

Annex

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

*Eighth Meeting of the Ministerial Council*¹

Vienna, 27-28 November 2000

Vienna Declaration on the Role of the OSCE in South-Eastern Europe

1. We warmly welcome the admission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the OSCE on 10 November 2000. We applaud the democratic change and congratulate the people of Yugoslavia on their determination to vote for those who offered a democratic, tolerant and peaceful future. The past decade of undemocratic rule brought tremendous sufferings for all the people of former Yugoslavia. But now the commitment of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the principles and standards of the OSCE, as well as its readiness to co-operate with European institutions, regional and sub-regional arrangements and with its neighbours, offers new perspectives for peace and prosperity in South-Eastern Europe. We declare our determination to make full use of these opportunities. We call on the Yugoslav people and the government to continue their efforts towards full democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities. We reconfirm the readiness of the OSCE to assist the Yugoslav people to this end. We welcome the readiness of the Yugoslav government to have an OSCE presence in the country. We appreciate the steps undertaken by the Yugoslav government to ensure an early amnesty of all political prisoners.

2. The consolidation of stability and prosperity in Kosovo on the basis of substantial autonomy, respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, pending final settlement in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 remains a major challenge for the international community. Some progress has been made in building a democratic society. The OSCE Mission in Kosovo as an essential part of the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) has made a crucial and effective contribution through its work in organizing the recent local elections. They represent an important step towards representative local authorities for the inhabitants of Kosovo and have enabled them to demonstrate political responsibility, *inter alia*, through their support for moderation as the way ahead. The challenge remains to create an environment where members of the Serb community, and other minorities and all those who fled can return home in safety, and where all citizens are able to enjoy fully their rights, in-

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cluding participation in political life. We firmly reject violence and any form of ethnic discrimination. We call on everyone to put an end to violence and to avoid its spread as well as to work together towards a democratic and multi-ethnic society based on reconciliation and justice. The OSCE will in co-operation with the elected councils continue and strengthen its contribution to the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 in the area of institution- and democracy-building, in particular through its work in the field of human rights, rule of law and media development. We particularly acknowledge the excellent work by the OSCE Kosovo Police Service School which has so far trained 2,250 police officers. The establishment of a strong, credible police force is central to the internal stabilization of Kosovo.

3. In Bosnia and Herzegovina we observe generally positive trends regarding minority returns which should be sustained and supported. The work of the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina was essential to the success of recent elections. We note with satisfaction that in these elections multi-ethnic and pluralist parties have made some gains. The result of the elections should be implemented without delay. We call on all elected officials to speedily form fully effective governmental bodies. We consider it of utmost importance that Bosnian citizens start taking over the responsibility for their own future. The OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina will continue to support the efforts of the High Representative to this end.

4. Major positive developments have taken place in Croatia after free and fair elections early this year. The Croatian government has achieved considerable and substantial progress in fulfilling its international commitments since the beginning of this year. We particularly welcome that the new authorities have taken essential measures to improve regional co-operation and show a clear determination to implement the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Dayton/Paris Peace Accords).

5. Elections both at national and local level held in several countries in South-Eastern Europe this year have resulted in major contributions to peace, reconciliation and justice throughout the region. They offer the promise of substantial further progress towards our goal of a Europe without divisions, wholly at peace, and fully free. We recognize the important work of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) in supporting free elections and look forward to an active role for it in the forthcoming elections in Serbia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. We welcome these developments and pledge to continue to work with the people and governments of the countries concerned on further democratization, rule of law, peace implementation, reconciliation and reconstruction. We are confident that more progress is possible on a range of outstanding issues, including the return of refugees and internally displaced persons and arms control. Based on its broad network of missions in the region and in accordance with their mandates the OSCE will support efforts to this end.

6. We stress the importance of regional co-operation as a means to foster good neighbourly relations, stability and economic development. We will continue to work together towards this goal. We reaffirm our commitment to the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, which is under the auspices of the OSCE, as an important long-term and comprehensive initiative to promote these objectives. Participating States will continue to contribute further to the goals of the Stability Pact, through human, financial and technical resources. We note the decision of the Permanent Council on the adoption of the OSCE Regional Strategy for South Eastern Europe.

