



UPDATED FACT SHEETS WORKING TABLE III, 27/11/07.

FACT SHEET ON TRANSFER OF RACVIAC TO SEE OWNERSHIP

STATUS QUO

MEMBERSHIP: RACVIAC – Centre for Security Co-operation comprises 11 core members (SEECF) and 13 associated members. Out of 6 additional countries, which have an observer status, one has recently applied for associated membership. Other countries have already demonstrated a strong interest in RACVIAC's work.

PRODUCT: Since 2000 RACVIAC has been providing arms control training, has been promoting CSBM, and has been providing a platform for politico-military discussions in SEE. Since 2005 RACVIAC also promotes regional co-operation on Defence Conversion and other SSR issues.

STRUCTURE: The steering mechanism responsible for RACVIAC is the Multinational Advisory Group (MAG), which is composed of representatives of all member countries. International partners are also participating. MAG provides guidance on the operation and takes decisions on the activities and work of RACVIAC. Centre is located near Zagreb, Croatia and has staff members, from 15 SEE countries and outside.

MAIN PARTNERS: MAG member countries, international organisations & institutions (in particular NATO, EU, SEESAC, OSCE, IOM, UNDP, DCAF), MAG observer countries.

AVERAGE BUDGET: The budget required to carry out approximately 30 activities per year is around 700,000 – 800,000 € and so far has been provided by voluntary contributions from most of the MAG countries.

TRANSFER STRATEGY/STEPS TAKEN

INSTITUTIONAL BASIS: The Agreement between Germany and Croatia (with accession of Italy and Turkey) on the establishment of RACVIAC, RACVIAC General Guidelines Paper, Terms of Reference for the MAG, new RACVIAC Strategy Paper, Defence Conversion Concept Paper and other documents. Decisions on RACVIAC's future priorities, need to restructure, regional ownership, co-operation with Euro-Atlantic institutions, and budgetary contributions, were taken at the extraordinary MAG meeting on 27 June 07.

FINANCING: 9 out of RACVIAC's 11 core members are already executing the principle of regional ownership by raising the funds for the running cost (350,000 EUR annually), having adopted the RCC fund-raising formula. Donor countries are raising the funds for activities.

PRODUCT: Since recently led by a civilian director, RACVIAC has persuaded shifting focus towards Security Co-operation and Security Sector Reform issues, including Defence Conversion. RACVIAC will maintain the momentum achieved by organizing seminars and trainings on the major Arms Control treaties and agreements, and CSBMs. RACVIAC's annual programme is based on the real needs of the region.

TRANSFER STRATEGY/FUTURE ANTICIPATED

INSTITUTIONAL: It is up to the countries from SEE (and the SEECF and RCC) to 'maximize the potential' of RACVIAC to serve as a platform for discussing politico-military affairs from a SEE regional perspective. RACVIAC's future relevance will depend on its ability to achieve a high-level professional competence and to produce practical results for its beneficiaries, thereby ensuring its credibility and standing towards important international partners, such as the EU and NATO.



FACT SHEET ON TRANSITION STRATEGY FOR SEESAC

STATUS QUO

MEMBERSHIP: The South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) is composed of representatives of the governments of the nine SEE states concerned, SCSP, UNDP and observers from institutions such as the EU, NATO, OSCE and civil society.

PRODUCT: Since May 2002 for SEESAC the main areas of engagement consisted of: 1) further development of the regional co-operation among the national institutions on SALW control; 2) providing assistance for the harmonization of national SALW legislation with the EU policy framework, including the development and implementation of primary and subsidiary legal acts; 3) technical support to the governments in South Eastern Europe for national SALW control interventions; and 4) strategic research in SALW functional areas.

STRUCTURE: SEESAC operates under the guidance of the Regional Steering Group and the administrative authority of the UNDP Resident Representative in Belgrade. SEESAC's team, based in Belgrade, is composed of 7 people, supported by consultants on an as required basis.

MAIN PARTNERS: SEE countries, international organisations & institutions (In particular NATO, EU, OSCE, IOM, UNDP, DCAF, BICC),

AVERAGE BUDGET: Total Initiative Costs for June 06 – December 07: \$ 3,050,000. Total funding secured: \$ 2,800,000. The main sources of funding: EU (85%), UNDP TTF (15%).

TRANSFER STRATEGY/STEPS TAKEN

INSTITUTIONAL BASIS: SEESAC Project Phase 2 was completed in December 2006. Stakeholders and UNDP approved the project document for Phase 3 (2007 – 2008) and donor funding for 2007 has been pledged from the EU and UNDP. As agreed by the RSG in May 2007, the primary focus of SEESAC will continue to be the support of the Stability Pact Regional Implementation Plan (RIP), but SEESAC capabilities will also be made available, in accordance with the current mandate, for SALW Control support to stakeholders also within the CIS region, in response to existing needs for SEESAC assistance, provided for this by EU and OSCE.

