian speakers in the Baltic Republics, in particular Estonia and Latvia. The Centre will maintain its interest in the region through a continued interest in language issues in this area and through an acceleration of its Kaliningrad project. The latter initiative fits in very much with the need to address new challenges that arise in connection with the expansions of the borders of the European Union.

While maintaining its strong interest in the Balkan and Baltic regions, ECMI has also started to lay the groundwork for activities in the Caucasus area. Tom Trier, newly appointed Senior Research Associate, conducted a pilot visit to the region and authored a substantive background study, which will inform the evolving activities of the Centre. These will range from preventative action in relation to conflicts that might still be added to the long list of areas of tension in the Caucasus, as well as measures designed to accompany and consolidate the hesitant peace processes that are meant to address some of these.

A. ECMI Kosovo/a Civil Society Project: The Standing Technical Working Group and Expert Committees

Aims

The ECMI Kosovo/a Civil Society Project is a unique institution in Kosovo. There exists no other standing interethnic forum where public policy is evaluated and debated and where recommendations for alternative policies are devised. Through the mechanism of the Standing Technical Working Group (STWG) and its constituent Expert Committees, the project has established channels for effective civil society influence in relation to the policy-making bodies in Kosovo. It achieves this through pursuing the following three aims:

- 1) Enhancing the capacity of civil society organizations and representatives to address issues of public policy at an advanced level;

- 2) Fostering policy dialogue among civil society practitioners and government representatives, and diversifying the sources of information available to society.
- 3) Supporting the establishment of routine interethnic dialogue on issues of common interest and assuring a culture of inclusive participation in decision-making.

In this way, the project further seeks to support the consolidation of practices of good governance, accountability and transparency in the evolving structures of governance in Kosovo.

Relevance

There is no tradition of civil society involvement in governance and decision-making in Kosovo. Often, those communities who are most vulnerable to exclusion from mainstream political and social structures have no means of articulating their real concerns while access to basic public provisions remains difficult. Despite the ongoing transference of powers and competence to local representatives, there is also a tendency amongst elected officials to focus on intractable issues, diverting attention away from public policy reform at a time when it is most needed. In many cases the real mechanisms of power remain notoriously non-transparent, and mechanisms of scrutiny through civil society initiatives are frequently overlooked when formulating policy. Where dialogue does exist, it is also often characterized by an attitude of antagonism and exclusion. In a region that has little experience with democratic governance, including the participation of civil society actors and minority representatives, the need for a forum to promote such inclusive dialogue is great. A lack of democratic tradition in Kosovo has also meant a lack of accountability and transparency on the part of public authorities, including international authorities, which the activities of the project help to redress.

Project Activities

In 2001, ECMI established the Standing Technical Working Group (STWG), a fully interethnic forum, composed of civil society activists, independent local experts and younger political party members. Over the year, the STWG considered technical aspects of public policy-making, including issues of civil administration, health sector reform, judicial administration and human rights, as well as micro- and macro-

economic development. In conclusion to each of its meetings, the STWG generated joint recommendations for the improvement of public administration and engaged the respective international and local administrative bodies in constructive dialogue on effecting reform. To prepare and follow-up on these meetings, smaller working groups were also established with a view to sustaining critical dialogue over time.

In response to the changed political circumstances in Kosovo, particularly the establishment of the Kosovo Assembly at the beginning of 2002, the STWG refocused its activities in 2002. While retaining the element of interethnic dialogue, the STWG sought to enhance its expertise so as to enable its members to engage the evolving administrative bodies in critical debate on an equal footing, or where this was not possible, to devise alternative policy initiatives. Increased interaction with these bodies was also sought, as a means of ensuring civil society impact on the political process.

At the beginning of the year, the STWG formalized its activities by agreeing a Memorandum of Cooperation in which the group members pledged to actively pursue the project aims according to agreed Rules of Procedure. In a series of high-level meetings throughout the year, the members of the STWG and its constituent Expert Committees engaged the relevant decision-making bodies in Kosovo in constructive dialogue in relation to four broad policy areas: 1) equal access to justice; 2) education, integration and returns; 3) health and social service provision; and 4) economic opportunities. Four STWG plenary sessions were held, where the Group discussed a range of topics in depth. These included, *inter alia*, issues of municipal governance, primary and secondary education reform, public/private health sector financing and job creation. For each of the plenary sessions, concrete policy proposals were developed with the help of international experts and debated in dialogue with the Kosovo Assembly and other governmental agencies. This in turn led to direct policy impact in 2002, especially in health and economic reform, and enhanced civil society participation in decision-making. In this way, the STWG and its Expert Committees have intensified their planned advocacy work over the year through local and regional networking as well as increasing their visibility in the political landscape of Kosovo. Training workshops were also organized to support the work of the Group. A collaborative workshop and study visit were held with the Council of Europe in

Strasbourg, with the aim of raising awareness of the process of regional integration and knowledge of European standards across a broad range of policy and legal mechanisms. Other study visits were organized regionally to develop strategic links to other initiatives and learn from regional experience. In this way, study visits took place in Croatia, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, and in Albania, in cooperation with the Ministry for Economics and Privatization. All project activities, outputs and reports are distributed widely and posted on the project website (www.ecmikos.org), which also serves as a database for material relating to public policy development and analysis.

Links with other Institutions

While remaining independent of the international layers of administration, the project is closely coordinated with the broader UNMIK, including OMiK and the EU, and is endorsed by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG). Other international organizations and NGOs, including the Council of Europe, the World Health Organization, UNESCO and the American Bar Association also provide occasional support through making available external expertise and collaborating in the organization of joint training workshops. As the basis of the project is to foster policy dialogue among civil society practitioners and government representatives, the STWG and its constituent committees regularly engage in dialogue with members of the Kosovo Assembly, parliament, local ministers and Assembly committees.

Funding Details

Project funding has been provided by the Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Secretariat for Peace and Stability – FRESTA), the Stability Pact Fund of the Federal Foreign Office of Germany and the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 2002, an additional training workshop and study visit was made possible through a grant from the UK Westminster Foundation for Democracy.

Project Personnel

The project is implemented by the ECMI Regional Office in Pristina. The Country Director in Kosovo is Mr Richard Curis, who is assisted by a local project assistant and project secretary. ECMI headquarters support is provided by Mr Graham

Holliday.

B. NGO Network for the Improvement of Interethnic Relations in the Republic of Macedonia

Aims

By enabling non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Macedonia to put forward and implement joint interethnic projects that serve all communities, this project promotes interethnic cooperation in a visible and relevant way. The “ECMI NGO Network for the Improvement of Interethnic Relations in the Republic of Macedonia” fosters cooperation amongst NGOs through a national NGO network and six Regional NGO Resource Centres, the members of which are NGOs willing to engage in interethnic cooperation and which have the capacity to do so reliably. The Regional Centres also serve as a conduit by which ECMI delivers training and advice on project development. In so doing, the project aims to enhance the capacity of the NGO sector in Macedonia in order to facilitate the delivery of high-quality interethnic projects, as well as to strengthen the credibility of Macedonia’s NGO sector.

Network members are locally based NGOs active in areas ranging from ecology to enterprise, with the largest segments of Network membership comprised by organizations active in human rights, education, and cultural activities. From an initial membership of 25 NGOs, the Network-wide total reached 70 members at the end of 2002. The organizations in the Network are representative of Macedonia’s various ethnic communities, including smaller ones typically neglected by government and non-government initiatives alike.

Relevance

Even before the outbreak of armed conflict in Macedonia in early 2001, Macedonia’s political parties and state institutions left a considerable void in interethnic cooperation. More recently, progress in transforming the document signed to end the fighting into concrete pieces of legislation has been disappointing, and a lack of action in support of interethnic reconciliation and the establishment of an overarching, multiethnic civil society is evident on the ground. In this situation, NGOs as components of civil society have the potential to play a key role in promoting peace

and stability in the region. Because Macedonia's non-governmental sector has its own particular features which create significant obstacles to the effective contribution of local NGOs to the process of building a tolerant, multiethnic society based on principles of democratic citizenship, ECMI considers it particularly important to address the role of local NGOs in promoting interethnic communication and in improving interethnic relations. In particular, this project addresses the monoethnic character of most NGOs in Macedonia by supporting expressly interethnic projects, delivers training to increase the capacity of the NGO sector and has promoted the development of as well as strict adherence to a common Code of Conduct with an eye to strengthening the NGO sector's credibility with both domestic and international actors.

Project Activities

Based on its preliminary work in Macedonia during the second half of 2000, in early 2001 ECMI launched the "NGO Roundtable on Interethnic Relations in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", an initiative designed to enable NGOs to engage in concrete interethnic projects (see ECMI Reports #7 and 13). The success of this initiative led to its transformation in December 2001 into the "ECMI NGO Network for the Improvement of Interethnic Relations in the Republic of Macedonia" (see ECMI Report #20), with the establishment of the Network made possible by the generous support of the Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Secretariat for Peace and Stability – FRESTA), the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom and the Norwegian Foreign Ministry. Part and parcel of the transformation from NGO Roundtable to NGO Network was the opening of six Regional NGO Resource Centres in the first half of 2002. The Skopje Regional Centre opened in January, followed by the Regional Centres in Kumanovo, Tetovo, Bitola, Gostivar, and Štip, which opened between February and April.

The Regional Centres, the membership of each of which is approaching 15 NGOs representing all of Macedonia's ethnic communities, develop projects in close consultation with their local constituents, which ensures that the general public has a sense of ownership in relation to the NGO work ongoing in its surroundings. The Regional Centres also seek the cooperation of local authorities while maintaining full independence in the design and execution of projects. Moreover, the Regional Centres

serve as channels for the transfer of expertise in training sessions organized by ECMI's Skopje Regional Office. Among the joint interethnic projects submitted by NGO Network members and funded from the ECMI Project Pot during 2002 are a multiethnic radio station (in Kumanovo), a tuberculosis awareness programme (Bitola), and an information campaign organized in preparation for the September parliamentary elections (Štip).

From 8-9 December 2002, the NGO Network held its General Assembly Meeting in Skopje. At the meeting, the six Regional NGO Resource Centres presented their past project activities as well as their plans for 2003. Additionally, the membership of the Network elected a new Coordinating Body consisting of thirteen members and admitted new organizations to the Network. Finally, the General Assembly included the launching of the Network's revamped and enhanced website, which serves as a tri-lingual (Albanian, English, and Macedonian) resource for Network members to display their profile and activities.

Links with other Institutions

This project was designed in close cooperation with local research institutes in Skopje, including the Institute for Sociological, Political and Juridical Research (ISPPI) of the Sts. Cyril and Methodius University, the Ethnic Conflict Resolution Project and the Search for Common Ground in Macedonia.

In addition to its links to local research institutes, ECMI has enjoyed sustained contact with the OSCE Spillover Mission to Skopje, as well as with the local offices of UNHCR, the Council of Europe and the European Union. ECMI also maintains a close rapport with the Office of the Special Coordinator of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe in Brussels.

Special attention has also been paid to involving members of other regional NGO networks, with these links being naturally reinforced by the spontaneous development of novel forms of networking generated within the ECMI NGO Network.

Funding Details

This project has received funding from the Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Secretariat for Peace and Stability – FRESTA), the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom and the Norwegian Foreign Ministry. Further funding is being raised for 2003.

Project Personnel

The project is implemented by the ECMI Regional Office in Skopje. The project is managed by the ECMI Regional Representative, Dr Sunoor Verma, who is assisted by a local Programme Manager and a local Project Management Assistant as well as a Finance Manager. ECMI headquarters support is provided by Research Associate, Dr Eben Friedman.

C. Taking Ownership of Dayton: ECMI Civil Society Project in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Aims

This project seeks to support the continued operation and gradual development of the Dayton Agreement for governance in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It enables civil society actors to identify positive examples of good governance that have been generated within the complex Dayton framework, be it at the local, cantonal, entity, federal or state-wide level. The project also establishes a process where best practices can be transmitted to other layers of governance in Bosnia, providing concrete and visible evidence that it is indeed possible within the existing structures to address issues of common concern to all communities.

Relevance

Bosnia and Herzegovina has now governed itself with international involvement for over six years. The Dayton Agreement established a constitutional structure that retained the continuity of Bosnian statehood, but that was otherwise highly fractionated. This applies vertically, through the layering of authority from the local to the cantonal, the entity, the federal and the state-wide level, as well as

horizontally, through the dispersion of authority within individual levels of the state. These power-sharing mechanisms seek to ensure that no one community can dominate the state as a whole, while providing extensive provisions for minority protection.

The functioning of this arrangement has, however, been tenuous and prone to obstruction. On the one hand, the vertical layering of authority has led to a series of entities within Bosnia and Herzegovina that govern themselves virtually independently. On the other hand, the vertical dispersion of powers away from the state-level, where such exist, frequently cannot be meaningfully exercised. Since the conclusion of Dayton, relative power within Bosnia and Herzegovina has also shifted. Radical Serb and Croat elements now have to contend with diminishing support from their respective kin-states while some Bosniac elements, in turn, have begun advocating the revision of the overall Dayton structure. The overall relative decline in the fortunes of all these communities has also resulted in the perpetuation of political power along nationalist lines.

Despite these developments, civil society actors in Bosnia have managed to advance the course of reconciliation more than has been possible in other regions of the Balkans. In this sense, intercommunal dialogue has proved to be effective, at least when operating outside the entrenched political structures. This project seeks to build upon this fact, demonstrating to the wider population in Bosnia that there do exist actors, who are willing to work on real issues of practical policy rather than through ethnic politics.

Project Activities

In summer 2001, an initial workshop was held in Sarajevo and brought together civil society leaders, party representatives and representatives of the international implementation organizations. At that workshop, the participants identified a number of issues of public policy and administration they regarded as critical for the continued functioning of Dayton. As a result of further consultations, the list of issues was refined to two areas of concentration: Annex 8 issues (cultural heritage and historical monuments), and reform in education. Three workshops were held in 2002 on Annex 8 issues, with the aim of establishing an association of experts to

implement cultural heritage protection and promotion. A further pilot workshop was then held in November to address the issue of educational reform with respect to national minorities.

Funding Details

ECMI has provided seed funding for this project from its own resources, with a view to raising additional funds over time. An application for funding follow-on workshops in education reform is under review.

