



**“SECURITY EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT  
INITIATIVE – (SEDI)”**  
Summer School for Security

*NEUM, 17 - 21 July 2004*  
*Hotel “NEUM”*

**R E P O R T**

18 July 2004

**Opening Remarks**

**Dr. Bisera Turković**, *Director*  
*Centre for Security Studies BiH*

Dr. Bisera Turkovic, director of the Centre for Security Studies welcomed all participants and officially opened this year's Security Summer School. Dr. Turkovic outlined and explained what the goals and objectives were of the Security Education Development Initiative (SEDI).

The main goal of the Security Summer School is to encourage and improve cooperation amongst young security experts, as well as to promote the development of democratic institutions through educating young experts. The work of the Security School will enable these young experts to join in the planning process and help shape and implement security policy within countries in the region. The Security Summer School also encourages a culture of regional cooperation, understanding and tolerance. It provides a forum for representatives from various countries in the region to exchange ideas with representatives of international institutions.

Dr. Turkovic expressed her wish and hope that the participants of the Security School would become leaders in their countries and in that way enable a faster journey towards European integration for their countries.

Dr. Turkovic concluded her speech by stressing that the future is in the hands of young people and invited the participants to enter into open discussion and to actively participate in the seminar.

**Mrs. Monique Tuffelli**, *Chief of External Cooperation*  
*NATO HQ, Brussels*

Chief of the Section for External Cooperation, Mrs. Monique Tuffelli, expressed her gratitude for being invited to attend the Security School and expressed her pleasure to again spend time in our country. She emphasized that the situation within BiH had improved drastically from the period between 1993 and 1996, when she worked with the UNHCR in Bosnia and Herzegovina. She pointed out that Security has especially improved within BiH, which is very important since it influences the development of other segments of society. Mrs Tuffelli concluded her speech by stating that the perspective of the countries within the SEE region is membership to the EU and NATO. Mrs Tuffelli stated that a good example of establishing cooperation amongst countries in the region is this very School.

**Mr. Ivo Lozancic**, *Representative*  
*House of Representatives, Parliamentary Assembly of BiH*

Mr. Lozancic emphasized that BiH has the most difficulty with transition than any other country within the region. That is why the establishment of legislation and services at the state level are necessary in as soon as possible in order to fulfil conditions for entering the European Union.

He stressed that politicians, that is, parliamentarians have a special responsibility to build mechanisms and laws in the defence and security area in order to fulfil the conditions from the feasibility study.

## **Countries of Western Balkan and Euro-Atlantic Security Structures**

### ***Session I - "The new directions of NATO after the Istanbul Summit"***

(Chair) **Mr. Zoran Sainovic**, *Assistant to the Minister*  
*Ministry of Defence of BiH*

Mr. Sainovic, stated that joint efforts and cooperation between state and non-government organizations is important in order to join European institutions as soon as possible. International forces within BiH have completed one phase in implementing the Dayton Peace Agreement and this is very important for us. The next step is the establishment of the NATO office in BiH. There is a fear that the decrease of NATO forces and the entrance of European forces into BiH will destabilise the situation. Therefore, there is a positive climate for the presence of a NATO office in BiH.

Why and when did the defence reform start? The goals of the defence reform were more economical forces of BiH, civil control over armed forces at the state level and a confirmation of subjectivity in this field. The conditions of the OSCE have been satisfied with this. However, reform is still taking place. The messages from Istanbul are the real directions for further reform and integration of armies. It was said at the Istanbul Summit that the doors to NATO are not closed to BiH. Unfortunately, BiH was not accepted into the Partnership for Peace. The reasons for this are well known to everybody, namely non-cooperation with the Hague Tribunal and, above everything else, arrests of those indicted of war crimes.

On the other hand, NATO did ensure a few programmes of technical cooperation with BiH. Therefore, even though we are not in the PfP, we do have certain programmes that we are participating in. At the end of his speech, Mr. Sainovic stressed that the democratic control of armed forces where as he sees it, not only the Parliamentary input but the input of society as a whole, which represents the importance of this Summer School.