FINANCING: SEESAC is managed as a UNDP programme, although the EU provides the majority of the funding now. It is anticipated at the moment that this status quo will continue post December 2007. However, there is a need to approach also bilateral donors as well as to receive financial contributions from the countries of the region, in order to establish a stable financial basis.

PRODUCT: The SEESAC Project Document covers SEESAC activities until December 2008. SEESAC's main objectives for 2008 are to build on the increased regional and bilateral co-operation between the countries of SEE and finalise ongoing projects resulting from regional or bilateral partnership in the areas of adoption and implementation of SALW legislation and its alignment to the European Union's policies in the field of SALW. SEESAC plans to continue providing technical assistance to national SALW projects and serve as a clearinghouse for national requests and donor offers related to the establishment of functioning SALW control mechanisms in the South Eastern Europe.

TRANSFER STRATEGY/FUTURE ANTICIPATED

INSTITUTIONAL: An agreement between SP/RCC and UNDP is needed to define partnership with RCC.



FACT SHEET ON TRANSFER OF THE MIGRATION, ASYLUM AND REFUGEE REGIONAL INITIATIVE (MARRI) TO SEE OWNERSHIP

STATUS QUO

MEMBERSHIP: The Migration, Asylum and Refugees Regional Initiative (MARRI) comprise of the six countries of the Western Balkans. The initiative is under regional ownership since 2004, and linked to the SEECP.

PRODUCT: The MARRI Initiative acts as a platform for regional co-operation in the areas of migration management, asylum, visa policies, refugee return and other related areas. It assists countries in developing regional and national strategies in migration management in line with the EU Agenda and in enhancing international assistance.

STRUCTURE: MARRI's steering body, the MARRI Regional Forum, consists of the six member States; donor countries and IOs may attend as observers. Since May 2006, MARRI has the legal status of an intergovernmental organisation. MARRI has a Secretariat, the MARRI Regional Centre, based in Skopje, with currently 6 staff members and is led by a Director from one of the Member States.

MAIN PARTNERS: EU/EC, IOM, ICMPD, UNHCR and donor countries.

AVERAGE BUDGET: For 2006, the budget is 474.000 Euros. 50.78% covered by foreign donations, the rest by the MARRI States.

TRANSFER STRATEGY / STEPS TAKEN

INSTITUTIONAL BASIS: Since MARRI's transfer to regional ownership in 2004, the SP has continued to support MARRI politically, with policy guidance and fund raising, in Brussels and elsewhere. Stronger support from the MARRI Member States, from the SEECP and the EU/EC will be crucial for MARRI's success. A Director from one of the Member States has been appointed for a 3-year period. Discussions with international partners on new program activities for 2008 are under way.

FINANCING: MARRI's program activities largely depend on donor contributions, but for 2007 only one donor-sponsored project was implemented and the Centre underwent heavy financial problems. Project proposals have been submitted to donors and the proper implementation of these projects will be of crucial importance for the Centre's credibility. MARRI Member States decided to start funding the running costs of the Centre as of 1 January 2008. Funding from the EU/EC should also be considered and worked on.

PRODUCT: Continuation of MARRI's program activities with a focus on specific migration and asylum issues, which will prepare MARRI Member States for EU accession.

TRANSFER STRATEGY / FUTURE ANTICIPATED

INSTITUTIONAL: Considering that the MARRI Regional Centre is dealing with sensitive issues which only have long-term solutions, it can be expected that the MARRI Regional Centre will remain a useful mechanism in the future. The MARRI Forum and Centre should realise their potential as the primary fora in the Western Balkans for regional cooperation on a full range of migration issues, and should provide in the coming years a cooperative tool towards EU integration with regard to questions of migration, asylum, refugees and border management. This will require from the Member States, the RCC and the SEECP the necessary political and financial support.



FACT SHEET ON TRANSITION STRATEGY FOR THE OHRID BORDER PROCESS

STATUS QUO

MEMBERSHIP: The Ohrid Process on Border Security and Management is a co-operative framework among the six Western Balkan countries; the EC, NATO, OSCE and the SP. UNMIK and DCAF are associated to the process.

PRODUCT: Since May 2003, the Ohrid Border Process has been focusing on the implementation and the monitoring of actions taken by the Western Balkan countries to demilitarise border control, where applicable, and of measures to put border management systems in line with EU standards. The Ohrid Border Process also provides a unique platform for co-operation among the four international partners, thus maximising assistance to the countries involved and avoiding duplication.