Project Personnel

This project has so far been led by Ms Valery Perry in Sarajevo. ECMI support is provided by Mr Marc Weller.

D. The Montenegro Negotiation and Capacity-Building Project

Aims

This project has established a Track II informal negotiation process providing a forum for interethnic dialogue between the Serbian and Montenegrin communities, with particular attention to minority communities in the Sandžak border region. Engaging political party representatives, government officials and civil society groups (NGOs) representing non-dominant communities in a common dialogue, the project has proven the utility of public debate even when direct government-to-government contacts prove difficult or impossible. By focusing discussion on the communities' concrete needs, the project seeks to facilitate thinking about future interethnic relations in a less charged atmosphere, irrespective of the deeper political questions on the future constitutional arrangements of the two republics. In addition to facilitating the articulation of the needs of non-dominant groups in the region, the project seeks to respond to these needs through concrete cooperative action with international facilitation.

Relevance

Events in the two years since the fall of the Milošević regime in Belgrade have demonstrated that antipathy in Serb-Montenegrin relations was not solely dependent

on authoritarian rule. Although the threat of violent conflict has been averted by the democratic changes in Serbia, relations between the two republics have remained tense. This is especially the case in the volatile Sandžak border region, where strong pro-Serbian fractions among Montenegrins and Serbs combine with a substantial concentration of minorities to result in considerable potential for the entrenchment of existing divisions, as well as for further interethnic tension. While both federal and Montenegrin governments ostensibly seek to represent the interests of minorities, the actions of authorities at both levels thus far suggest that state or republic interests will continue to take precedence in the negotiation of constitutional arrangements. There is therefore a need to fill gaps left by the exclusive focus of both republic and federal authorities on Montenegro's constitutional future, addressing pressing technical and practical issues which might otherwise go neglected.

Project Activities

Following fact-finding missions to the region and popular consultations, a series of workshops was held in the second half of 2001 and the first half of 2002 to promote dialogue and to identify issues of common concern and to generate concrete policy solutions while building confidence among the communities involved. Workshop topics included education, freedom of movement, economic development and cooperation, and the administration of justice (see ECMI Reports #22, 26, 28, 35 and 37). Additionally, training events held in the second half of 2002 sought to enhance the participants' capacity to address their own concerns more effectively. The project also envisages the formation of standing Working Tables to participate in the design and implementation of policy measures.

Links with other Institutions

The project's initial workshops applied methodology developed by the Harvard Negotiation Project of Harvard University, Cambridge, USA. More broadly, project activities aim to complement the efforts of the European Union to facilitate relations between Serbia and Montenegro while remaining independent of any official negotiation attempts.

Funding Details

Funding for the preparatory fieldwork and the initial workshops was provided by the United States Institute of Peace. Additionally, the Westminster Foundation for Democracy provided financial support for two capacity-building workshops held in December 2002. Further funding is being raised for 2003.

Project Personnel

The project is implemented by the ECMI Senior Non-resident Research Associate, Dr Florian Bieber, based in Belgrade. ECMI headquarters support is provided by Research Associates, Mr Graham Holiday and Dr Eben Freidman.

E. Accession to the EU and National Integration in Estonia and Latvia

Aims

The aims of the project were to assist the international and regional organizations such as the OSCE, the Council of Europe and the European Union in their efforts to facilitate and secure the process of national integration in Estonia and Latvia to avoid interethnic tensions from derailing the democratic process in these countries. The project highlighted the need to add to the debate about citizenship, which dominates the well-rehearsed discourse on this matter. In this respect, it emphasized novel initiatives at all levels of governance (local, regional, and national) which seek to ensure equal participation of members of non-dominant groups in all areas of public authority. The project aimed to compare the different approaches to integration that have been adopted by both states; to assess the progress that has been made in terms of integration in Estonia and Latvia; to highlight regional and local initiatives to overcome exclusion through participation in governance; to propose further action that can be taken to accelerate this process.

Activities

The German Foreign Ministry generously extended its support to project activities in 2002. From 6-8 June 2002, in the Latvian resort town of Jurmala, the ECMI workshop “Legal Aspects of National Integration in Estonia and Latvia” was organized in order to monitor recent changes in the legislation concerning minority

protection in both countries. The workshop gathered MPs, government officials and minority representatives from Estonia and Latvia. It became a forum for the distribution of information on good practices of minority-majority integration and development of national systems of minority protection in Estonia and Latvia. At the same time, the workshop participants criticized the amendments to the Estonian education law which were seen only to postpone the solution of the future of minority secondary schools. Serious concerns over the preparedness of schools and teachers were expressed in connection with the pending change to Latvian as the language of instruction in Latvian minority secondary schools in 2004. This discussion was feeding into a series of conferences of the minority parents organized by a participant of the workshop from Latvia. It was stressed that in language policy all activities to promote the position of the state languages should be accompanied with measures aimed at the protection of minority languages.

From 6-8 December 2002, the final seminar “National Integration in Estonia and Latvia: 2000-2002” was held in Flensburg. The seminar generated conclusions and formulated recommendations based on the discussions of the previous five project workshops in 2001-2002 (in June 2001, in Narva-Jõesuu, Estonia, on multiculturalism and minority education; in June 2001, in Liepāja, Latvia, on language policy in urban environment; in October 2001, in Pärnu, Estonia, on social dimension of integration in Estonia; in November 2001, in Daugavpils, Latvia, on prospects of minority education in Latvia; and in June 2002, in Jūrmala, Latvia, on legal aspects of integration in Estonia and Latvia).

The final seminar took into consideration the changes in both countries through the national elections of 2002 in Latvia, the local elections of 2002 in Estonia and the change of governments in both countries. The international standing of Latvia and Estonia had also undergone important changes—the OSCE Missions to these countries were terminated at the end of 2001, both countries were invited to join NATO and the invitation to the EU was forthcoming. The seminar attracted the participation of the leader of a new Latvian party (First Party), which has established the post of a minister of society integration as a member of the governing coalition.

With this final seminar, the project “Accession to the EU and National Integration in Estonia and Latvia” was concluded in its present form, while follow-on activities on linguistic developments in the Baltic Sea area will be conducted in 2003.

Links with other institutions

In Estonia, the project was conducted in collaboration with the Bureau of the Minister of Population and Ethnic Affairs, the Institute of International and Social Studies, and the Legal Information Centre for Human Rights in Estonia. In Latvia: the Latvian Naturalization Board and the Ministry of Justice supported the project.

Funding details

The project was funded by the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Project Personnel

The project was managed by ECMI Senior Research Associate Dr Priit Järve and ECMI Project Organizer Ms Ute Boesche-Seefeldt.

F. Roundtable on Forced Migrants in the Kaliningrad *oblast* of the Russian Federation

Aims

This project seeks to encourage the federal authorities in Moscow and the regional government in Kaliningrad to engage constructively with migrant and minority communities. The project enables civil society organizations representing these communities in Kaliningrad *oblast* (region) to voice their views and interests effectively in relation to government and local authorities. It also aims to enhance the support available from international institutions to stabilize this process.

Relevance

Kaliningrad *oblast* constitutes one of the most important areas of contact between the Russian Federation and the European Union. Given its enclave location, its affairs are viewed as particularly sensitive by Moscow. The recent and large-scale influx of

forced migrants and the position of other non-dominant groups of longer standing in the *oblast* may pose a danger to the stability of the region.

Activities

From 26-28 March 2002, ECMI organized and fully sponsored the workshop “National-Cultural Autonomies and Organizations of Kaliningrad *oblast* and their Role in the Social and Political Life of the Region” in Kaliningrad and Svetlogorsk, Russian Federation. This workshop was organized in collaboration with the Kaliningrad *oblast* Duma as a follow-up to the ECMI Roundtable meeting “Migration and Forced Migration in the Kaliningrad *oblast* of Russia”, which took place in Flensburg from 22-23 June 2001. It was the first international event on national minorities, interethnic relations and the development of civil society in the region.

From 1-3 June 2002, in cooperation with the Kaliningrad *oblast* Duma and the Kaliningrad foundation “Regional Strategy” and with active support and involvement of the Schleswig-Holstein Institute of Peace (SHIP) ECMI sponsored and organized the Roundtable “Problems of Interethnic Relations in the Kaliningrad *oblast*” in Svetlogorsk, a town near Kaliningrad City, which brought together local officials and experts and drafted the agenda and format of a larger international conference on interethnic relations in Kaliningrad *oblast*.

This international conference under the title of “The Role of Interethnic Factors in the Development of Kaliningrad *oblast*” was organized on 29-30 November 2002 jointly by the Council of Europe, the Schleswig-Holstein Institute of Peace at the University of Kiel, the European Centre for Minority Issues (funders) and by the Foundation “Regional Strategy” together with Kaliningrad Regional Branch of “MediaSoyuz” in the City of Kaliningrad.

The conference gathered over 80 participants including representatives of federal structures of the Russian Federation, of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Administration and Duma of the Kaliningrad *oblast* and the City of Kaliningrad, and of 20 organizations of different ethnic groups inhabiting the region. Experts from the Council of Europe, from the Schleswig-Holstein Institute of Peace and the ECMI were among the participants and contributed to the work of the conference by presenting

papers and serving as discussants. The conference facilitated dialogue between minority organizations and regional authorities on issues concerning interethnic relations and migrant populations in the region. It was covered by local press and TV.

Participants of the conference discussed the interethnic relations and human rights in Kaliningrad *oblast*, the experience of local associations of national minorities, the activities of regional Duma and administration in the prevention of ethnic conflicts, the role of religious and youth organizations in the strengthening of civic harmony, and the experience of the Council of Europe in working with migrant populations. The conference adopted a final document with recommendations.

Links with other institutions

The project was supported by the Council of Europe, the Schleswig-Holstein Institute of Peace (Kiel University), Kaliningrad *oblast* Duma and the Administration of Kaliningrad *oblast*.

Funding details

This project was co-funded by the Council of Europe, Schleswig-Holstein Institute of Peace (Kiel University) and ECMI.

Project Personnel

The project was managed by ECMI Senior Research Associate Dr Priit Järve and ECMI Project Organizer Ms Ute Boesche-Seefeldt.

II. Practice-oriented Research

ECMI's research focuses on scholarly projects which are practice-oriented, timely and politically relevant, responding to emerging or on-going developments generating a need for academic support through research and analysis on the parts of governments, international organizations and others. Through its research projects, ECMI seeks to offer in-depth information, evaluations, recommendations and policy

options to decision makers, political observers and others involved with minority-majority relations and ethnopolitical issues.

ECMI's research projects are comparative by nature, providing regional or country-based case studies of the subjects under research. The research helps to identify structural problems related to the fields researched and provides a theoretical platform for developing policies to resolve problems, whether by addressing the legal instruments for protecting minorities and the obstacles for their practical implementation, management of minority rights in post-communist countries or political power-sharing arrangements as responses to self-determination conflicts.

Some of the Centre's past and on-going projects have enjoyed considerable funding from external sources and many are conducted in close collaboration with other noted research institutes or distinguished outside academics. All of these research ventures result in high-profile publications, increasingly placed with commercial publishers.

In 2002, ECMI narrowed its portfolio of practice-oriented research projects compared to previous years, reflecting the finalization of a number of long-term projects as well as reductions in the Centre's core-funding. However, ECMI maintained a significant research activity with four large research projects in 2002 with a high publishing profile and a significant political importance: a new practice-oriented research project on ethnic democracy was initiated, while three other projects were continued from previous years.

A. Resolving Self-Determination Disputes through Complex Power-Sharing

Aims

This collaborative project between ECMI and the University of Cambridge seeks to both present and analyse novel ways of overcoming apparently irresolvable self-determination conflicts through complex power-sharing arrangements. A key emphasis of the project is on examining the role of international actors in concluding

and implementing these arrangements. Situated at the interface between international law and politics, this project considers eight recent cases of attempted settlements: Northern Ireland, Bosnia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Gagauzia/Moldova, South Ossetia/Georgia, Bougainville/Papua New Guinea and Mindanao/Philippines. The overarching aim of the project is to gain an understanding of how complex power-sharing arrangements operate and on what their success and failure depends. On the basis of these conclusions, the project hopes to generate practical policy recommendations for future negotiators of complex power-sharing arrangements. More particularly, the project also attempts to advance existing power-sharing theory beyond the traditional consociationalist-integrationist divide and highlight the multi-level complexity of contemporary power-sharing practice.

Relevance

Over the past decade the number of self-determination disputes throughout the world has grown rapidly, and various international actors have been deployed to help resolve them. These international actors often bring with them a toolkit of various theories and institutional designs to help overcome prolonged conflict. Traditionally, these designs have aimed to either bring about effective proportional representation of the conflicting groups or seek their integration. Increasingly, however, attempts to resolve such disputes have become more complex, seeking to construct multi-layered regimes of power-sharing across a broad range of public authority and in response to varying circumstances. Such responses have tended to operate in conjunction with other strategies intended to regulate ethnic or national conflict or address national self-determination disputes. They have also invariably involved international agents, organizations and governments in their formation and long-term maintenance. Despite the importance of these developments, there is nonetheless a surprising gap in existing research on these innovative instruments. This project is an attempt to close this gap and provide applied recommendations to guide future policy.

Project Activities

After an initial meeting to clarify methodology and test the applicability of the chosen case studies, a second workshop was held in Cambridge in October 2001. This brought together practitioners and academic experts to comment on the overall

direction of the project and consider the preliminary findings of the individual case studies. On the back of this, authors of structural studies were identified and engaged to examine the case studies from their respective area of expertise. A Chairman's report was subsequently issued. To further help the structural chapter writers the London-based law firm Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering provided the project with invaluable assistance on a pro bono basis. Thanks to Wendy Miles, two international lawyers compiled a vast database of legal documents and information on legal practice covering all structural issues. This unique database will soon be made available on the project website.

In August 2002, a consultation session was held with the sponsors of the project, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and in September, the Cambridge Carnegie team initiated a grantee meeting of Carnegie funded projects focusing on self-determination issues to present the preliminary findings before a panel of experts.