**Mrs. Monique Tuffelli**, *Chief for External Cooperation*  
*NATO HQ, Brussels*

Since NATO formed in 1949, two great events that defined the role of this organization have occurred. Up until the fall of the Berlin Wall, the role of NATO was always the same: protection from the countries of the Warsaw Pack. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, a question was posed. Why doesn't NATO dissolve? The answer to this was that new threats and new crisis might arise. One of these crises was the Balkan conflict, which happened soon after. In order to overcome this crisis, cooperation with former "enemies" took place. This was necessary since NATO was UN's "right hand" in the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The second important event occurred on 11 September 2001, the terrorist attack on the USA. Then, other problems arose, that is, terrorism appeared. NATO had to respond to this threat. In order to adequately react, a decision was made that NATO should respond there where the root of this evil lies. This is why NATO went to Afghanistan. The Istanbul Summit added to the Prague Summit, which resulted in the transformation and expansion of NATO. It was concluded in Istanbul that the exchange of intelligence data would occur. Cooperation with new members was strengthened and the cooperation with old partners was spoken of. It was agreed that NATO would increase its presence in the Middle East and Afghanistan, and as the Balkan is becoming more peaceful it is becoming a greater partner of the Alliance. This is why the presence of NATO in this territory is weakening. One of the conclusions at the Istanbul Summit is the cooperation with countries of the Mediterranean.

All of these were the results of the widening of cooperation in the fight against new security threats after September 11th. It is impossible to say what NATO will be like ten years from now. However, what can be said is that NATO must be flexible and must offer security to citizens. This is why human resources and material means are needed.

**Miss Gordana Krsmanovic**, *Student*  
*Faculty of Economy, S. Sarajevo*

In her presentation, Miss Krsmanovic represented the new direction of NATO after the Istanbul Summit. Special attention was given to the following issues: increasing NATO forces in Afghanistan, withdrawal of SFOR forces from Bosnia and Herzegovina, necessary further mass presence of KFOR in Kosovo, strengthening the sea operation in the Mediterranean in the fight against terrorism, help for the new government of Iraq and others. The conclusion of the presentation was based on the opening of NATO doors to new members and the increasing anti-terrorist measures.

## DISCUSSION

The coordination of NATO and EU regarding the fight against terrorism was discussed the most. Shifts in information exchange between EU through NATO were noticed. At the end of the discussion, the talk focussed on the security policy of countries that adopted NATO directions and cooperation amongst these countries.

### ***Session II - "Partners and Neighbours: Common Foreign and security policy (CFSP) for a new Europe – Influences on countries of SEE"***

(Chair) **Ambassador Nedžad Hadzimusic**  
*Ministry of Foreign Affairs of BiH*

In his introductory speech, ambassador Hadzimusic presented the initiative for mutual cooperation. He emphasized those countries of South East Europe from April 2003 until April 2004 established the Initiative for Mutual Cooperation. One of the conditions for entering the EU is cooperation with neighbouring countries. Without that cooperation there is no accession.

Recently, tasks of the EU-NATO and the USA as one super power are being divided. EU is taking over larger authorities in the security sector. CFSP, the joint external and security policy of EU, is not credible yet in the eyes of Moscow. This is why Russia still wants to cooperate with the USA. The reason for this is differences, the large number of countries and difficulty in decision-making. What of CFSP and South East Europe? It is a well-known fact that all countries within South East Europe want to enter the EU. However, this is a place with different conditions for fulfilling the criteria for accession into EU. Croatia is already a nominated candidate.

What of Bosnia and Herzegovina? Before the commencement of negotiations of the Agreement for Stabilization and Accession, governments of BiH need to fulfil 16 items given to them as preconditions. Also, legal regulations must be harmonized and adopted. Around 50 laws need to be adopted. Constant contacts of the Mission of BiH in Brussels are being maintained with EU. Concerning some Agreements from the EU, BiH accepts them even though it is not a member state. At the same time, which is very important, our country will actively participate in the transformation process of SFOR forces into EUFOR forces.

**Ambassador Bisera Turkovic**, *Director*  
*Centre for Security Studies, BiH*

Ambassador Turkovic gave a speech on the historic development of CFSP, the overlapping of EUFOR and NATO work and the influence of CFSP on South East Europe. West Europe developed after World War Two. It is the foundation of the idea on security as a whole, which was a strong foundation for creating CFSP. The Agreement from Berlin obligated EU to participate in planning NATO operations and to cooperate with NATO.