STRUCTURE: The Ohrid Border Process partners met in November 2006 at an annual review meeting to discuss progress on the implementation of the Ohrid commitments. The SP is providing the Chair of the process and is acting as a Secretariat to the process. Countries and partner organisations also meet at an intermediate review meeting and partner organisations meet in between these meetings at expert level.

MAIN PARTNERS: No other partners involved apart from the ones mentioned above.

AVERAGE BUDGET: No common budget. All partners are financing activities through their own budget, while the EU is providing substantial support to the Western Balkan countries from the CARDS program and the foreseeable IPA.

TRANSFER STRATEGY / STEPS TAKEN

INSTITUTIONAL BASIS: The partners in the process agreed to continue the process for another year, through 2007, leaving sufficient time for the completion of all commitments. The EC especially is expected to continue providing support to improving border management in the Western Balkans, as part of preparations for EU membership.

FINANCING: N/A Partner organisations will continue funding their own activities in 2007.

PRODUCT: Continuation of the Ohrid Border Process in 2007 (decision endorsed at the Review meeting 8-9 November 06) with a more tailor-made approach, concretely translated in a "Roadmap 2006-2007" focusing on specific areas that each country has to address in 2007.

TRANSFER STRATEGY / FUTURE ANTICIPATED

INSTITUTIONAL: Efficient border management systems and effective cross-border and regional cooperation in border management issues are clear pre-conditions for EU accession. The partner organisations are of the opinion that a large majority of the Ohrid Border Process commitments have been completed. Therefore, reaching the end of the one-year extension, the organisations suggest that the Ohrid Border Process be closed down. A coordination role could be given to the RCC in the area of border management, to continue the cooperation with EC, OSCE and NATO when and where needed. The procedures for the official closure are under way.



FACT SHEET ON TRANSFER OF SPOC SECRETARIAT TO SEE OWNERSHIP

STATUS QUO

MEMBERSHIP: The Initiative for the fight against organized crime (SPOC) is a platform bringing together experts and representatives from SEE with international partners, sharing an interest and responsibility for the fight against cross-border organised crime.

PRODUCT: Since 2002 SPOC has been focusing on enhancing regional co-operation in tackling international organized crime in SEE, by transferring knowledge and sharing experience between the countries in the region and international organizations, with an emphasis on legal reform measures and best practices.

STRUCTURE: The Bucharest-based SPOC Secretariat has four staff members and one trainee, all except one from SEE. (www.spoc-secretariat.org)

MAIN PARTNERS: US, Germany, European Commission, SECI Centre, UNODC, European Parliament, OSCE, SPAI RSLO and SEEPAG.

AVERAGE BUDGET: Total annual budget (operating plus programme) has been on average 200 000 Euro.

TRANSFER STRATEGY/STEPS TAKEN

INSTITUTIONAL BASIS: The SPOC Secretariat – SECI Centre partnership, approved by both Stability Pact and SECI Centre managements, has transformed the SPOC Secretariat into a provider of legal expertise to the SECI Centre with its own budget until the end of 2008.

FINANCING: The annual operating cost of the SPOC Secretariat amounts to 200.000 Euro.

PRODUCT: The SPOC Secretariat activities in 2006 and for 2007 have been concentrated on supporting the activities of the SECI Centre and SEEPAG. A number of specific project areas have been identified jointly with the SECI Centre's management to support the Centre and its task forces. The Secretariat also provided legal assistance and administrative support for the Working Group tasked with drafting a new improved legal framework for the SECI Centre.

TRANSFER STRATEGY/FUTURE ANTICIPATED (JULY 2007-FEBRUARY 2008)

INSTITUTIONAL: SPOC Secretariat's functions will be absorbed by the SECI Centre legal department and two legal expert positions and one administrative position will be created/financed. The actual staff of the SPOC Secretariat have been encouraged to reapply for the positions.

OVERALL OBJECTIVE: SECI Centre to be able to absorb the SPOC Secretariat's functions and to develop its Legal department

KEY CHALLENGES:

Financing activities and staff.

KEY EVENTS

Nov. 07: SECI Centre JCC meeting



FACT SHEET ON THE TRANSFER OF SPAI TO SEE OWNERSHIP

STATUS QUO:

The new name of the initiative is **Regional Anti-corruption Initiative (RAI)**, as adopted by the SPAI member countries within the Steering Group meeting of October 2007.

MEMBERSHIP: The **Regional Anti-corruption Initiative** brings together the countries from SEE and the international partners as associate members and observers.