Future Activities

The third and final project workshop is scheduled to take place in Cambridge on 28-30 March 2003. This workshop will be attended by all the scholars and international experts who have been involved in the project over the past two years plus two independent experts as external evaluators. The workshop aims to allow the structural chapter writers to present their findings and initiate a debate on the overall conclusions of the project. This debate will be incorporated into the brief policy report to be presented in New York and will inform the conclusions of both books.

Preliminary Findings

A key discovery of the project thus far is that all settlements under investigation feature a mixture of consociational, integrative, and autonomy-based elements. Indeed, across all the case studies the project has detected a subtle mix of structures of co-decision by ethnic groups (consociation), areas of principal decision by ethnic groups (autonomy, territorial or functional), mechanisms that are meant to encourage public decisions on the basis of interests rather than appurtenance to an ethnic group (integrative), the application of safeguard mechanisms (human and minority rights),

the application of dispute settlement mechanisms in cases of contested hierarchies of authority, and the involvement of the international layer of decision-making.

The international involvement varies greatly in all eight case studies. However, certain aspects feature prominently when evaluating the impact of international involvement on a complex power-sharing situation. The lack of democratic scrutiny of the international administration in the case of Bosnia and Kosovo, for instance, seems to explain some of the obstacles for a successful implementation of the respective complex power-sharing arrangement. This leads to the question whether local ownership of the drafting process is at risk when international involvement is too prominent and what long-term effects this has.

As the case studies under consideration cover a diverse range of political situations ranging across post-war transition, protracted civil war, post-communism transition to nation building, each creates a widely differing set of preconditions for either an imposed or a negotiated settlement. The final observations will therefore have to analyse these preconditions systematically in order to allow for general conclusions.

Project Outputs

The project will yield two books. The first book will cover the eight case studies. Each individual case study analyses the genealogy of the complex power-sharing agreement and its implementation across various layers of public authority. The second volume will take a comparative approach to key structural issues which cut across all case studies and include, *inter alia*, democratic practices, the administration of justice, economic policies and to the protection of human and minority rights. The main conclusions of both books will be merged into a brief policy-relevant report that will be presented to high-level policy makers in New York in 2003. A dedicated website has also been developed as a forum for researchers.

Links with other Institutions

This project is a joint initiative of the Centre of International Studies of the University of Cambridge, the Lauterpacht Research Centre for International Law, Cambridge, and the European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI). The project has

created an active network of internationally renowned scholars and practitioners in the field of complex power-sharing. In all, the project involves some 25 authors, 8 case-study consultants and five permanent consultants. While many of these are based at the three institutions involved, a significant number have been drawn in from other institutions as far afield as the United States and Australia. In fact, the project has turned into an active network of senior academics and practitioners working on power-sharing issues.

Funding Details

The project began on final confirmation of funding from the Carnegie Corporation of New York in January 2001. Funding has been allocated to cover the project's costs up until December 2002. In late November 2002, Carnegie gave permission to extend the time frame of the project until April 2003.

Project Personnel

Marc Weller is Project Director. Dr Barbara Metzger is Research Associate, based at the Centre of International Studies at the University of Cambridge, and is responsible for coordinating the research, project implementation and content editing of the books. A Publications Officer has also been appointed in support of this project, and a dedicated website has been established and maintained. The two latter functions are managed by ECMI.

B. Advancing the Efficiency of the Global Structures of Minority Rights Protection on the Basis of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

Aims

In response to unsettled minority issues that led to destabilization in Central and Eastern European countries, regional international organizations, namely the Council of Europe and the OSCE, have enhanced their work in the field of minority rights in the early 1990s. One of the most important outcomes is the Framework Convention, which can be considered as a crucial tool for stabilization. The

Framework Convention Project seeks to study and accelerate the development of legal and political structures governing minority-majority relations and ethnic coexistence at the European level. In particular, it intends to significantly advance the interpretation of the European Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (adopted on 1 February 1995, ETS No. 157). The Framework Convention is the first and so far the only binding and comprehensive international treaty on minority issues. However, its provisions are invariably general in nature. It is therefore necessary to fill in the gaps and generalities in the individual provisions through an advanced interpretation. Such an interpretation can only be derived from the relevant state practice. The review of the consolidated state practice will show that the obligations on states are more advanced than they appear to be from the general wording of the Framework Convention.

The first cycle of implementation of the Convention is now well underway and its outcomes have not yet been presented in a structured way, let alone analysed in a scholarly fashion. Apart from fostering research on the Framework Convention in other ways – in particular by encouraging the publication of scholarly papers in the Yearbook – ECMI with the present project intends to establish the first comprehensive commentary on that particular treaty.

Activities

In order to facilitate in-depth scholarly analysis, it was first necessary to assemble the necessary data on state practice (phase I of the project). The raw data comprises the negotiating history of the Convention, other international instruments (treaties, declarations and recommendations) adopted by the Council of Europe, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the OSCE, the European Union, and other international organizations, as well as the most significant secondary documents produced within these regimes and pertaining to the implementation procedures and the interpretation, and the state reports submitted by member states, the opinions of the Advisory Committee, the responses by states, and the Recommendations adopted by the Committee of Ministers. In a first phase of the project, an analytical digest of this material was created during 2001 and 2002 with the generous financial support of the Council of Europe.

Funding and Preparation of Phase II of the Project

In 2002, a comprehensive application for funding for phase II of the project was submitted to the Volkswagen Foundation. That phase is scheduled to last for two years (2003/4) and to yield in particular a Commentary (approximately 450 pages) and a shorter Guide to Best Practice (65 pages). A team of eight commentators, all of them leading scholars in the field of minority rights, has been selected.

The article-by-article approach chosen by the project leaders will allow the commentators to cover both the substantive and the procedural provisions of the Convention. The interrelationship between the Framework Convention and other, in particular universal treaties will be duly taken into account in this connection by including comparative sections on implementation procedures and their functioning in practice. The scholarly advances generated through the commentary will also be reflected in the Guide derived from this work, which is more accessible to governments and minority organizations.

Project Personnel

The project is managed by ECMI Senior Research Associate, Dr Alexander H. E. Morawa, assisted by a project team consisting of Dr Frank Selbmann (2001/2) and Hannah McGlue (part-time, Spring 2002).

C. Minority Political Participation and European Union Enlargement

Aims

This research project will examine the question of the changing forms and effectiveness of existing instruments in the promotion of political participation among ethnic minority groups within the overall framework of European Union enlargement. The project aims to examine the participation of ethnic minorities in conventional forms of political activity in the transition countries, and the extent to which political participation has evolved outside these conventional arenas, such as through ethnic minority mobilization and civil society organizations. The research will primarily explore the political processes that are shaping the ways in which

ethnic minority communities have evolved strategies for participating in and influencing developing democratic institutions as well as analyse the role and impact of alternative forms of political mobilization. Since the role of intergovernmental organizations has also often played a significant role in shaping the framework to ensure the rights of minorities to effective political participation, the research will also investigate the role of these external actors, institutions and structures in giving a voice to the interests and concerns of minority communities.

In this way, the research will aim to combine empirical studies with the development of a conceptual framework for understanding the ways in which minority identity impacts on political participation and democratic institutions in the EU accession countries at a local and a national level. To ensure the relevance of this study, the research will also be focused on three localities corresponding to the three waves of European Union accession: insiders, outsiders, and association.

Relevance

At the Copenhagen meeting of the European Council in 1993, the European Union committed itself not only to the enlargement of its membership but also to ensuring that applicant states seek to guarantee the respect for and the protection of minorities. The decision to make explicit reference to the protection of minorities as a criterion for inclusion was prompted by the remarkable upsurge of ethnic politics after the breakdown of communism in the early 1990s and the consequent turn towards ethnic identification as a framework for political mobilization, sometimes with bloody consequences. To promote the stability of its neighbouring countries, most of which possessed significant minority populations, the EU initiated a process of integration which included a plethora of membership criteria, explicit and implicit conditionalities, and adherence to international norms and instruments of minority protection which sought to ensure the consolidation of democratic and inclusive governance. Nevertheless, while much attention has been paid to cases of violent ethnic mobilization, much less attention has been paid to instances of ethnic mobilization that have aimed to promote peaceful representation through inclusion in the normal political process. There is therefore a need for a study of the changing forms of minority political inclusion and exclusion to reorient the way in which ethnic minority political mobilization and its role in shaping the integration of minority

communities is understood. Ensuring the effective process of minority participation will not, however, stop after EU accession nor at the future eastern border of an enlarged Europe. Thus, an additional need arises to examine the political processes that are shaping the ways in which ethnic minority communities in candidate countries are evolving strategies for participation in, and influencing democratic institutions, as well as to enhance the understanding of policy makers and practitioners of the mechanisms and processes which have best contributed to the establishment of political mobilizations within minority communities that have proved successful.

Progress so far

The project started in 2001 under the guidance of former Senior Research Associate Farimah Daftary and was taken over in 2002 by Senior Research Associate, Dr Priit Järve. Preliminary studies were undertaken on Bulgaria and Romania, and research has started on the Baltic States. From 2003, ECMI Research Associate Graham Holliday will develop the project to take account of the changed circumstances and timeline for accession. A set of renewed research questions will be developed in early 2003, and a team of researchers assembled to cover the geographic area of the study. The project leader is now in the process of putting together a critical review of research on political participation and mobilization, as well as consolidating and developing research contacts in the three case study localities. A book outline is also being developed and chapter contributions will be solicited in due course.

D. Ethnic Democracy

Aims

While Western countries are slowly shifting towards multicultural democracy, some other countries, especially in Central and Eastern Europe, are consolidating an alternative form of a democratic state that is identified with and subservient to a single ethnic nation. This type of political regime, “ethnic democracy”, combines the extension of civil and political rights for all permanent residents with an

institutionalized ethnic ascendancy of the majority group. The core ethnic nation controls the state and uses it to further its national interests and to grant its members a favoured status. The non-core groups are accorded individual and collective rights and allowed to conduct a struggle for change, but treated as second-class citizens and placed under control.

ECMI has designed its research project “Ethnic Democracy: Models and Reality” in cooperation with Professor Sammy Smooha, a sociologist at the University of Haifa, who has developed a theoretical model of ethnic democracy. Smooha has applied the model of ethnic democracy in detail to Israel, which serves as an archetype and a springboard for its initial formulation.

The aim of this ECMI project is to produce a scholarly volume consisting of a series of case studies of European countries whose political systems can be classified as ethnic democracy or are evolving in this direction. The volume aims to familiarize academics, political observers and activists with the evolvement of a certain type of a political regime in Europe, which is inferior in quality to Western regimes, and to alert them to problems associated with this kind of regime.

Relevance

The project is relevant for democratic theory as well as for practical management of ethnopolitical tensions in newly democratizing societies in Europe. It is assumed that the model of ethnic democracy is particularly valid for democratizing states that attempt to manage their divided societies without giving up structured majority dominance.

Activities

After the structure of the scholarly volume on ethnic democracy had been discussed and agreed upon in August 2001 at ECMI with the participation of Professor Smooha, the authors were contracted to submit a case study chapter on a particular country. The authors were provided with guidelines to ensure the comparability of their case studies. During 2002, the chapters on Serbia, Estonia, Kosovo, Georgia, Bosnia and Herzegovina were submitted. Chapters on Macedonia, Slovakia and Latvia are to be

presented early in 2003. Editorial work on the submitted chapters started in 2002. The project will result in a publication in ECMI's Series on Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues (Järve, Priit and Sammy Smootha (eds.). *Ethnic Democracy: Models and Reality*), to be published in 2003.

III. Information and Documentation

The development of the ECMI Library is an integral part of ECMI's function as a documentation centre. The gradual build-up of its hard copy and grey literature resources continued within the budget limits set by economy measures undertaken by the German government as a result of extensive flooding in the eastern part of Germany. The subject strength of the ECMI Library in the area of subscriptions to legal journals and journals related to international relations, as well as books and journals dealing with conflict in the Caucasus has been increased starting in 2002, along with the areas traditionally being built up. A new service feature introduced in 2002 is the provision of monthly tables of contents of ECMI journals to Centre staff. In addition, references to journal articles are also now included in the ECMI Library Catalogue along with books and grey literature. Further development planned for 2003 are the inclusion of chapters in edited books in the Library Catalogue in order to attain a substantive electronic bibliography, and the provision of a monthly internal acquisitions list to include incoming books as well as reports from other institutes in the field.

Electronic resources are a particular strength of the Centre. Such subscriptions have been acquired to assist in the Centre's research tasks, and they constitute a valuable resource at the disposal of ECMI's researchers as well as scholars visiting the Centre in pursuit of their own research. New subscriptions will be added in 2003, in line with their relevance to the Centre's research tasks.

The ECMI Library also works closely with the *Electronic Map of Ethnopolitical Conflict in Europe* and Carnegie projects, providing necessary full text documents. In terms of the Electronic Map, the entry on Macedonia was completed in 2002, while extensive work was done on the Northern Ireland and Kosovo entries. The Macedonia entry features an analysis of the September 2002 parliamentary elections as well as

the full text of the 2001 Constitution, and the full text of important laws passed in accordance with the Ohrid peace agreement. The Northern Ireland entry is slated for posting in February 2003, while the Kosovo entry is slated for posting in April 2003. Further work is at present being undertaken for the Baltic republics of Estonia and Latvia, as well as for Nagorno-Karabakh in the Caucasus region.

The Electronic Map project is intended to cover all European states and conflict regions, including those in the Caucasus. Extensive, authoritative information can be found here relating to background, statistics, current situation and international response, current bibliography and relevant internet links. The rubric Current Situation and International Response includes a table detailing an overview of the current situation, actions of the United Nations, of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, of the Council of Europe, of the European Union, and documents of other international actors. This flagship project has been designed by the European Centre for Minority Issues to meet the information needs of those searching for current, credible information on conflict regions of Europe and is an international attempt at conflict management. While there is indeed a multitude of websites on the Internet that provide bits and pieces of information on specific countries or conflict regions, the quality of this information can at best be characterized as uneven. In addition, to date there is no central clearinghouse website that provides all of the information referred to above in a timely, consistent and reliable way. Thus is seen the urgent necessity for such a project. The goal of this project is to provide a unique, timely information source on ethnopolitical conflict in Europe, which will be highly useful for practitioners and the general public. The material collected will be available on the ECMI website. In addition, publication of a substantial book would be useful to practitioners and the general public alike, as well as availability in CD-ROM format.