The Petersburg tasks stated conditions for the EU to take over humanitarian tasks and rescue tasks. It also made fast arrangement of European forces possible. It is known that politics without support of power is not whole. Due to this, the EU wants its own security forces in order to be a full rights player on the world scene. The question of the power of

EU is not final. There are 1400 soldiers in Congo, and there is the operation in Macedonia, and in December of this year BiH will receive new forces under the name EUFOR.

The three main goals of the security strategy of the EU are: good administration and management better order based on multi-lateralism and the removal of danger from the past. Where is BiH in these goals? The goal of BiH is towards the EU, which will enable a more brighter and safer future for BiH.

**Mr. Sead Turcalo**, *Student*

Faculty of Political Sciences, University in Sarajevo, BiH

Mr. Turcalo said that many believed that the CFSP will disintegrate. However, a step forward was taken with the establishment of EUFOR. Besides the Balkan area, the following pose threats of danger for the EU: terrorism, wide spread weapons for mass destruction and organized crime. Mr. Turcalo emphasised the importance of the EU Constitution and that security cooperation must exist between the EU and other European countries.

## **DISCUSSION**

The overlapping of political interests and conditions that need to be fulfilled by countries of South East Europe in order to join the Agreement for Accession and Stabilization was discussed. Also, the possibilities of EUFOR in preventing organized crime and other contemporary threats were discussed.

### ***Session III - "The new role of the OSCE in fighting contemporary security threats"***

(Chair) **Mr. Ivo Lozancic**, *Representative*

*House of Representatives, Parliamentary Assembly of BiH*

As was concluded by the Monitoring Group of the Council of Europe, Bosnia and Herzegovina has made great improvement in reforming the security sector recently. This represents an important step towards Euro-Atlantic integration. Complete fulfilment of the 16 items posed by the EU is expected in the following period. BiH needs the help of international organizations in order to stay on this path. One such organization is the OSCE with its mission in BiH.

**General-major John Drewienkiewicz CB CMG MA**

*Director of the Security Cooperation Department, OSCE Mission in BiH*

Mr Drewienkiewicz spoke of the OSCE's relations with security issues. Afterwards, he spoke of the specific character of the OSCE Mission in BiH, and he mentioned other international institutions within BiH that work on security issues. One of the most successful projects that the OSCE Mission in BiH participated in and continues to do so, together with other international institutions, is the reform of the security sector, especially the reform of defence. The entire process, from signing the Dayton Peace Agreement to the middle of 2004, was presented with a conclusion that conditions have been fulfilled in that area which were given to BiH for its inclusion into the Partnership for Peace programme. All conditions were fulfilled except one, the arresting of those indicted of war

crimes, which can be considered more of a political question. The OSCE will continue to be active in this area. The following OSCE activities were emphasized: the small arms and light weapons area, the implementation of Annex 1-B DPA, the role of the Mission in reform of the civil and military intelligence community within BiH and help the process of transfer of SFOR for EUFOR that is yet to happen. Mr Drewienkiewicz concluded his presentation by stating that the number of international actors that work in the area of security such as EUFOR, NATO, EUPM, OSCE, the High Representative, and local institutions will increase. This is why it is necessary to coordinate their activities in order to avoid overlapping in this area.

**Miss Zorana Kacanski**, *Student*  
*Webster University, Vienna, Austria*

Miss Kacanski based her presentation on topics related to the OSCE. She stressed that at the beginning of the 1990' s this organization faced new security threats and challenges such as terrorism, organized crime, human trafficking and similar. In order to respond to the dynamic surroundings, the OSCE is constantly developing. Joint efforts in protecting common values are expected of the member states in order to respond to new challenges. In this sense, the OSCE Missions have an important role in this field. In the region of South East Europe, the OSCE works through its field Missions that have an important role in joining countries in the region to Euro-Atlantic associations.