PRODUCT: The Regional Anti-corruption Initiative provides a multidisciplinary forum for coordination and dialogue among the SEE countries, international organizations and donor community. Main focus areas: high-level corruption and the implementation of international anti-corruption standards (special focus on UN Convention against Corruption). Full coverage of the activities is available at www.spai-rslo.org.

STRUCTURE: Threefold structure: the Chairman - having the overall co-ordination, the Steering Group (SG) which is composed of senior representatives from member countries and international organizations - as governing body, and the Secretariat of the initiative – as the executive body. The RAI Secretariat is based in Sarajevo, staffed with three members, all from the region.

MAIN PARTNERS: Organizations: ABA CEELI/ROLI, Council of Europe, European Commission, OECD, OSCE, World Bank, USAID, UNDP, UNODC, Open Society Institute, Transparency International etc. Countries: Austria, France, Italy, Germany, Norway, United States of America.

AVERAGE BUDGET: The annual budget has been, on average, roughly 350.000 Euro (USA funded). Following the implementation of RSLO's fundraising policy, in 2004 – 2005, approximately 100.000 Euros were raised from other partners, 30% representing in kind contributions from the member countries.

TRANSFER STRATEGY/STEPS TAKEN:

INSTITUTIONAL BASIS: Following the political support for SPAI expressed in the SPAI Ministerial Declaration (Brussels, May 2005), the SPAI member countries have decided to assume an increased regional ownership and agreed through a MoU to contribute to financing SPAI by covering the operational costs of the SPAI RSLO starting with 2007/2008.

FINANCING: The annual operating cost of the RSLO amounts to roughly 190 000 Euro and it has been agreed within the SPAI Steering Group and endorsed by the signing of the MoU that this amount should be provided by the member countries. The majority of member countries have already officially committed to or paid the minimum annual 24.000 Euro contribution. Donor partners are expected to contribute to program funding. EU/COM contributions for SPAI programs are being sought.

PRODUCT: RSLO is implementing the work plan as approved by the SG and will continue to provide its multidisciplinary network of anti-corruption experts with specialized and demand-driven support to fight corruption in SEE. Three main outputs by RSLO: Secretariat of the Anti-corruption Initiative, Anti-corruption Training Center (with targeted curricula developed) and Anti-corruption Resource Center (online library, networks, projects database and calendar of activities).

TRANSFER STRATEGY/FUTURE ANTICIPATED

INSTITUTIONAL: Under the political guidance of the Regional Co-operation Council, the Regional Anti-corruption Initiative and its Secretariat may be expected to continue to provide a regional framework for cooperation among the SEE countries, as a contribution to achieving the overall goal of Euro-Atlantic integration. The transitional process will be focused on securing financial sustainability by the annual contribution of SEE countries, as well as attracting all the donors that have interest in supporting RAI programmatic activities in the field of fight against corruption.



FACT SHEET ON TRANSFER OF POLICE FORUM INITIATIVE TO SEE OWNERSHIP

STATUS QUO

MEMBERSHIP: The Stability Pacts Police Forum Initiative (PFI) is a co-operative framework and partnership between the SEE Ministries of Interior and their police services on the one hand and international partners and donor countries on the other hand.

PRODUCT: Since 2000 PFI has been working on capacity building of police services and specialised investigators fighting organized crime, and has been supporting regional co-operation between police services, through support to the South Eastern Police Chiefs Association SEPCA and through support to the police task forces of the SECI Centre Bucharest.

STRUCTURE: The PFI Regional Meeting has been discussing PFI projects annually. A Brussels based SP expert is supporting PFI on a daily basis. The OCTN project is being supervised by a Steering Committee of donor countries and the SP; the recently initiated Crime Analysis project is led by SEPCA as the implementer, with a Steering Committee; the Bled Process on Stolen Vehicle Crime includes an annual regional conference, and national networks on stolen vehicle crime suppression, based on national action plans and additionally, the implementation of the Interpol IT System of I-24/7 to connect border control points.

AVERAGE BUDGET: OCTN has an annual budget of € 595'000; the I 24/7 project is being supported by donor countries with a budget of € 900.000

MAIN PARTNERS 2006/2007: donor countries → NOR, CH, UK, SLO, US, GER; institutions and organizations → EC; Council of Europe, Interpol, Europol, IOM, EUPM, UNMIK, PAMEKA, EUPM, SEPCA, SECI Centre Bucharest, Swiss SDC

TRANSFER STRATEGY/STEPS TAKEN

INSTITUTIONAL BASIS: PFI precursor is the SEPCA as the National Police Commissioners agreed to take over the PFI initiatives. Preparing the hand-over process, SEPCA received a legal status being registered in Sofia as an NGO association on civil law. The association implemented a new structure and an Executive Secretary. The Ministers of Interior approved the new SEPCA budget with an annual membership fee of € 7500. SEPCA will sign a co-operation agreement with SECI Center and the Regional Co-operation Council RCC to create a regional strategy on public security.