ECMI is also participating in Ethnodoc, a cross-border bibliographic database on minority issues in Southeast Europe. It is under the direction of Dr Seewann from the Südost-Institut in Munich. The European Academy of Bozen is also cooperating in this venture, as is the Teleki Institute of Budapest, and a number of other institutes dealing with minority issues in Southeastern Europe.

The ECMI Library has exchange agreements with a number of institutes and libraries, which make available to the Centre, for example, a free subscription to East European Politics and Societies, as well as free copies of selected books from the Series “Aktuelle Materialien zur Internationalen Politik” (Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, Berlin).

In terms of networking, the ECMI Library participates in the cross-border German-Danish Library Forum as well as in the Consortium of Minority Resources COMIR and ABDOS, a loose association of librarians from Germany and from Eastern Europe (including Russia).

IV. Publications

ECMI's publications are a major channel through which the Centre reflects both its research and its action-oriented project work in the area of civil society-building in transition and post-conflict situations, and makes it available to an international community of researchers and practitioners. Through its manifold and interdisciplinary publication activity ECMI endeavours to make a valuable contribution to the analytical and informational resources that help understand and transform relations of minorities and majorities throughout Europe.

ECMI has in 2002 continued on the course outlined in its five-year strategy and has achieved a number of important milestones. A decisive strategic shift, commenced already in 2001, was the increase of book publications and their publication by commercial publishers to ensure high quality products as well as professional handling of distribution and marketing. In order to pool resources and secure the sustainability of its publications, the Centre has sought and been successful in establishing cooperative ventures with partner institutes for the realization of its ambitious publications projects.

While in 2001 much of the preparatory work was done – such as identifying suitable publishers and partners, and negotiating contracts – in the year 2002 three large publication ventures bore their first fruit. Thus ECMI launched its two new book series: the *Series of Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues*, published by the Soros funded

Local Government and Public Research Initiative, and the *Handbooks on Minority Issues*, for which ECMI has won the cooperation of the Council of Europe. The publication of the first volume of each of these in late 2002 has already created considerable interest (for more detailed descriptions of each series and listings of published and forthcoming volumes, see sections A.1 and A.2). Another major success was the foundation of the *European Yearbook of Minority Issues*, with the first volume for 2001/2. The Yearbook is edited in collaboration with the Minorities and Regional Autonomies Department of the European Academy in Bozen/Bolzano and published by Kluwer Law International (see section B. for further details).

In addition to strengthening its book publications, ECMI has continued the generation of its internally produced Working Papers, Reports and Issue Briefs, publishing a total of three Working Papers, 22 Reports and two Issue Briefs. For a description of the profile of each of these and full listings, see section C.

Sections D and E cover the academic writings of members of ECMI's research staff in the form of books, monographs, and chapters and articles in external scholarly publications.

Finally, section F presents ECMI's electronic *Journal on Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues in Europe* (JEMIE), an innovative venture that has been highly successful since its launch in autumn 2001 in fostering scholarship and stimulating academic debate.

A. Books

Handbook Series

With the establishment of a new series of Handbooks on Minority Issues, ECMI provides practical guides to specific aspects of minority-majority relations, in particular the applicable standards and international implementation mechanisms that exist at the national, regional and international level for the protection of minorities.

The Handbooks are aimed at practitioners, minority rights advocates, government officials, legal experts and journalists. They also serve as valuable introductions to minority issues and ethnopolitics for students of International Relations, International Law, Political Science and related disciplines.

The series is published by the Council of Europe Publishing.

The first volume of the series was published in December 2002, and work on the second volume continued throughout 2002, ECMI's conference "Implementation of Minority Rights Standards" in December 2001 having laid the foundations for the book. Further volumes are currently under review.

Vol.1: Pentasugglia, Gaetano. *Minorities in International Law*

This handbook offers an introductory survey of the protective regimes developed by international institutions like the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the OSCE and the European Union in response to the needs and demands of minority groups. It takes account of the main conceptual, substantive and procedural issues facing the international community in the field of minority protection, including consideration of pertinent case studies.

Strasbourg: CoE Publishing 2002.

Vol.2: Morawa, Alexander H.E. (ed.) *Mechanisms for the Implementation of Minority Rights*

This handbook exhibits the mechanisms for implementation of the ever denser structure of minority rights. In doing so, it seeks to provide members of minorities with detailed information of mechanisms that can be invoked effectively to secure access to political participation, non-discrimination and to help facilitate the full expression of their collective identities.

(in preparation)

Studies Series

This new *Series on Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues* provides a highly visible and accessible platform for ECMI's studies. These are multi-author works that result

from the Centre's cooperative research projects, often ranging over a number of years.

The series enables ECMI to strengthen the link between its action-oriented work in all parts of the wider Europe and the development of practice-oriented scholarship. Through these studies, ECMI draws attention to crosscutting issues of minority-majority relations that arise in its area of operation and provides analysis of such new issues or practices. In this way, the volumes in this series will advance the practical understanding of new challenges concerning minority issues while at the same time adding a dimension of theoretically based understanding.

ECMI has won the cooperation of the Local Government and Public Reform Initiative (LGI) in Budapest, Hungary, for this venture. While the contents of the series have been generated by ECMI and its project collaborators, LGI's responsibility lies with the publication, marketing and distribution of the books.

Vol.1: Gál, Kinga (ed.). *Concepts of Minority Governance in Europe*

Comprising analyses of theoretical models of minority self-governance and case studies of existing autonomy models in Europe, this edited book investigates the suitability and limitations of the concept of autonomy as a conflict-solving mechanism.

Budapest: LGI/OSI, 2002.

Vol.2: Grin, François and Farimah Daftary (eds). *Nation-Building, Ethnicity and Language Politics in Transition Countries*

This edited work examines the role of language legislation and politics in the state- and nation-building process of Eastern European countries in the post-communist era.

(in press)

Vol.3: Järve, Priit and Sammy Smooha, (eds). *Ethnic Democracy in Europe: Models and Reality*

This study explores novel theories of 'ethnic democracy'. The study draws on examples of the organization of governance according to the interests of dominant ethnic groups in Eastern Europe since the post-Cold War transition.

(in preparation)

Documents and Analysis Series

These are substantive volumes of some 500 pages each which present the materials necessary for a thorough understanding of an important period in international relations. ECMI is contributing several volumes reflecting its own area of expertise.

Weller, Marc (ed.). *The Crisis in Kosovo 1989-1999: From the Dissolution of Yugoslavia to Rambouillet and the Outbreak of Hostilities*.

Cambridge: Documents & Analysis Publishing, 2nd ed., 2001.

Weller, Marc (ed.). *The Kosovo Conflict: Forced Displacement, the Conduct and Termination of Hostilities and the Renewed Search for a Settlement*, Vols. 1 & 2.

Cambridge: Documents & Analysis Publishing.

These volumes trace the origin of the Kosovo crisis and highlight the international response to it. The conduct and termination of hostilities in 1999 is chronicled, followed by a detailed review of the international administration of Kosovo since then.

Individual Book Publications

Besides publishing books within the framework of the series established, ECMI reserves the option of offering individual manuscripts to commercial publishers.

Daftary, Farimah and Stefan Troebst (eds.), *Ethnic Radical Movements*

This collective volume examines the role of language legislation and politics in the state- and nation-building process of Eastern European countries in the post-communist era.

Oxford: Berghahn Books (in press).

B. *European Yearbook of Minority Issues*

Aims

The *European Yearbook of Minority Issues* is a joint venture of ECMI and the Minorities and Regional Autonomies Department of the European Academy Bozen/Bolzano (EURAC), and is published by Kluwer Law International, The Hague. While ECMI took on the lead role in 2001/2 (Issues 1), the partnership agreement calls for an equal distribution of editorial tasks between ECMI and EURAC in 2002/3 (Issue 2). It is envisaged that additional institutions will be added as full or junior editorial partners, and/or will be asked to contribute as guest editors of sections in coming years.

The principal goal of the Yearbook is to provide a critical and timely review of contemporary developments in minority-majority relations in Europe. It combines analysis, commentary, and documentation in relation to international standards for the protection of minorities and the management of conflict and ethnic relations in Europe. The editors have set as their standard that the Yearbook shall consist of original and up-to-date contributions (articles and practice reports) of high scholarly quality reflecting an interdisciplinary approach.

Contents

The Yearbook is divided into two major parts:

Part I contains scholarly articles and routinely features several special focus sections (in 2001/2: 'Minority Rights as a New Regime of Multilevel Governance in Europe', 'Non-Discrimination' and 'Complex Power-Sharing Arrangements as a Means of Overcoming Self-Determination Disputes'; planned for 2002/3: 'New Minorities', 'Multi-Level Legal Norms Governing Minority Rights and Their Interaction', and 'Minorities and the Federal System in Belgium'), accompanied by an extensive general articles section.

Part II reviews the international and national practice in the fields of standard setting and implementation of minority rights.

The Editorial Process

The 2001/2 issue was considered a test issue and was edited largely in a traditional fashion. However, already in the course of compiling the 2002/3 issue a creative process is being tested which bases the final product on a scholarly research plan tailored to ensure that the Yearbook covers exactly the topics that are of the highest interest in a given year: The managing editors have thus sought to identify, with input from the general editors and an informal network of experts, special focus topics of extraordinary interest (in 2002/3: new minorities and the interaction of protection systems) and relevance (Belgium, which has attracted great attention in light of a recent Venice Commission report) and to cover, in the general articles section, as broad as possible a range of topics and geographical regions. Authors contributing to special focus sections or writing articles on related topics have been encouraged to coordinate their work and to cooperate as closely as they deem feasible – a process supervised and facilitated by the managing editors at all stages. In the developments sections, the managing editors have begun to establish a network of rapporteurs who are assigned the task of continually reviewing the progress of minority protection within specific institutions and to maintain a well-structured dialogue amongst themselves and with the editorial team to ensure a minimum of overlap and a maximum of consistency of the various reports.

In sum, the Yearbook's creators' idea to develop it into a top-quality annual scholarly and information-providing publication in the field of minority issues in Europe, with a target audience of academics, legal and political practitioners, government and international officials, minority activists, and the interested general public, has been put into practice and significantly advanced during as little as one year (November 2001 to October 2002 for Issue 1).

Outlook

The editors seek to firmly establish a network of permanent rapporteurs to cover most of the developments reports sections; with that, the process of putting together these sections will be streamlined and resources will be freed to focus on the editorial work needed with respect to the scholarly articles section. The Yearbook shows great

promise to become one of the flagship publications of both institutions involved; however, during 2001 and 2002 the efforts to ensure quality and to pour a solid foundation on which the Yearbook can be built in the coming years were only successful because of an extraordinary input of time and energy by both the involved research and professional staff at ECMI (the Yearbook requires and will continue to require the involvement of the managing editor, the publications officer, an editorial assistant, and an external proof-reader). Efforts to secure external help during the 'hot phase' of the editorial process (February through June) as well as external funding are underway.

Project Personnel

The project was carried out in 2002 under the directorship of ECMI Senior Research Associate Dr Alexander H.E. Morawa, also managing editor of Issue I. ECMI's Publication Officer Ms Marita Lampe copy-edited and coordinated the production of the manuscript, assisted in 2002 by Sabine Kozdon and Ms Theresa M. Petosa (both external). As of 2003, Ms Emma Landschner of the European Academy in Bolzano will be co-managing editor.

C. Internally Produced Publications

1. Working Papers

Working Papers are original in-depth analyses of emerging or on-going developments and are intended to stimulate further debate. In the light of comments and criticism, they will subsequently be revised and may be published in their expanded form in the ECMI Yearbook or other ECMI publications. Working papers are an important element in ECMI's strategy of promoting interdisciplinary research on ethno-politics and minority issues.

"Developing and Applying EU Crisis Management. Test Case Macedonia". ECMI Working Paper # 14. January 2002 (Schneckener)

“International Involvement in the South Caucasus”. ECMI Working Paper # 15. February 2002 (Sabanadze)

Minority Languages and Public Administration – A Comment on Issues Raised in Diergaardt et al. v. Namibia. ECMI Working Paper # 16. October 2002 (Morawa)

2. *Reports*

Reports are mainly the products of ECMI's constructive conflict management work, and reflect exchanges during workshops, roundtables and seminars. As these activities aim to foster dialogue in a way that will lead to concrete policy recommendations, these publications are made available soon after the event (normally within three weeks). They aim to give a synopsis of the panel presentations and discussions, and highlight recommendations that were adopted. Where appropriate, they also seek to outline any follow-on procedures that may be developed to support implementation of these recommendations. This category of ECMI publications also includes extensive background reports resulting from fact-finding visits to the region in question in preparation for a new project.