## **DISCUSSION**

After the question posed by Mr. Asani from Macedonia in regards to the readiness of EUFOR to take over the task in BiH, an energetic discussion took place. The answer was given first by Mr Drewienkiewicz who said that EUFOR will take over from where SFOR has left and that the large number of SFOR soldiers will only change the badges on their uniforms to the EUFOR ones. He also said that the situation within BiH is considerably different from the situation in 1992. At the same time, the lessons the EU learned in the past period will be of great use for future actions. Mrs. Tuffelli stressed the number and form of the forces changed before and that this did not represent problems in the implementation of the mandate. Mr. Vetschera said that it is not practical to draw parallels between the situation in 1992 and today. If the EU reacted badly in the past then it does not mean that the EU of today will not be able to successfully perform the planned mission. On the contrary he believes that the new mission will be a successful. Mr. Licner, a participant of the Summer School stressed the importance of coordination within the EU forces, that is, the centralization of the command over these forces in order for them to perform successfully.

## Modern security challenges – Influence on the security in region

### ***Session I - “Contemporary terrorism – The role and responsibility of local institutions”***

(Chair) **Mr. Elmedin Muratbegovic**, *Professor’s Senior Assistant*  
*Faculty of Criminal Justice,*  
*University in Sarajevo, BiH*

As a moderator of the session, Mr. Muratbegovic spoke of several issues that give the best current picture on contemporary terrorism. According to Mr. Muratbegovic, at the beginning of the 21st century the world is faced with the problem of creating a global strategy to fight against organized crime. The question that is being asked is what is the role and what are the possibilities of local communities in the global strategy for the fight against terrorism whose borders are more and more merging with organized crime and all other threats of the contemporary world.

**Mr. Sead Hadzic**, *Chief of the Department for the Fight Against Terrorism*  
*Sector for coordination,*  
*Ministry of Security of BiH*

Mr. Hadzic, chief of the Department for the Fight Against Terrorism at the Ministry of Security of BiH discussed characteristics of contemporary terrorism. This terrorism is recognised by its political background and its secrecy, terrorist operations most often have strong logistical support. The last one is the most important characteristic of terrorist organizations. With good logistics and intelligence methods members of terrorist organizations are able to form groups in a very short period of time and after the performed action are able to dissolve just as quickly. In addition to that, in most cases participants in the terrorist actions would not have any input in previous criminal acts, which makes their identification even more difficult.

In regards to BiH, Mr. Hadzic stressed the necessity for regional cooperation in order to adequately oppose contemporary terrorism. He emphasized that the development of informational systems was one of the most crucial segments. On the basis of data on current situation on BiH regarding the development of security institutions, Mr Hadzic believes that BiH and its institutions have had good results. He said that the State Border Service and the Security Intelligence and Protection Agency would soon be able to oppose all threats of contemporary terrorism. This is due to the law that was adopted which enables SIPA operative independence without political influence on its operations. At the moment operative measures against contemporary terrorism, organized crime (trade of weapons, drugs and peoples) are taking place within countries in the region. Mr Hadzic concluded that all activities to date of the BiH Ministry of Security lean towards the ability of BiH to oppose all threats of contemporary terrorism and in that way contribute to the global fight against terrorism.

**Mr. Adis Deljkovic**, *Postgraduate student*  
*Faculty of Political science*  
*University in Sarajevo*

“Terrorism as a characteristic phenomenon of the contemporary world and the true picture in the media of “Islamic terrorism”

Terrorism in the world today does not have borders. It does not recognise racial, national, property or religious differences. Today, after daily suicide bomb attacks in Iraq and attacks of suicide bombers who are the responsibility of the terrorist organization El Kaida, terrorism is being linked to Islam. This correlation is being contributed to by media reports and the distorted view of Islam. Often this religion is identified with fundamentalism, and fundamentalism as religious extremism. Political fundamentalism, as professor Esad Zgodic wrote, is strongly connected to religious dogma, certain behaviour in religion and the certainty that one small group of people (i.e. terrorists) will save the world.

The fight against terrorists, who call on religious principles, must go parallel to a true presentation in the media and creation of an objective picture in public opinion. Professor Filipovic stresses that if terrorism in the world today is to be located, considering its causes and aims, onto one cause or one religion or ideology, then understanding of terrorism is being narrowed and its causes are being covered up.