The OCTN project may continue as a relatively independent structure, but the OCTN networks of investigators will be supported by SEPCA.

FINANCING: funding for current PFI projects has been secured, but the Crime Analysis project and the second phase of the I-245/7 project has not been covered yet. The OCTN project needs additional donors for funding the overall costs, as from 2008 Switzerland is the main donor of the project.

PRODUCT: PFI projects as identified above are running according to the project time lines. I-24/7 project is expected to be completed in 2007. The main phase of the Crime Analysis project will start early 2008 after the evaluation phase. OCTN will have duration until 2011 and SEPCA, as the precursor of PFI will continue in future without an end date.

TRANSFER STRATEGY/FUTURE ANTICIPATED

INSTITUTIONAL: SEPCA and the RCC are seen as the successors, SEPCA will be related to practical implementation of the projects and the RCC for political support of the association. The association will also need to be linked to its European counterparts and, most importantly, to receive political support from the SEEC Ministers of Interior. The Minister's framework, SEPCA, RCC and the SECI Center will build the regional security environment in SEE according to regional ownership



FACT SHEET ON TRANSFER OF DPPI TO SEE OWNERSHIP

STATUS QUO

MEMBERSHIP: In November 2000 SP launched the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative (DPPI) in an effort to contribute to the development of a cohesive regional strategy for disaster preparedness and prevention among SP beneficiary countries, plus Greece, Hungary, Slovenia and Turkey.

STRUCTURE: The DPPI SEE Regional Meeting is a governing and decision-making forum/body, composed of Heads/Directors/General Managers of the disaster management authorities of the member countries.. The Chairmanship of the Regional Meeting shall rotate on an annual basis between the member countries. DPPI SEE Secretariat consists of the Head and the Administrative/Finance Assistant. The seat of the Secretariat is in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PRODUCT: Strong network between Disaster Management Authorities is SEE, Disaster Management Training Project, Joint Fire Fighting Units project (JFFU), the Protocols on Emergency Crossing over the National Borders (of BiH, Croatia and Montenegro), Project of the Harmonization of Seismic Risk Maps, co-operation and networking among the relevant regional countries and international institutions/organizations.. European Regional Conference on Emergency Management and Emergency Response Technology was jointly organized by USTDA and DPPI on 29-30 October 2007 in Budapest.

MAIN PARTNERS: NATO, EU, UN OCHA, UNDP, IFRC, DEMA, SRSA.

AVERAGE BUDGET: Total annual budget for 2007 is roughly in amount of 356.000 € mainly from donor resources; USA, Switzerland and Norway and contributions in kind have been made by some regional member states.

TRANSFER STRATEGY/STEPS TAKEN

INSTITUTIONAL BASIS: MoU on the Institutional Framework of the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe was signed by eight member states) on September 24, 2007, in Zagreb, Croatia. Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia are committed to sign the DPPI SEE MoU after completion of the internal approval procedures.

FINANCING: For 2008 each member country annual financial contribution to the DPPI SEE shall be at least €25,000.00. Partners participating in any given project also agreed to provide matching and in kind contributions. The indicative budget for 2008 in total amount of 350,000€ has already been approved.

PRODUCT: Work Plan for 2008 including DMTP Plan for 2008 has already been approved. The project proposal on Joint Emergency Response Units in case of floods in SEE has been finalised and waits for its potential donors and international partners. Implementation of the Project of the Harmonization of Seismic Hazard Maps for Western Balkan Countries started in October 2007.

TRANSFER STRATEGY/FUTURE ANTICIPATED

OVERALL OBJECTIVE: As a region prone to natural disasters, neighbourly co-operation to prepare for disasters, to prevent them or to mitigate their consequences will remain necessary in SEE. Also after all SEE member states would have become EU members, such neighbourly co-operation would still be needed. EU programs are aiming to strengthen national and regional capacities, but EU and other IO programs also will continue to provide assistance in extreme circumstances, if needed. As a consequence, integration of DPPI SEE member countries in EU networks and programs is desirable, but will not replace the need for strong national and regional capacities and neighbourly co-operation. Accordingly, in a mid-term perspective DPPI will remain a useful mechanism to facilitate such regional co-operation, within wider European co-operation processes.