Final Report of the ECMI Project "NGO Roundtable on Interethnic Relations in the FYR of Macedonia", ECMI Report # 20. February 2002 (Daftary & Verma)

Kosovo/a Standing Technical Working Group, Fourth Meeting: "Review of Activities", ECMI Report # 21. March 2002 (Holliday & Monteux)

Negotiation and Capacity Building in Montenegro, Workshop 1: "Education and Curriculum Development", ECMI Report # 22. March 2002 (Bieber)

Kosovo/a Standing Technical Working Group, 5th and 6th Session: "Economic Development and Reconstruction", ECMI Report # 23. March 2002 (Curis & Monteux)

ECMI Civil Society Project in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Workshop: "Media Issues", ECMI Report # 24. March 2002 (Perry)

ECMI Civil Society Project in Bosnia and Herzegovina: "The Role of Annex 8 in Bridging Communities, Promoting Reconciliation, and Developing a Unique Identity in Bosnia and Herzegovina", ECMI Report # 25. March 2002 (Perry)

Negotiation and Capacity Building in Montenegro, Workshop 2: "Freedom of Movement", ECMI Report # 26. March 2002 (Bieber)

Kosovo/a Standing Technical Working Group: "The Establishment of Expert Committees", ECMI Report # 27. March 2002 (Weller, Curis & Monteux)

Negotiation and Capacity Building in Montenegro", Workshop 3: "Economic Development and Cooperation", ECMI Report # 28. June 2002 (Bieber)

ECMI Civil Society Project in Bosnia and Herzegovina: "Annex 8 of the General Framework Agreement for Peace and the Role of the Preservation of National Monuments in Successful Peace Implementation", ECMI Report # 29. June 2002 (Perry)

National-Cultural Autonomies and Interethnic Relations in the Kaliningrad Oblast, Workshop: "National-Cultural Autonomies and Organizations of the Kaliningrad oblast and their Role in the Social and Political Life of the Region", and Roundtable: "Problems in Interethnic Relations in the Kalinigrad oblast", ECMI Report # 30. June 2002 (Järve)

Kosovo/a Standing Technical Working Group, Eighth Meeting: "Education", ECMI Report # 31. August 2002 (Curis)

ECMI Civil Society Project in Bosnia and Herzegovina: "Ensuring Effective Implementation of Annex 8 through the Recommendations and Proposed Activities of Experts and Civil Society Representatives", ECMI Report # 32. August 2002 (Perry)

ECMI Project Accession to the EU and National Integration in Estonia and Latvia, Workshop: "Legal Aspects of National Integration in Estonia and Latvia", ECMI

Report # 33. September 2002 (Poleshchuk)

Kosovo/a Standing Technical Working Group, Ninth Meeting: "Health and Social Welfare", ECMI Report # 34. October 2002 (Curis)

Negotiation and Capacity Building in Montenegro, Workshop 5: "Administration of Justice", ECMI Report # 35. November 2002 (Vogel)

ECMI Civil Society Project in Bosnia and Herzegovina: "Ensuring Effective Implementation of Annex 8 through the Establishment of a Cultural Heritage Association", ECMI Report # 36. November 2002 (Perry)

Negotiation and Capacity Building in Montenegro, Workshop 4: "Education", ECMI Report # 37. November 2002 (Vogel)

ECMI Civil Society Project in Bosnia and Herzegovina: "National Minorities and Educational Reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina", ECMI Report # 38. December 2002 (Perry)

Kosovo/a Standing Technical Working Group, Tenth Meeting: "Justice, Human Rights, and Law and Order", ECMI Report # 39. December 2002 (Curis)

Kosovo/a Standing Technical Working Group, Eleventh Meeting: "Economic Development and Labour", ECMI Report # 40. December 2002 (Holliday)

Kosovo/a Standing Technical Working Group, Twelfth Meeting: "Review of Activities 2002", ECMI Report # 41. December 2002 (Holliday)

3. *Issue Briefs*

Issue Briefs are shorter pieces offering analytical commentary on topical issues or crises of wider interest and provide a critical primer to a wider audience. In addition to publication on the ECMI website, they are distributed through other appropriate

channels, such as mailing lists and placement in appropriate journals and periodicals.

“Constitutional Reform and the ‘Spirit’ of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, ECMI Issue Brief # 7. February 2002 (Perry)

“The Instrumentalization of Minorities in the Montenegrin Dispute over Independence”. ECMI Issue Brief # 8. March 2002 (Bieber)

D. Chapters in Books and Scholarly Articles by ECMI Staff

“Are the Taliban Prisoners of War”, 152 *New Law Journal* (2002). (Weller)

“Attitudes towards the EU in Estonia”, in Helmut Hubel (ed.), *EU Enlargement and Beyond: The Baltic States and Russia*, Nordeuropäische Studien, Band 18. (Berlin: Berlin Verlag Arno Spitz GmbH, 2002), pp. 243-258. (Järve)

“Bilingual education and linguistic governance : the Swiss experience”, 13(4) *Journal of Intercultural Education*, pp. 409-426. (Grin with Irene Schwob)

“The ‘Common European Approach’, ‘International Trends’, and the Evolution of Human Rights Law. A Comment on *Goodwin and I v. the United Kingdom*”, 3(8) *German Law Journal* (2002), <http://www.germanlawjournal.com/print.php?id=172> (Morawa)

“The Concept of Non-Discrimination”, 3 *Journal of Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues in Europe* (2002), http://www.ecmi.de/jemie/download/Focus3-2002_Morawa.pdf (Morawa)

“The Evolving Human Right to Equality”, 1 *European Yearbook of Minority Issues* (2001/2), pp. 157-205 (Morawa)

"Governing Post-War Herzegovina", in Kinga Gal (ed.), *Minority Governance in Europe*, pp. 319 – 337 (Budapest: LGI/OSI, 2002). (Bieber)

"Human Rights in Divided Societies: Can Complex Peace-support Operations Ever Work?", in Lyons & Mayall (eds.), *Human Rights: The Next Fifty Years* (2002). (Weller)

"Insular Autonomy: A New Approach to Conflict Resolution in Corsica?", in Kinga Gál (ed.), *Minority Governance in Europe*, pp. 201-244 (Budapest: LGI/OSI, 2002). (Daftary)

"International Constitutional Law", in Edwards and Clark (eds), *Global Governance* (Forthcoming 2003). (Weller)

"The Jurisprudence of the United Nations Human Rights Committee and Other Treaty Monitoring Bodies", 1 *European Yearbook of Minority Issues* (2001/2), pp. 461—85. (Morawa)

"Language Legislation in the Baltic States: Changes of Rationale?" 33(1) *Journal of Baltic Studies* (Spring 2002), pp. 78-110. (Järve)

"Langues de l'immigration et intégration professionnelle en Suisse", in G. d'Amato (ed.), *Les migrations et la Suisse*, pp.404-433 (Zürich: Seismo Verlag). German translation published as "Immigrationssprachen und berufliche Integration in der Schweiz", in G. D'Amato (ed.), *Migration und die Schweiz*, pp. 421-452 (Zürich: Seismo Verlag). (Grin with Jean Rossiaud and Bülent Kaya)

"Minority Self-Governance in Economic Perspective" in Kinga Gal (ed.), *Minority Governance in Europe*, pp. 73-86 (Budapest: LGI/OSI, 2002). (Grin, with Vaillancourt)

"Minority rights: Recent Developments in the Baltic States and Russia", in F.J.M Feldbrugge (ed.), *Law in Transition*, pp.41-54 (The Hague: Kluwer Law International, 2002). (Järve)

“Missed Opportunities in Conflict Prevention in Kosovo 1987-1999”, in SWP, ed., *Mainstreaming Conflict Prevention* (2002) 238-269. (Weller)

“Political Integration of the Romani Minority in Post-communist Macedonia”. 3(2-3) *Southeast European Politics* (2002), pp. 107-126. (Friedman)

“Substantive Self-administration for Kosovo/a: From Rambouillet to the Adoption of a Constitutional Framework Document”, in Gal, ed., *Minority Governance in Europe* , pp. 293-309 (Budapest: LGI/OSI, 2002). (Weller)

“La Suisse comme non-multination”, in M. Seymour (ed.), *États-nations, multinationales et organisations internationales*, , 265-281 (Montréal: Liber). (Grin)

“Superpower vs. Global Justice: The ICC Debate”, 152 *New Law Journal* (2002). (Weller)

"Towards a Threshold Theory of Minority Language Survival", in D. Lamberton (dir.) 2002: *The Economics of Language*, International Library of Critical Writings in Economics Series, n° 150. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar; reprint of a paper published in 45 *Kyklos* (1992), pp. 69-97. (Grin)

“Undoing the Global Constitution: Recent Action in the UN Security Council Concerning the International Criminal Court”, 78 (4) *International Affairs* (2002), pp. 693-712. (Weller)

E. Other Publications

“Al Quaida entitled to Prisoners of War Status?”, *The [London] Times*, 21 January 2002. (Weller)

“ ‘Costs’ and ‘Rights’ in the Economic Analysis of Language Policy (Ekonomicheskij analiz jazykovoj politiki: ‘prava’ i ‘zatraty’), in B. Korth (ed.) *Dvujazychnoe i*

predotvrashchenie konfliktov (Bilingual Education and Conflict Prevention), Actes de conference (Bishkek, Kirghizstan: CIMERA), pp. 70-79 & 141-150. (Grin)

The Future of International Law, Polity Press (forthcoming). (Weller)

“Langues étrangères et formation professionnelle: un survol du projet LIVE”, 4 *Panorama* (2002), p. 28. (Grin)

“L’enseignement des langues étrangères : questions d’efficacité et de justice sociale”, 3 *Babylonia* (2002), pp. 11-15. (Grin)

“The Ohrid Agreement: Integration or Fragmentation for Macedonia”, Publications of the Presidential Round Table of the FRY Macedonia (2002) 18 pages. (Weller)

Review of Jones, Mari, “Language Obsolescence and Revitalization”, 1 (2) *Language Policy*, pp. 203-204. (Grin)

Review of May, Stephen, “Language and Minority Rights”, 8 *Nations and Nationalism*, Part 1, pp. 113-115. (Grin)

“Support for Minority Languages in the European Union: Analytical Framework and Strategic Options for Community Action”, Report to D.G. “Education and Culture”, European Commission, Brussels. (Grin with Durk Gorter, Johan Hegmann, Tom Moring, Dónall Ó Riagáin)

“Using Language Economics and Education Economics in Language Education Policy”, Série “Language Policies” (Strasbourg : Conseil de l’Europe, Direction Générale IV (“School, out-of-school and higher education”). (Grin)

F. *Journal on Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues in Europe (JEMIE)*

The *Journal on Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues in Europe* (JEMIE) is a peer-reviewed electronic journal that is edited under the auspices of ECMI. Since its launch in the autumn of 2001, JEMIE has rapidly generated a significant

international profile, winning the backing, through its International Editorial Board, of some of the world's most prominent academics and practitioners in the fields of minority issues and ethnopolitics. Articles appearing in JEMIE are also now cited in some of Europe's leading academic journals. Owing to its innovative approach and its policy of promoting open access to cutting-edge scholarly work, JEMIE has so far attracted submissions from established as well as younger academics and practitioners and regularly receives contributions from across all areas of Europe – East and West.

Aims and Scope

JEMIE is a multi-disciplinary journal, which addresses issues across a broad field of studies, including ethnopolitical conflict, conflict management in divided societies, good governance, minority issues and minority rights. It is devoted to the analysis of current developments in minority-majority relations in the wider Europe, and aims to stimulate debate amongst academics, students and practitioners on issues of instability that are hampering integration and democratic development. As an electronic journal, JEMIE further aims to promote scholarly debate amongst as broad an audience as possible, and make the latest literature available to students who do not have ready access to an academic library.

JEMIE seeks to provide a serious scholarly platform, particularly for scholars in Eastern, Southeastern and Central Europe, where younger academics and practitioners can present their ideas alongside more established scholars. The provision of an additional Commentary section further provides a channel for more informal feedback and analysis. Every quarter, a Special Focus section is published which highlights a topic of particular interest to students of minority issues and ethnopolitics. Through focusing on issues of special interest, JEMIE further aims to exploit the advantages of electronic media, providing in-depth analysis of minority issues as they occur, and enabling a more timely response to developments than more traditional print journals.

In order to ensure a good balance of contributions, the Editors pursue a policy of direct and indirect solicitation of contributions, approaching well-known academics as well as issuing general Calls for Papers through dedicated mailing lists.

JEMIE is supported in its aims by an International Editorial Board, which brings together a number of distinguished academics and practitioners working in the field of minority issues and ethnic conflict. The Board reflects the multi-disciplinary nature of the journal and seeks to ensure its continued quality through a process of peer review prior to publication. The journal also makes use of the services of a growing pool of external reviewers.

Activities

In the course of 2001-2002, JEMIE has published special issues on the political participation of Romani in Central and Eastern Europe, an analysis of minority-majority power-sharing in Macedonia, an examination of the potential role of the EU in advancing a settlement in Cyprus and an analysis of the latest developments in non-discrimination legislation. At the end of 2002, an electronic symposium introduced by Will Kymlicka was devoted to the relevance of Western political theories to regulating ethnic relations in Eastern Europe.

Links with other institutions

Owing to the rapid expansion of JEMIE, the journal will be employing the services of a Managing Editor in 2003. This position will be established on an honorary basis at a partner institute. A firm offer of editorial collaboration has already been forthcoming from the European Institute of the London School of Economics and Political Science, UK.

Project Personnel

ECMI Research Associate Graham Holliday is Editor-in-Chief of JEMIE. Marc Weller is Consulting Editor and William McKinney Assistant Editor.

V. Conferences, Seminars, Workshops and Other Events

In the review period ECMI has organized a substantial number of conferences, meetings and other events highlighting issues related to national minorities and ethnopolitical conflict. These events are listed in section A. From September 2001 to December 2002, ECMI organized a range of conferences, some of which – in Flensburg or abroad – focused on the Centre's research work or in the Balkans, where ECMI maintains its action-oriented activities. ECMI has also hosted several visits from students groups and other visitors, listed below in section B.

In addition to the conferences and events organized by ECMI, the Centre's staff have contributed with presentations to a number of conferences arranged by other institutions (section C), while ECMI's researchers have also participated in events without giving papers (section D). Finally, training events organized by other institutions, in which ECMI staff have participated are listed in section E

A. Conferences and Events

2001:

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| 5 September | ECMI Lecture and panel discussion: "The NATO Mission in Macedonia", by Marc Weller (ECMI), Farimah Daftary (ECMI), Prof Dr Hauke Brunkhorst, Universität Flensburg, at ECMI Flensburg. |
| 8 - 10 September | ECMI Panels for the 4th Pan-European International Relations Conference "International Law: Managing Ethnopolitical Conflict in Europe through a New Multi-Layered Legal Regime", University of Kent at Canterbury, England. In a series of three panels speakers considered the increasing intrusion of international legal rules and mechanisms on the 'sovereign' state. |

Panel 1: Sovereignty - New Actors, "Are Minority Rights a Statist Conspiracy?" (Marc Weller, Director of the European Centre for Minority Issues and Assistant Director of the Centre of International Studies, University of Cambridge); "A Right of Equality for Minorities Against the Exclusive Sovereignty of the State in Contemporary International Law?" (Professor Anthony Carty, Eversheds Professor of International Law, University of Derby, England); "Keeping the State: Imposing and Enforcing Religious Toleration in Early Modern Europe" (Mr Benjamin de Carvalho, M.Phil, University of Cambridge).