The fight against the global network of terrorists, that has many branches, can only be fought internationally through cooperation, both at a police and political level. In fighting security threats within BiH regional cooperation is of great importance.

## **DISCUSSION**

The discussion focussed mainly on the data presented and the differences at Entity levels regarding the fight against terrorism. It also addressed the possibilities of overcoming these differences in the aim of improving the security environment within the territory of BiH. Mr. Slaven Rosic, an inspector with the Department for International Cooperation of the Ministry of Interiors RS, clarified a point made earlier in the discussion that RS does not have a law on protection agencies, he clarified this mistake by stating that this law passed through the Parliamentary procedure of RS not long ago.

Mr. Dusko Vejnovic explained terrorism from a social point of view stating that terrorism in a country depends on external factors, geo-strategic and political conditions, internal security and state stability.

Mr. Amel Kadic asked Mr. Sead Hadzic a question regarding the process of implementation of the law on security agencies. He questioned whether SIPA had recruited capable personnel. Mr. Hadzic replied that the implementation of the Law on Protection Agencies is taking place and, while all work positions in SIPA are not yet filled, employment vacancies are to be announced soon.

This discussion was concluded with a comment made by Mr. Heinz Vetschera who stressed the problem of equalizing organized crime and contemporary terrorism, emphasizing the important difference between these two phenomenon's, namely motive. Mr. Vetschera stressed the important fact that terrorism excludes even the most minimal consideration of humanity.

## ***Session II - “Reducing the threats and influences of organized crime in the region of South East Europe – The fight against illegal drug trafficking”***

(Chair) **Dr. Dusko Vejnovic**, *Professor*  
*University in Banja Luka*

In his introductory speech, Dr. Vejnovic spoke of organized crime that have taken hold of all spheres of life, and its influence on security and the economy in the world. He stressed the role of NGOs and mass media in fighting this problem. As the most frequent form of organized crime he singled out, illegal drug production and trade, illegal arms and military equipment trafficking, people trafficking, illegal transport of radioactive materials, precious stones, expensive cars and the like. He believes that human trafficking is a global phenomenon and it is necessary to protect the victims of human trafficking and fight against this kind of organized crime through organized means. Mr. Vejnovic believes that the problems with the fight against organized crime within BiH are of a heterogeneous nature. This is why the development of a political culture, tolerance, dialogue and trust, as well as strengthening state institutions is necessary in order to overcome this problem. In addition to this, he believes that the phenomenon of corruption is widely spread throughout the world, especially within countries undergoing transition that have slavery as a consequence against which the entire society must fight.

**Mr. Dragoslav Rubez**, *contact person with the SECI Centre – Bucharest*  
*INTERPOL BiH*

Mr. Rubez introduced us to the work of the Centre for the Fight Against Organized Crime for South East Europe (SECI Centre) in Bucharest, which was established on the initiative of the USA and Germany. He stressed that the West Balkan area represents a transit territory of drugs from Asia into West Europe. Since 80% of opium production takes place in central Asian countries this represents a great danger to the stability of the region. Mr. Rubez believes that the fight against this form of organized crime is possible through establishing agencies for implementing laws to fight organized crime and increase cooperation amongst these agencies. The main goal of the SECI Centre is linking agencies in order to implement laws that aim at fighting organized crime. The Centre includes work with the police, the judiciary and customs authorities in all countries within South East Europe. Within the Centre there are different sectors divided according to fields. The SECI Centre conducted several activities in order to fight against drug trafficking; they included securing passenger transportation, railroad and now air traffic. At the end Mr. Rubez said that the Centre would continue in its fight against all forms of organized crime.

**Mr. Igor Lincner**, *Student*  
*Webster University, Vienna, Austria*

Mr. Lincner introduced us to the theoretical and historical dimension of organized crime. He paid special attention to the production and trafficking of narcotics. Mr. Lincner stressed the importance of the role of the United Nations in the fight against this form of organized crime at an international level, as well as the importance of cooperation and the connection of countries at the regional and national level.

## **DISCUSSION**

During this discussion the importance of scientific analysis of organized crime, its forms and appearances was stressed, as well as the engagement of scientific institutions and young experts from this field in scientific research projects of the Ministry of Security of BiH. Also, the youth stressed the importance of cooperation between countries in the region because this is the only way to ensure an efficient fight against organized crime and its reduction. The participants agreed that the judiciary is not efficient enough in the fight against organized crime. They stated that inaccuracy and non-professionalism within the judicial bodies is present, and is a large hindrance. In addition to this, as one of the possible problem increase of organized crime in BiH is the problem of demobilised soldiers and their inclusion into civilian life. The solution to this problem, in one part, is possible through the inclusion of demobilised soldiers into security agencies, thus, decreasing the possibility of increased organized crime. The Ministry of Security of BiH also supports this idea.

### ***Session III - "Security and information technology – Modern means and new challenges"***

**Mr. Muhamed Budimilic**, *Professor's Senior Assistant*  
*Faculty of Criminal Sciences,*  
*University in Sarajevo, BiH*

Speaking of cyber crime Mr. Budimilic said that this phenomenon has different ways and motives of its manifestations. These crimes are most often hackings into computer systems of large corporations in order to gain material benefits. There are, of course, hackings into government institutional systems, which result in great material damage. Here Mr. Budimilic stated that in 1997, the FBI reported the yearly damage caused by cyber crime in the amount of 30 million US dollars. The methods used to fight this type of crime are still poor in their development throughout the world. The fact that 75-80% of cyber crime cases are not reported goes in favour to this. Only one out of two thousand cases goes to court, the main reason for this is, is largely due to the negative consequences associated with reporting cyber crime. These negative consequences includes: negative reaction from the public, inability to receive security insurance, damage of devices cased during the investigation, discovering of others who committed illegal actions. The punishment for the perpetrator are inadequate and do not offer any satisfaction to the victim.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the infrastructure for the fight against cyber crime is very modest. This is due to economic reasons, problems with the judiciary, the general socio-economic situation, the relatively high number of users and the increase in adolescent delinquency.

**Miss Lejla Turcilo**, *Tutor*,  
*Faculty of Politics, University in Sarajevo, BiH*

"Terrorism and the Internet"

The new information technologies and the global media, whose incarnation is the Internet, have created such a surrounding in which any kind of isolation is impossible and

untenable. One of the key problems of the contemporary world today is the problem of terrorism. This leads us to the term “Internet-terrorism” which is being paid more attention than the term “terrorism via the Internet”.

- Terrorism over the Internet means using the Web as a means or tools for the realization of terrorist activities.
- Internet terrorism means terrorist activities on the Web itself. This means hacking into government systems, computer sabotage, sending viruses to addresses of potential enemies and everything else that is called Internet crime.

## **DISCUSSION**

The participants of this discussion largely focused on the perpetrators of cyber crime. Mr. Muratovic stated the fact that children, that is adolescents represent 60% of the entire number of perpetrators and the question asked was how to protect society against a section of the population that legally cannot be held responsible. Mr. Budimilic replied to this that criminal law is most likely to stop there, meaning that for the time being prevention work of social institutions is the only possibility of decreasing the consequences of this action.

20 July – Third day

### **Regional security co-operation – Possibilities and difficulties**

#### ***Session I - “Economic connection of the region as a precondition of prosperity and security of South East Europe”***

(Chair) **Mr. Denis Hadzovic**, *Secretary General*  
*Centre for Security Studies, BiH*

In his introductory speech Mr. Hadzovic stated that wars and crisis are more easily set in motion when there is economic instability in a country. Thus security within a country and region and security cooperation includes economic cooperation. The development of countries in the region of South East Europe is not even, thus Croatia is the most perspective country in the region and Serbia and Montenegro is the most undeveloped country. Nonetheless, all countries in this region are in a period of reconstruction and economic recovery, which directly influences security within the region.

**Professor Dr. Mladen Stanicic**, *Director*  
*Institute for International Relations, Zagreb, Croatia*

Professor Stanicic agreed that Croatia is the most developed country in the region. However, Croatia too has problems in the economic links with countries in the region. Croatia can and should help other countries so they too can come closer to NATO and EU. Croatia does not have the local resources to develop on its own that is why Croatia is the leading factor in connecting the region. Also, the problem lies within a small economic space it requires regional connection and cooperation. With the connection political stability of the region will be created which will attract foreign investments.