Panel 2: The Regional/Universal Layer, "Bilateral treaties in CEE - a New Interstate Framework for Minority Protection" (Dr Kinga Gál, Vice President of the Government Office for Hungarian Minorities Abroad, Hungary); "Managing the "Minority Problem" within the Framework of a Multi-Layered Regime: The Case of Europe" (Ph.D. Candidate Petra Roter, Faculty of History, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom) "Managing or Freezing Ethnic Conflict? Multiple Layers of Power-Sharing in Bosnia" (Dr Florian Bieber, Regional Representative, European Centre for Minority Issues, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina).

Panel 3: Institutions "Minority Rights in SE Europe: Prospects for Implementation in Romania and Moldova" (Dr Paul Roe, Department of International Relations and European Studies (IRES), Central European University Hungary); "Putting EU Crisis Management Into Practice" (Dr Ulrich Schneekener, Institute for Intercultural and International Studies, University of Bremen); "On the Models of Minority Rights Supervisions in Europe and the Ways They Affect a Changing Sovereignty" (Dr Gaetano Pentassuglia, Lecturer in International Law, University of Munich, Germany).

12 September	German-Danish Library Day in Flensburg. The German-Danish Library Forum, continuing a tradition started in Aabenraa earlier this year, makes possible the acquaintance of librarians in the German-Danish border area with each other and with the special library resources available in this region. Information is provided in German and in Danish. The following libraries will be introduced on this day: The Büchereizentrale/Landeszentral-Bibliothek, the Zentrale Hochschulbibliothek, the Stadtbücherei Flensburg, the Dansk Centralbibliotek, and the ECMI Library.
28 September	Preparatory meeting of the ECMI NGO Network on Interethnic Relations in FYR Macedonia, Skopje, FYR Macedonia.
29 September	ECMI Fourth Standing Technical Working Group Meeting on "STWG Activities 2001 - Review and assessment of first six months", Pristina, Kosovo/a.
12 - 14 October	Second ECMI Carnegie Workshop in collaboration with the University of Cambridge.
19 - 21 October	ECMI Workshop on "Social Dimension of Integration in Estonia", Pärnu, Estonia.
20 - 21 October	Meeting of the Task Force of the "ECMI NGO Network for the Improvement of Interethnic Relations in the Republic of Macedonia", Flensburg, Germany.
22 October	ECMI Training Seminar - Complex Peace Support Operations in the Balkan Region. Seminar at Marineschule Mürwik, Flensburg.
27 October	ECMI Fifth Standing Technical Working Group Meeting on "SME (Small and Medium Enterprise) Development and Civil Society", Pristina, Kosovo/a.
1 - 4 November	ECMI Workshop on "Perspectives of Minority Education in Latvia", Daugavpils, Latvia.

16 November	ECMI Montenegro Negotiation and Capacity Building Project, first meeting, "Education and Curriculum Development", Podgorica, Montenegro.
20 November	Meeting of German-Danish Library Forum, ECMI.
24 November	ECMI Project, "Power-Sharing in Bosnia-Herzegovina", first meeting of the Working Group on Media, Sarajevo.
27 November	ECMI presentation to a group of "Dom Współpracy Polsko-Niemieckiej, Haus der Deutsch-Polnischen Zusammenarbeit" from Gliwice, Poland, ECMI.
30 November	ECMI Fifth Anniversary - Reception to mark the fifth ECMI Anniversary, at Europäische Akademie Sankelmark, Germany. Honorary guests: Heide Simonis, Minister President of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany; Dr Cornelia Sonntag-Wolgast, State Secretary, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Berlin, Germany; Dr phil Henrik Becker-Christensen, Consul General of the Kingdom of Denmark, Flensburg.
30 November –	
2 December	ECMI Conference: "Implementation of Minority Rights Standards" in collaboration with the Federal Union of European Nationalities (FUEN) at the European Academy Sankelmark, Flensburg, Germany. At the conference, leading academic experts on minority rights instruments and implementation mechanisms gave presentations in order to furnish a hands-on guide to various implementation procedures. As a means of promoting this message to as wide an audience as possible, representatives of minority groups from all over Europe attended the conference. The conference was held with the generous support of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Germany and the Minister President of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany.

8 December	ECMI Sixth Standing Technical Working Group Meeting: "Economic Development and Sustainability", Pristina, Kosovo/a.
13 December	ECMI Book Launch: "Living Together: The Minorities in the German-Danish Border Region", ECMI, Flensburg, Germany.
14 - 16 December	Third meeting of the ECMI "NGO Roundtable on Interethnic Relations in Macedonia", Skopje, Macedonia.
15 December	Third Workshop of the ECMI Project "Power-Sharing in Bosnia-Herzegovina".
17 - 18 December	Official launch of the "ECMI Regional NGO Centers" and the "ECMI NGO Network for the Improvement of Interethnic Relations in the Republic of Macedonia", Skopje, Macedonia.
<i>2002:</i>	
25 January	ECMI Montenegro Negotiation and Capacity Building Project, second workshop "Freedom of Movement in the Serbia-Montenegrin Border Region", Budva, Montenegro.
6 February	ECMI Seminar on the "Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities".
2 March	ECMI Kosovo/a Civil Society Project: First meeting in 2002 of the Standing Technical Working Group: "The Establishment of Expert Committees", Pristina, Kosovo/a.
7 March	ECMI Seminar on "Effective Participation of Minorities", Carmen Kettley, Flensburg, Germany.
22 March	ECMI Montenegro Negotiation and Capacity Building Project, third workshop: "Economic development in the Serbian-Montenegrin Border Region", Podgorica, Montenegro.
11 - 13 April	7th Annual Convention of the Association for the Study of Nationalities (ASN) in New York, Columbia University: "Rethinking Institutional Design Approaches to Self-

	Determination Conflicts". Participants: Marc Weller (Chair); Stefan Wolff; Wolfgang Danspeckgruber; Florian Bieber; Graham Holliday; Brendan O'Leary (Discussant).
12 April	ECMI Project Power-Sharing in Bosnia Herzegovina, second meeting: "Annex 8", Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
4 May	ECMI Montenegro Negotiation and Capacity Building Project, working table I: "Education", Podgorica, Montenegro.
6 May	Constitutive Meeting (1 st revolving seminar) for the "German-Danish Network of Ethnic and Conflict Studies" with the purpose to discuss topics linked to ethnic conflicts and minority issues, while at the same time forge closer ties between Danish and German research institutions. The Network was established in Flensburg with a keynote speech on "Minority Governance and Conflict Prevention in Europe" by Dr Walter Kemp, Senior Advisor to the OSCE High Commissioner of National Minorities.
18 May	ECMI Kosovo/a Civil Society Project, workshop of the Standing Technical Working Group: "Education", Pristina, Kosovo/a.
24 - 25 May	Meeting of the Coordinating Body of the "ECMI NGO Network for the Improvement of Interethnic Relations in the Republic of Macedonia" to review the 2002 Action Plan for the National Network and the ECMI Regional NGO Centres, Skopje, Macedonia.
4 - 9 June	ASN Special Convention, ECMI Panel: "Political Participation and the Internationalisation of Ethnic Minority Politics: The Case of the Roma in Europe" in Forlì, Italy. Participants: Graham Holliday (Chair); Ilona Klimova; Peter Vermeersch; Martin Kovats; David Crowe (Discussant).
6 - 8 June	ECMI project Accession to the EU and National Integration in Estonia and Latvia, workshop "Legal Aspects of National Integration in Estonia and Latvia", Jurmala, Latvia.

14 - 16 June	Meeting of the Coordinating Body of the "ECMI NGO Network for the Improvement of Interethnic Relations in the Republic of Macedonia", Skopje, Macedonia.
21 June	ECMI Project Power-Sharing in Bosnia-Herzegovina, third working group meeting: "Annex 8", Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
27 June	Montenegro Negotiation and Capacity-Building Project workshop: "Minority Education", Podgorica, Montenegro.
28 June	Montenegro Negotiation and Capacity-Building Project workshop: "Administration of Justice", Podgorica, Montenegro.
6 July	ECMI Montenegro Negotiation and Capacity Building Project, working table II: "Freedom of Movement", Podgorica, Montenegro.
6 July	ECMI Kosovo/a Civil Society Project: workshop of the Standing Technical Working Group on "Health", Pristina, Kosovo/a.
4 September	ECMI Consultative Meeting: "First European Consultation on Ombudspeople on National Minority Issues". The Consultation provided a forum for European Ombudsmen-institutions to discuss experiences and to exchange information about their activities and work, in particular with focus on minority issues. Amongst the participants were representatives from the respective Ombudsperson institutions of Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Denmark, Finland, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Germany respectively. Further, representatives of major intergovernmental organizations, such as the OSCE, the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the European Commission, and the Commissioner of Baltic Sea States were present at the meeting. The meeting resulted in a recommendation by the participating institutions to establish a more formalized network between the Ombuds institutions

in Europe, in order to benefit from experiences and best practices from states where specialized minority Ombuds institutions already exist. The meeting was sponsored by FRESTA (Secretariat for Peace and Stability), Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and was supported by the Government of Schleswig-Holstein.

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| 5 September | Consultative Meeting of Organizations engaged in Minority Issues in Europe, organized by the European Centre for Minority Issues in consultation with the Office of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities. The meeting was combined with the first meeting of European Ombudsmen (see above) and brought together the intergovernmental and the major non-governmental organizations in the field of minority issues, with the aim of facilitating an exchange on strategies and plans for the future, comparing experiences and discovering whether further synergies in the work could be identified. |
| 20 – 21 September | Annual Meeting of the "ECMI NGO Network for the Improvement of Interethnic Relations in the Republic of Macedonia", Ohrid, Macedonia. |
| 4 October | Taking Ownership of Dayton: ECMI Civil Society Project in Bosnia and Herzegovina; Implementation Workshop I: "Development of a Professional Experts Association in Support of 'Annex 8' - Implementation and Cultural Heritage Protection and Promotion in BiH", Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina. |
| 12 October | ECMI Kosovo/a Civil Society Project, workshop of the Standing Technical Working Group on "Judicial Systems and Human Rights", Pristina, Kosovo/a. |
| 18 October | ECMI Montenegro Negotiation and Capacity Building Project, working table III: "Regional Economic Development", Montenegro. |

11 November	2nd meeting (revolving seminar) of the "German-Danish Network of Ethnic and Conflict Studies" at the Danish Border Region Research Institute in Aabenraa, Denmark. Two lectures, entitled "Solving Ethnic Conflict: The 'Schleswig Experience'" and "Cross-boundary Cooperation and National Minorities: The Case of the Danish-German Border Area" were given by Director Dr Jørgen Kühl and Dr Martin Klatt respectively, and an additional session was devoted to a discussion of issues of cooperation between the participating institutions.
22 November	Taking Ownership of Dayton: ECMI Civil Society Project in Bosnia and Herzegovina, workshop: "National Minorities and the Educational Reform Process in Bosnia and Herzegovina." Sarajevo, BiH.
29-30 November	ECMI international conference "The Role of Interethnic Factors in the Development of the Kaliningrad Oblast", in cooperation with the Schleswig-Holstein Institute of Peace (SHIP) and the Council of Europe, Kaliningrad.
5-6 December	ECMI Montenegro Negotiation and Capacity Building Project: Training event on EU accession and minority rights in Serbia, Montenegro, and Sandžak. Kotor, Montenegro.
6-8 December	ECMI seminar "National Integration in Estonia and Latvia: 2000-2002", concluding workshop as part of the project "Accession to the EU and National Integration in Estonia and Latvia", Flensburg.
7 December	ECMI Kosovo/a Civil Society Project, workshop of the Standing Technical Working Group on "Economics and Development", Pristina, Kosovo/a.
7-8 December	ECMI Montenegro Negotiation and Capacity Building Project: Training event on Sandžak as part of a Euroregion. Kotor, Montenegro.

8-9 December	ECMI NGO Network for the Improvement of Interethnic Relations in the Republic of Macedonia: Annual General Assembly Meeting, Skopje, Macedonia.
10 December	ECMI - Konrad Adenauer Foundation Round Table "Minorities in Democracies", South East European University, Tetevo.
14 December	Taking Ownership of Dayton: ECMI Civil Society Project in Bosnia and Herzegovina, workshop: "Annex 8 Implementation Efforts: A Progress Report on the Cultural Heritage Association and Civil Society Efforts", Sarajevo, BiH.

C. Delegations and Visitors at ECMI

2001:

14 September	Presentation of ECMI and ECMI Projects to a Group of Language Policy Students and Peter Bakker, Lektor, from Aarhus University, DK.
30 October	ECMI Visit of Hungarian Ambassador Mr Laszlo Deseö.

2002:

29 January	Presentation of ECMI and of the Council of Europe's Charter for Minority or Regional Languages to a group of students from Duborg Skolen, Flensburg.
30 January	Presentation of ECMI to a group of teachers from the Danish Højskolen Løgumkloster.
13 May	Presentation of ECMI to a group of communication experts from the German Naval School
12 June	Presentation of ECMI to minority representatives from Romania and Ukraine

- 18 July Presentation of ECMI to participants of the Summer Academy from SCHIFF, Kiel and to a journalist from the WDR
- 24 September Presentation on the development and interaction of the various international legal standards and implementation mechanisms in effect in Europe to a delegation of government executives and directors of public offices on national minorities of the Peoples' Republic of China.
- 29 September Visit of Consul Romanov, Renate Schnack, Schleswig-Holstein Commissioner of the Minister-President for Minority Affairs and Gaby Kötschau, Member of Parliament of Schleswig-Holstein.
- 25 November Presentation of ECMI and of European standards of minority protection to Youth Associations of the German minority in Poland, Kompagnietor, Flensburg, Germany.