Likewise, the judicial system needs improvement in order to create a climate for increased investments. Corruption could also be fought in this manner. The CARDS project is of great importance as it provides consultations and every country should use it.

Professor Stanicic believes that with improved cooperation in the region there will be improved security. However, this cooperation must be developed on the interest of economic subjects, not on the directives of state ministries. Professor Stancic concluded by stressing the problem of the foreign trade deficit, that is, the import-export disproportion and the use of foreign credits with a high interest rate.

**Miss Nina Mehic**, *Postgraduate student*  
*Faculty of Politics, University in Sarajevo, BiH*

By explaining the previous division of the six Balkan states according to the formula 2+2+2, and the current trade conditions and exchange of these countries, Miss Mehic showed what is common to all these countries. The common element is their aspiration towards Euro-Atlantic integration. Countries in the region are small and economically undeveloped. However, the regional market of around 70 million inhabitants (together with Turkey around 130 million inhabitants) represents a challenge not only for the region but also for foreign companies. Priorities in the reconstruction of the physical capital in the region include: transport infrastructure, restoration of the electro-energy system and the telecommunication networks. It is necessary for the private sector to have a leading role in the process of creation and development of new economic structures. Miss Mehic believes that the arrival of strategic partners is necessary for the economy of South East Europe. She also believes that the future investment strategy of the EU should include partnerships with the exchange connections of technologies and knowledge, fresh personnel and financial investments within this region.

## **DISCUSSION**

The president of the SNDS youth from the Banja Luka region, Mr. Ognjen Aleksic, discussed the problem of the joint economic space that does not exist in our country, giving concrete examples of the refineries in Bosanski Brod and Modrica. He also emphasised that BiH does not have an umbrella law on insurance. Mr. Aleksic agreed that the interest rates in BiH are too high and that the role of the Central Bank of BiH needs to be strengthened.

### ***Session II - "Regional cooperation on crisis management – The Possibilities and perspectives of creating cooperative security centres"***

(Chair) **Mr. Jasmin Ahic**, *Professor's Senior Assistant*  
*Faculty of Crime Sciences,*  
*University in Sarajevo*

Mr. Ahic thanked the organizer for being invited to participate and stressed the importance of this kind of meeting where young people can join forces in promoting a dialogue that can increase prosperity in the entire region. He stressed the importance of regional cooperation in the fight against new security threats within the region.

**Doc. Dr. Heinz Vetschera**

*Austrian National Defence Academy, Vienna, Austria*

Dr. Vetschera discussed the existence of two kinds of security challenges: the classical one (aggression) and the escalation of crisis. He stressed that two security strategies exist, the classic one (attack and defence) and the second diplomacy and prevention. However, we cannot deal with all the security problems with only one strategy. Thus, the existence of different security strategies is essential. Dr. Vetschera spoke of political and military mechanisms in preventing crisis, emphasizing political mechanisms that represent the peaceful resolution of disputes through dialogue and agreements. In addition to this, Dr. Vetschera introduced to us the history of the OSCE, its development and structure as one of the most important institutions in the prevention of crisis in the world. He paid special attention to the history of OSCE' s work in BiH and the region.

**Bosko Kacanski, Student**

*Faculty of Law, University in Novi Sad, Serbia and Montenegro*

Mr. Kacanski spoke about terrorism and organized crime as one of the basic obstacles to the development of security in the world. These two obstacles came as a result of the creation of the new world order and the end of the Cold War. He explained the influence terrorism and organized crime have had on the South East European region. He stressed that the recent wars in this region, the weak democratic institutions, as well as the absence of mutual trust resulted in the creation of terrorism and organized crime as the basic form of security threats. Mr. Kacanski emphasised that security is directly linked with economic development, regional cooperation and Euro-Atlantic integration. This is why it is necessary to implement reforms within the security sector of Serbia and Montenegro and in other countries, which have not done this until now.

**DISCUSSION**

The readiness of countries in the region to take over the responsibility and if the international community was preventing them from taking over the responsibility was discussed at this interval. The opinions were divided. Some thought that these countries were not ready to take over the general responsibility, others thought that the international community does not want to delegate responsibility at the state level.

The discussion went towards how much the OSCE did to prevent or lessen the 90' s crisis in the Balkans and if there was something more it could have done. Dr. Vetschera stressed that the OSCE could not do anything more than what it did since countries in the region were not able to agree on key issues. He emphasised that the OSCE' s only mistake regarding the Balkan crisis was, in his own opinion, the exclusion of SR Yugoslavia from the OSCE. Due to this, a black hole in the Balkans was created which influenced the deepening of the crisis in the region.

### **Session III - “The youth and government institutions – From promises to participation”**

(Chair) **Ambassador Bisera Turkovic**, *Director  
Centre for Security Studies*

At the beginning of the last session of the Summer School for Security, ambassador Turkovic emphasised that meetings such as this one gather people that have common interests and wishes. She also said that in order to fulfil these wishes several preconditions were necessary. These are freedom, security and stability. These values need to be protected. Ambassador Turkovic said that young people are the ones who need to develop protection mechanisms with these values in mind, thus, opening the next session.

**Mr. Seid Turkovic**, *Human Security and Portfolio Manager  
UNDP, BiH*

Mr. Seid Turkovic discussed the role of youth in security as well as the help of international organizations in this part of society. He emphasized that this process is still in evolutionary stages and that the youth was allowed recently to directly or indirectly participate in the decision making process, even though this is one of the basic preconditions for democracy in the true sense of that word. Mr. Turkovic informed the participants of the results of the research undertaken by the UNDP, where it was found that 95% of the youth in the territory of South East Europe believe that they cannot directly participate in the decision making process.

**Mr. Armin Krzalic**, *Project Assistant  
Centre for Security Studies*

Why does the youth feel like it is on the margin of society? Such a situation is characterised by the lack of engagement of the youth in civil society, sport and youth club. The situation in creating party policies is hardly any better. The youth is often viewed as inexperienced, superficial partners that, due to this, cannot be trusted in the decision making process. The Parliamentary Assembly of BiH adopted a Resolution on Youth in BiH in July 2002. The Resolution obligates BiH governments to link and strengthen the capacities of existing government bodies responsible for the youth at all levels of legislative and executive authority in both Entities. Youth institutions at all levels would be: within the Parliament – Commission for Youth Issues, within the executive authority at the Entity level – Secretariat, within the executive authority at the state level – Counselling Committee (of three members) and within the sector of youth associations – Youth Council (local and Entity). In addition to this, it is necessary to bring the youth policy at the state level (state programme of work for the youth), as soon as possible.

### **DISCUSSION**

During this discussion, Mr. Vetschera spoke of examples of youth organizations in Europe, emphasising the structure upon which basis this organization works. There are organizations that work in the direction of different social phenomenon. However, when the youth policy at the regional level is in question, all these organizations answer to the Youth Union as the umbrella organization with which they cooperate. Mr. Ognjen Aleksic,

President of the Youth of SNDS region Banja Luka, **said that a paragraph, according to which 20% of youth must be represented on the candidate lists, is currently trying to be included in the election law.** However, Mr. Aleksic stressed that attention should be paid to the frequent misuse of youth for political aims. Mr. Seid Turkovic gave a short remark to Mr. Krzalic' s presentation on the nonexistence of a youth policy in BiH, saying that a youth policy is not necessary for proactive work of young people, because it would in a way create stagnation.

## **CONCLUSION**

After the completion of the last session, ambassador Dr. Bisera Turkovic spoke to the participants and thanked them on their active participation in the work of the School. She announced her pleasure to see young people from the region having positive beliefs on regional cooperation in the field of security. Furthermore, she thanked the speakers on their presentations stressing that the idea of the Summer School has completely realised. The Summer School was closed with ambassador Turkovic handing out Summer School certificates and announced the next Summer School on the 16th to 20th of July 2005. Her closing recommendations were that until the next Summer School, all the participants actively think about the security problems and their eventual solutions, which would be the topic of the next Summer School for security experts.