D. Papers and Lectures Given and Panels Chaired by ECMI Staff at Conferences and Academic Institutes

2001:

ECMI Lecture, Flensburg, "The NATO Mission in Macedonia: Problems and Prospects", 5 September 2001. (Weller)

European Consortium for Political Research, 4th Pan-European Conference, Canterbury, UK, "Are Minority Rights a Statist Conspiracy?", 9 September 2001. (Weller)

Council of Europe, Intergovernmental Conference on the Re-integration of Yugoslavia into the European System, Belgrade, "Bilateral Minority Treaties: A Balance Sheet", 22 September 2001. (Weller)

Macedonia Round Table Working Session, ECMI Flensburg, Chair and Chief Draftsman, 28 September 2001. (Weller)

United Nations Regional Conference on Human Rights (Durban Follow-on), Dubrovnik, “Advances in Minority Rights Protection”, 10 October 2001. (Weller)

University of Cambridge, Carnegie Corporation of New York, Cambridge, Conference on Power-sharing, “The Experience of Kosovo”, (also Chair) 20 October 2001. (Weller)

Akademie Sankelmark, Implementation of Minority Rights, Chair, 2-3 December 2001. (Weller)

2002:

Sudan Peace-building Process, 3rd Consultation Meeting, UK, “Self-determination and the Sudan”, 29 January 2002. (Weller)

Danish Centre for Human Rights, Copenhagen, Academic Preparatory Conference to the Session of the UN Working Group on Minorities, “Autonomy Arrangements in South-Eastern Europe”, 3 April 2002. (Weller)

7th Annual Convention of the Association for the Study of Nationalities, Columbia University, New York, “Rethinking Institutional Design in Self-Determination Conflicts”, 12 April 2002. (Weller)

Council of Europe, 10th Meeting of Governmental Officer on National Minorities, Vilnius, Lithuania, Chair and Rapporteur: “Advancing the Political Participation of Minorities”, 26 April 2002. (Weller)

Presidential Round-Table, Government of FYR Macedonia, Skopje, Macedonia, “Analyzing the Ohrid Agreement”, 1 June 2002. (Weller)

SLMC National Congress, “Peace-processes in Perspective”, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 10 June 2002. (Weller)

“National Integration and Language Policies in the Baltic States”, International Seminar “Minorities in the Baltics: Processes of Integration”, Tallinn, Estonia, 14-15 June 2002 (Järve)

NDA Conference Session, “Law and Peace”, Kenya, Nairobi, 22 August 2002. (Weller)

First Consultation among Specialist Ombudspeople for National Minorities in Europe, Flensburg, Chair, 4 September 2002. (Weller)

Coordination Meeting of International Organizations Working in the Area of Minority Issues, Flensburg, Co-Chair, 5 September 2002. (Weller)

Royal United Services Institute, London, Ethnic in Military Affairs, “New Ways of Engaging Self-determination Conflicts”, 19 September 2002. (Weller)

Princeton/Cambridge Conference, Power-sharing Alternatives, Princeton NJ, “New Models of Power-sharing – Preliminary Findings”, 28-29 September 2002. (Weller)

London School of Economics, “Self-determination and Southeastern Europe”, 22 October 2002. (Weller)

“Minorities in the Baltic States”, International conference “Protection of Minorities - A Model for Crisis Prevention”, Hotel Avendi, Bad Honnef, Germany, 29 October 2002. (Järve)

“The Russian Minority in Estonia”, Parliamentary Conference “National Minorities in the Enlarged European Union”, Copenhagen, 5-6 November 2002. (Järve)

“Baltic Minorities: Challenges in EU Accession Process”, International Seminar “Minorities and Majorities in Estonia: Problems of Integration within a Broader European Context”, Tallinn, Estonia, 15-16 November 2002 (Järve)

“Minorities in Georgia – Separatism, Integration and Geo-Political Interests”, ECMI - Konrad Adenauer Foundation Round Table "Minorities in Democracies", South East European University, Tetevo, Macedonia, 10 December 2002 (Trier).

Commission of the European Union, Brussels, Policy Planning Seminar, “New Challenges for Stabilization in SEE”, 12 December 2002. (Weller)

E. Attendance of ECMI Members at Conferences and Events

International conference "Small States in the Convention and in the upcoming European Union", 20-21 September 2002, Luxembourg (Järve).

ECMI - Konrad Adenauer Foundation Round Table "Minorities in Democracies", South East European University, Tetevo, Macedonia, 10 December 2002 (Weller, Friedman, Verma).

VI. Partnership Development

In line with ECMI's aim to establish closer ties with other institutions conducting research on minority issues and ethno-political conflict and following the recommendations of the evaluation of the Centre's activities, ECMI early in 2002 took the initiative to establish a “German-Danish Network of Ethnic and Conflict Studies”. The network involves the principal Danish universities and a number of important research institutions in Germany concerned with research on ethnic issues, and convenes three to four times annually in a series of revolving seminars, held on a rotation basis at the premises of the participating institutions.

Three specific aims are pursued within the framework of cooperation: (1) to increase the understanding of ongoing activities of member institutions and their exchange; (2) to explore the opportunities for corporation between the member institutions in order to achieve mutual synergies where possible; and (3) to offer the Revolving Seminar as a framework for a possible joint research project. The Revolving Seminar will also address issues of project methodology over time. Through this process, cross-cutting lessons about methodology can be drawn from a variety of different projects and can be discussed and developed in a University-led environment.

The seminars are held in two sessions. The first part focuses on a relevant and timely topic and lectures are offered by the hosting institution. The second part gives the participants an opportunity for discussing networking and cooperation issues. As a concrete proposal for furthering the links between the involved institutions, ECMI has proposed the initiation of a joint project on “Methods and Approaches to the Management of Ethnopolitical Conflict in Europe”. So far, a number of institutions in the network have indicated an interest in participating in such a joint project on methodology, and further steps will be taken in the first part of 2003 to explore the viability of this proposal.

Further, ECMI has maintained excellent relations with international organizations such as the EU, the OSCE, the Council of Europe and the Commissioner of the Baltic Sea States. In September 2002, ECMI held the “First Consultative Meeting of Organizations engaged in Minority Issues in Europe” in consultation with the Office of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities. The meeting brought together the intergovernmental and the major non-governmental organizations in the field of minority issues, with the aim of facilitating an exchange on strategies and plans for the future, comparing experiences and discovering whether further synergies in the work could be identified.

A long range of international organizations were among the participants, including the United Nations; the Council of Europe; the European Commission; the European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages (EBLUL); the Committee of Experts on the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages; the Commissioner of the

Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS); the Advisory Committee on the European Framework Convention on National Minorities; as well as NGOs such as Minority Rights Group International; European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC); the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe; and the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI). To further the dialogue, the participants agreed on the need for future meetings of international actors involved with practice-related work on ethnic and minority issues.

The meeting was linked to the “First European Consultation on Ombudspeople on National Minority Issues” which ECMI hosted on 4 September 2002. The purpose of the consultation was to provide a forum for European Ombudsmen institutions to discuss experiences and to exchange information about their activities and work, in particular with a focus on minority issues. Amongst the participants were representatives from the respective Ombudsperson Institutions of Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Denmark, Finland, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Germany respectively. Further, representatives of major intergovernmental organizations, such as the OSCE, the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the European Commission, and the Commissioner of Baltic Sea States were present at the meeting.

The meeting resulted in a recommendation by the participating institutions to establish a more formalized network between the Ombuds institutions in Europe, in order to benefit from experiences and best practices from states where specialized minority Ombuds-institutions are already *in situ*. As a concrete outcome of the conference, ECMI is in the process of developing a project on a “Pan-European Network of Specialist Ombudspersons’ Institutions on Minority Issues”, for which funding is currently being sought. Through this network, support will be provided for the establishment of such institutions in European states where they do not yet exist. The network will also reinforce existing institutions through capacity building and the exchange of competence and experiences among these institutions.

An initiative of a more traditional albeit no less important character was taken, when ECMI in December 2001 held a conference on “Implementation of Minority Rights Standards” in Flensburg. At the conference, leading academic experts on human and

minority rights instruments and implementation mechanisms gave presentations in order to furnish a hands-on guide to various implementation procedures. As a means of promoting this message to as wide an audience as possible, representatives of minority groups from all over Europe attended the conference. The presentations given at the conference are to be converted into a handbook devoted to documenting and analyzing the implementation of minority standards. The handbook will be published in the course of 2003.

In 2002, ECMI also continued its activities within the Consortium of Minority Resources (COMIR) - an Internet-based cooperative project that aims to promote the free flow of information and dialogue in the field of ethnic relations, multicultural politics and minority rights. COMIR arose from a roundtable on coordination of online resource development in the field of ethnic relations and minority rights in East Central Europe, Southeastern Europe and the Newly Independent States in Budapest, 18-19 February 2000. COMIR aims to establish a clearinghouse of information and activities relevant to Europe (OSCE region) to support democratic governance of multiethnic and multinational societies. To this end, COMIR develops and promotes virtual libraries, mailing lists, database of full text documents, training materials etc. COMIR considers as major initiatives a Virtual Library, co-ordinated mailing lists, a meta-search engine across founders websites, a Minority Rights Practitioners Resource Pack, a best practice database, curriculum development and advocacy training.

Over the past several years a number of organizations (NGOs such as Minority Rights Group, expert institutes such as ECMI and the European Academy in Bozen/Bolzano, Italy, as well as IGOs such as the United Nations) have been engaged in the development of online resources to facilitate the exchange of information, to support minority initiatives and to advocate minority rights in the region. These organizations have adopted various strategies to collect and disseminate information. These strategies often result in overlapping efforts and parallel projects. Thus is seen the necessity of cooperation and coordination between various organizations engaged in the development of online resources, networking and dissemination of information on the issues of minority rights, multicultural politics and ethnic relations in Central and Eastern Europe and in the Commonwealth of Independent States.

In 2002, COMIR maintained a range of activities, including the *Electronic Map of Ethnopolitical Conflict in Europe* (maintained by ECMI); the *COMIR Database*, a clearinghouse of Information on Minority and Multiethnic Policy Issues (maintained by LGI, Hungary); a project to *Advance the Interpretation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities through State Practice* (maintained by ECMI); the *MIRIS National Legislation Database Project* (Maintained by the European Academy, Italy); and the *Database of Minority-Related National Legislation in Post-Communist States of Central and Eastern Europe and the Balkan Region* (maintained by MINELRES, Latvia).

VII. Staff

The founding fathers of ECMI had always envisaged ECMI to consist of six researchers under the core budget. This goal, stressed by the evaluators in their conclusion, was achieved in 2002, in which two additional research staff members were hired. One, (employed as ECMI Senior Researcher) has special expertise in the Caucasus region and will over time develop a project covering minority-majority relations there. The other new staff member (employed as Research Associate) is a specialist on Macedonia and Romani issues; he acts as HQ contact point for the NGO project in Macedonia and will develop a project on Romani participation in future.

In the subsequent sections, a short listing of all staff members of ECMI as of 31 December 2002 is provided (section A), followed by summary CVs of the members of the research staff (section B) and concluded with a list of Visiting Fellows and Summer Visiting Research Associates (section C), a list of the members of the Advisory Council (section D) and a list of the members of the Board of ECMI (section E).

A. ECMI Staff

Marc Weller (Germany), Director

Dr Priit Järve (Estonia), Senior Research Associate

Tom Trier (Denmark), Senior Research Associate

Dr Alexander H. E. Morawa (Austria/USA), Senior Research Associate

Graham Holliday (Great Britain), Research Associate

Eben Friedman (USA), Research Associate

Eva Maria Christiansen (Denmark), Project Associate

Marita Lampe (Germany), Publications Officer

William W. McKinney (USA), Librarian

Astrid Voss (Germany), Administrative Director and Legal Counsel

Ute Boesche-Seefeldt (Germany), ECMI Project Organizer

Maj-Britt Risbjerg Hansen (Denmark), Project Coordinator

Alexander Natusch (Germany), Office Manager and Web Editor

Susanne Schmarbeck (Germany), Financial Secretary

Regional Representatives:

Dr Florian Bieber (Luxembourg), Belgrade

Robert Curis (USA/Ireland) (Kosovo), Pristina Office

Dr Sunoor Verma (India), Skopje Office

Tobias K. Vogel (Switzerland), Sarajevo

Valery Perry (USA), Sarajevo

Non-Resident Associates:

Dr François Grin (Switzerland), Senior Non-Resident Fellow

Faculté des sciences économiques et sociales, Université de Genève, Switzerland

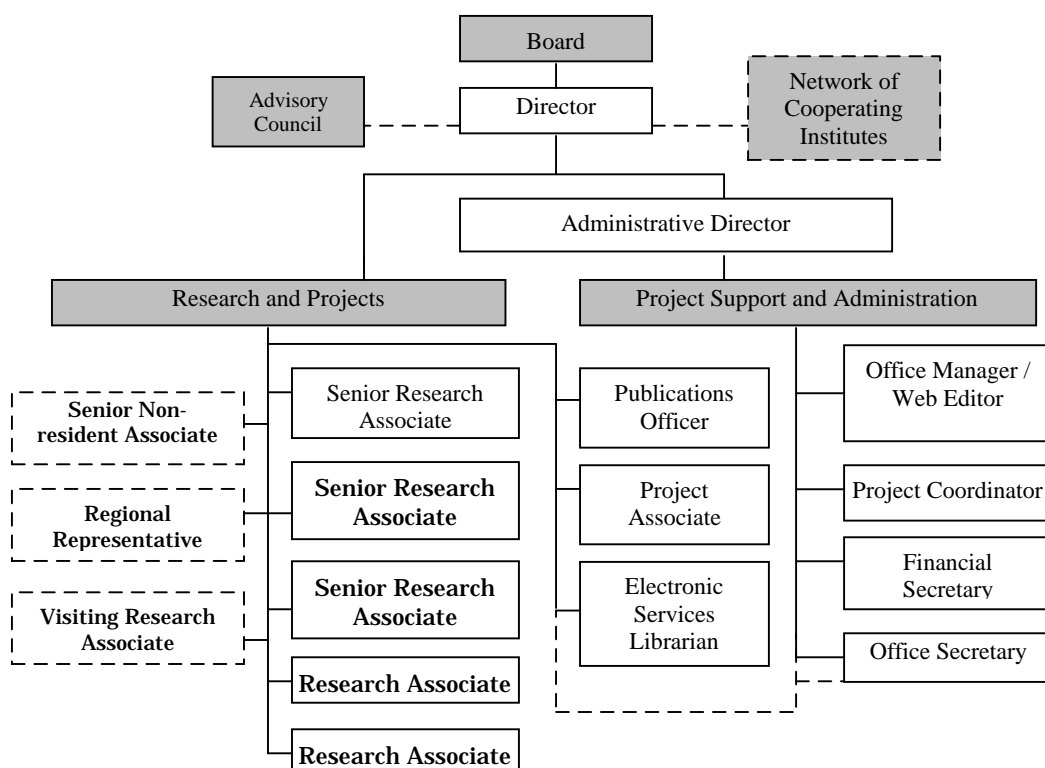
Dr Gaetano Pentassuglia (Italy), Senior Non-Resident Associate

Institute für Internationales Recht - Völkerrecht , Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität-München, Germany; Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, University of Lund, Sweden

Kinga Gál (Hungary), Senior Non-Resident Research Associate

Dr Fernand de Varennes (Canada), Senior Non-Resident Research Associate

The organization of the Centre staff can be represented in the following way



B. Visiting Research Associates, Summer Research Associates and Interns

NAME	SEX	NATIONALITY	TITLE	DURATION OF STAY	PROJECT
Carmen Kettley	F	Romanian	Summer Research Associate	October 2001- March 2002	Power-sharing agreements/ Carnegie
Camille Monteux	F	French	Visiting Research Associate	April 2001- June 2002	Kosovo & Montenegro Project

NAME	SEX	NATIONALITY	TITLE	DURATION OF STAY	PROJECT
Frank Selbmann	M	German	Visiting Research Associate	April 2001- October 2002	Framework Convention Project
Emilie Deudon	F	French	Intern	September – December 2002	Kosovo & Macedonia Project
Leonie Renwrandt	F	German	Visiting Research Associate	July – September 2002	Framework Convention Project
Martina Spornbauer	F	Austrian	Visiting Research Associate	July- September 2002	Framework Convention Project

C. Summary CVs of Research Staff

Marc Weller, Director

Marc Weller studied international law and politics at the University of Hamburg, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and the University of Cambridge. He has been a member of the Faculty of Law of the University of Cambridge for the past decade and served as the Deputy Director of the Centre for International Studies in the University from 1987 to 2000. He has also been a Visiting Professor in the University of Paris and an Associated Lecturer of King's College London. In addition, he served as a guest lecturer in a number of other countries. He assumed the position of Director of the European Centre for Minority Issues in Flensburg, Germany, in April 2000 and remains an Assistant Director of Studies in the Centre of International Studies in the University of Cambridge.

Mr Weller's main research interests lie in the area of international peace and security, including especially the management of interethnic tension and conflict by outside actors. His publications reflect this interest, featuring edited books on the Gulf Crisis, the struggle for democracy in Burma, the dissolution of Yugoslavia and

the Kosovo crisis. His writings also cover the United Nations and peace-support operations in complex political circumstances.

Mr Weller has also been a commentator on international affairs in the United Kingdom, being frequently interviewed by the news media and contributing occasionally to *The Times* and other newspapers. Other journalistic contributions have appeared in the *New York Times*, *Die Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* and several other leading papers.

In addition to his scholarly work, Mr Weller has been much sought after as a legal advisor. He has acted as consultant to several delegations to the United Nations Security Council. He has been involved in a number of international arbitrations and has since 1993 served as one of the Counsel for Bosnia and Herzegovina in the International Court of Justice. He was a legal advisor to a delegation at the London conference on Yugoslavia and the Rambouillet and Paris Conferences on Kosovo. He retains an active involvement in the international attempts to stabilize the situation in Kosovo.

At ECMI, he has overseen a major strategic review and the development of a broad range of new activities. He has continued to publish widely and represented the Centre at various international conferences and official gatherings.

Dr Priit Järve, Senior Research Associate

Priit Järve graduated from the University of Tartu, Estonia, and achieved a PhD in the philosophy of science. Dr Järve also has a background in sociology and he specializes on the states of the former Soviet Union. In 1989-1997, he was the director of the Institute of International and Social Studies of the Estonian Academy of Science, acted as the national coordinator of Estonian Human Developments Reports of 1995, 1996 and 1997. In 1995-1997, he also served as the Plenipotentiary of the President of Estonia to the Roundtable of National Minorities.

Priit Järve joined ECMI in 1997. In 2002, he was involved in the following areas of research: Minority rights in post-soviet states, language legislation in the Baltic States, ethnic democracy, accession of the Baltic States to the EU, and political

participation of minorities in the Baltic States. He also participated in the ECMI research project on complex power sharing by investigating the Gagauz autonomy in the Republic of Moldova. He was the principal organizer of two meetings in the framework of the ECMI project "Accession to the EU and National Integration in Estonia and Latvia". He organized three ECMI events on minority and migration issues of the Kaliningrad Oblast in Kaliningrad.

Tom Trier, Senior Research Associate

With a background in social anthropology, Tom Trier specializes in ethnonational and migration issues in Eastern Europe and the CIS, particularly in the Caucasus region. He also studies interethnic relations in the Carpathian region of East Central Europe. He worked for ECMI as Regional Representative for Ukraine from 1997-99. Subsequently, he was based in the Northern Caucasus (Russian Federation), where he held positions as Country Director for the Danish Refugee Council and later the International Rescue Committee from 1999 to 2002, managing and implementing emergency, rehabilitation and development projects. Finally, he worked for the UNHCR in Afghanistan in 2002. At ECMI, he coordinates action-oriented project activities in the Caucasus and conducts research on interethnic and minority-majority relations in European mountain regions. Tom Trier joined ECMI in his present capacity in October 2002.

Dr Alexander H.E. Morawa, Senior Research Associate

Mag.iur. (University of Salzburg), LL.M. and S.J.D. (George Washington University). Dr Morawa has previously been a Fellow at the International Rule of Law Center of George Washington University, and has held faculty positions at the University of Salzburg, Arcadia University, and Central European University (Budapest). He has repeatedly been of counsel to IGOs, including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the OSCE-ODIHR. He has published extensively, primarily in the areas of public international law, human rights, minority law, comparative constitutional law and refugee law. In addition to his affiliation with ECMI, he serves as a non-resident Visiting Professor of International Law at Arcadia University (Philadelphia) and as legal counsel in proceedings before the European Court of Human Rights and the UN Human Rights Committee.

Graham Holliday, Research Associate

Graham Holliday joined ECMI in January 2001. He holds an MA in Politics from the University of Glasgow and an M. Phil in International Relations from the University of Cambridge, where he conducted research into European conflict management efforts with regard to the former Yugoslavia. His research interests include ethnic and regional conflict, minority participation and mobilization in transition countries and European Union enlargement. He is founding editor of the *Journal on Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues in Europe* (JEMIE).

Dr Eben Friedman, Research Associate

Graduating with a B.A. in philosophy from the State University of New York at Geneseo (USA) in 1994, Eben Friedman earned an M.A. in political science from the Johns Hopkins University before enrolling in the Ph.D. programme in political science at the University of California, San Diego. At UC San Diego, he worked under the supervision of Ellen Comisso, defending his dissertation “Explaining the Political Integration of Minorities: Roms as a Hard Case”, in September of 2002. Friedman’s research has focused on policy towards Roma and, more broadly, on interethnic relations in post-communist Slovakia and Macedonia, where he spent the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 academic years conducting fieldwork.

Eva Maria Christiansen, Project Associate

Eva Maria Christiansen obtained her M.Sc. in Political Science (Cand. Scient. Pol.) from the University of Copenhagen. On graduating she joined the Copenhagen Peace Research Institute (COPRI) where she was Research Assistant to Professors Barry Buzan and Ole Weaver. She has also worked as a Case Officer in the Nordic Council of Ministers.

Eva Maria Christiansen joined ECMI in April 2001. Her main activities include developing and assisting in the implementation of external projects as well as tracking fund-raising opportunities. She also supports the organization of conferences and seminars. Her academic interests include the study of theoretical approaches to ethnic conflict management and prevention.

Marita Lampe, Publications Officer

Marita Lampe joined ECMI in February 2001. She holds an MA in English and French from the University of Hanover, Germany. After obtaining her degree, she moved to Britain where she lived and worked for several years. During this time, she held a number of posts including duties as varied as project management, conference organization, development of business processes and internal communication structures, proofreading and copy-editing, and web design.

Since joining the Centre, Marita Lampe has developed a publication strategy for ECMI and launched a joint book series with the Local Government and Public Service Reform Initiative for the publication of ECMI's edited studies. She had a central role in developing a new concept for the ECMI website and has begun to reorganize the public relations activities of the Centre.

William McKinney - Electronic Services Librarian

William McKinney has been a member of the ECMI staff since 1997. He has worked in college and university libraries in the United States. His special interests are library automation, document delivery and cooperative collection development. His degrees include a B.A. in History and Political Science from Indiana University, an M.A. in European History from the University of Hamburg, and an M.A.L.S. from Rosary College. In his Master's thesis at the University of Hamburg, Mr McKinney compared the paths taken in the transition from an agrarian to an industrialized society in England and in Prussia. His regional interest is Western Europe.

In addition to William McKinney's library duties, which include overall management of the library and the selection and acquisition of materials, he ensures that the information on the ECMI website relating to ECMI's information and documentation services is kept current. He is also Assistant Editor of ECMI's electronic *Journal on Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues in Europe* (JEMIE). McKinney has also been involved in the planning of the ECMI Map on Ethnopolitical Conflict in Europe, which will be available on the ECMI website in 2001.

D. ECMI Board Members

- Ambassador Peter Dyvig, Chairman
- Gyde Köster, Vice-Chairman
- Ambassador Tore Bøgh, Former Ambassador of Norway and former Head of the OSCE Missions in Serbia and Macedonia
- Gunilla Carlsson, Member of the European Parliament and the Swedish Parliament
- Eva Kjer Hansen Member of the European Parliament and of the Danish Parliament
- Professor Bertel Heurlin, Jean Monnet Professor, Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Copenhagen
- Professor Dr Dr Rainer Hofmann, Director, Walther-Schücking-Institute for International Law, University of Kiel
- Marc Scheuer, Director of Political Advice and Co-operation, Council of Europe
- Dr Wolfgang Wodarg MdB, Member of the German Bundestag
- Dr Detlev Rein, Substitute for Mr Wodarg
- Renate Schnack, Substitute for Ms Köster

E. ECMI Advisory Council Members

The Advisory Council was thoroughly restructured in 2002. Its number of members has been reduced to twelve (from 22), and all members are high-ranking international academics working in the fields of minority-majority relations and conflict management. The members of the advisory council are called upon on a case-by-case basis to support ECMI projects from their development to their evaluation phase.

Name	Nationality	Institution:
Asbjørn Eide	Norway	Former Director of the Norwegian Institute of Human Rights, Oslo
Will Kymlicka	Canada	National Scholar in the Philosophy Department at Queen's University (Kingston, Canada), and a Recurrent Visiting Professor in the Nationalism Studies Program at the Central European University in Budapest
Allan Phillips	United Kingdom	UK Independent expert on the Advisory Committee of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities
Allan Rosas	Finland	Principal Legal Adviser to the European Commission, Brussels
Patrick Thornberry	Great Britain	Professor of International Law at Keele University
Brendan O'Leary	United States of America	Department of Government, London School of Economics and Political Science

Hurst Hannum	United States of America	Professor of International Law, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University
Tarja Cronberg	Denmark	Director of Copenhagen Peace Research Institute
Gudmundur Alfredsson	Iceland	Director of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute
Alyson J.K. Bailes	United Kingdom	Director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
Professor Dr Stefan Troebst	Germany	Professor of East European Cultural Studies, University of Leipzig

II. Financial Development

ECMI Funding

The ECMI has received, on the basis of its founding documents, the following stable funding in 2002:

Table 1: ECMI stable funding 2002

Stable funding 2002

Founders	
Denmark	345.000,00 €
Germany*	181.000,00 €
Schleswig-Holstein**	141.000,00 €
	667.000,00 €

*reduced by 5,000 budget freeze flood disaster

**reduced by 17,500 paid through project grant

This stable funding is used to cover the cost for the ECMI core staff and its headquarter office in Flensburg. The main spending items are as follows:

Table 2: ECMI Budget lines

Major spending items	
Staff	515.000,00 €
ECMI headquarters	
Business Requirements	30.000,00 €
Maintenance	19.000,00 €
Library	21.000,00 €
Wage accounting and audits	8.000,00 €
Board Meetings	9.000,00 €
Travel Staff	26.000,00 €
PR/Publications	15.000,00 €
Computer Services	12.000,00 €
EDP Equipment	12.000,00 €
	667.000,00 €

In addition, ECMI has raised a considerable amount of external money to sustain its projects. The table below illustrates the main funding organizations and the amount of their contribution:

Table 3: ECMI External project funding 2002

External funding 2002			
Project	Donor	Amount	Funding Period
Macedonia	MFA Denmark	375.154,64 €	2002/2003
	MFA Norway	49.950,00 €	2002
	MFA Great Britain	117.924,29 €	2002
Subtotal Macedonia		543.028,93 €	
Kosovo	MFA Germany	135.000,00 €	2002
	MFA Denmark	150.000,00 €	2002
Kosovo training	WFD	25.000,00 €	2002
Subtotal Kosovo		310.000,00 €	
Montenegro	USIP	22.500,00 €	2002
Montenegro Training	WFD	31.000,00 €	2002
Subtotal Montenegro		53.500,00 €	
Kaliningrad	CoE	10.000,00	2002
	SCHIFF	8.000,00	2002
Subtotal Kaliningrad		18.000,00	
Baltic Sea III	MFA Germany	50.960,00 €	
Ombudsman Meeting	MFA Denmark	15.000,00 €	2002
Self-Determination	Carnegie	120.000,00 €	2002
Total external funding 2002		1.110.488,93 €	

In comparison to 2001, the amount of funding has almost trebled:

Table 4: External project funding 2001

External funding 2001			
Project	Donor	Amount in €	Period
Kosovo			
	MFA Germany	56.959,61 €	2001
	MFA Sweden	58.416,56 €	2001
Kosovo Training	WFD	48.044,27 €	2001
<i>Subtotal Kosovo</i>		<i>163.420,44 €</i>	2001
Macedonia		61.516,38 €	2001
Montenegro	USIP	25.252,27 €	2001
Baltic Sea II	MFA Germany	46.137,28 €	2001
Self-Determination	Carnegie	92.993,79 €	2001
SmiLE	EU	9.419,15 €	2001
Total 2001		398.739,31 €	