7. During the Zagreb Summit on 24 November 2000, participants declared that democracy and regional reconciliation, on the one hand, and the rapprochement of each of the countries concerned with the European Union on the other, form a whole. The recent historic changes are opening the way for regional reconciliation and co-operation. They enable the countries in the region to establish new relations, beneficial to all of them, for the stability of the region and the peace and stability of the European continent. They give new impetus to a policy of good neighbourliness based on the negotiated settlement of disputes, respect for the rights of minorities, and respect for international obligations, including, as has been previously stressed, the obligation of all participating States under relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions to co-operate fully with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). They also give impetus to a lasting resolution of the problem of refugees and displaced persons and respect for States' international borders. In this context, the way is now open to all those countries to move closer to the European Union, on the basis of an individual approach, as part of the stabilization and association process.

8. We welcome the work of the OSCE in assisting in the implementation of Articles II and IV of Annex 1-B of the Dayton/Paris Peace Accords and its contribution to the creation of a framework for peace and stability in South-Eastern Europe. We support measures under Article II such as transparency of defence budgets, information exchange on military structures and other co-operative activities that help to increase mutual confidence and stability in the region; and efforts under Article IV in the field of arms control.

9. The new political situation generated by the participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the OSCE and Vienna Document provides a fresh impetus to the negotiations on regional stability under Article V of Annex 1-B of the Dayton/Paris Peace Accords. In that light, we call upon the States participating in the Article V negotiations to aim to conclude their work on the basis of the mandate as soon as possible and no later than by the next meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council. The implementation of such an agreement could be supported by the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

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Statement by the Chairperson-in-Office

The Ministerial Council is traditionally an occasion to assess where we stand, progress achieved and where we go from here.

Since it was not possible to achieve consensus on all the elements of a Ministerial Declaration I would like to make the following statement:

Twenty five years after the signature of the Helsinki Final Act Ministers of the OSCE participating States assembled in Vienna. They confirmed that the Helsinki Final Act together with the Charter of Paris, the Charter for European Security and other subsequent OSCE documents established clear standards for participating States' treatment of each other and of all individuals within their territories.

Ministers warmly welcomed the admission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the OSCE on 10 November 2000. The Vienna Declaration on the role of the OSCE in South-Eastern Europe was adopted.

Ministers discussed in depth the concrete challenges to security and stability in the OSCE region and considered how the OSCE's contribution to meeting them could be made more effective. In particular, they reviewed the progress made since Istanbul, including how common efforts could be developed further. Deep concern was expressed that, despite significant improvements in a number of regions and areas of co-operation, some of the commitments to which participating States subscribed, including those made in Istanbul, had yet to be fulfilled. They stressed the need to intensify the efforts of the OSCE with regard to the resolution of regional conflicts, in particular those unsettled conflicts where for years no tangible progress had been achieved.

Having discussed the current situation with regard to the settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, Ministers expressed their deep concerns over the continued lack of progress in the peace process. They instructed the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairmen and the Personal Representative of the Chairperson-in-Office to intensify their efforts in fulfilling their mandates and to further an atmosphere of mutual trust between all parties to the conflict. They welcomed the direct dialogue between the Presidents of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Armenia and encouraged them to continue their efforts in working with the OSCE's Minsk Group Co-Chairmen to expe-

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dite agreements that would serve as a basis for resumption of full-scale negotiations within the Minsk Group.

They also expressed the hope that all parties would do their utmost to ensure that the ceasefire along the line of contact is strictly observed until a comprehensive agreement resolving the conflict is signed, including co-operation with the Minsk Group Co-Chairmen and the Personal Representative of the Chairperson-in-Office to undertake confidence-building measures (CBMs).

Ministers commended the efforts made by the Minsk Group Co-Chairmen since the OSCE Istanbul Summit (November 1999) to diminish tensions in the region and to prepare, in co-ordination with the United Nations and other international agencies, support measures that would facilitate the implementation of a political settlement.

Ministers noted with satisfaction that the engagement of the OSCE towards co-operation with the five participating States of Central Asia had continued to grow in all dimensions. Based on its comprehensive, three-dimensional approach to security the OSCE should find effective ways to respond to the new challenges to security and stability in Central Asia in co-operation with other international institutions and on the basis of the Platform for Co-operative Security. The support of the OSCE for the rule of law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, development of democratic society and economic reforms would contribute to stability and prosperity in the region. Ministers expressed support for the efforts of the Central Asian participating States to promote co-operation in the field of economic development. They remained convinced that necessary progress in the complex and difficult transition processes would be stimulated by our increased co-operation and our common commitment.

Ministers shared the concerns of the five Central Asian participating States with regard to threats to stability and security, resulting from international terrorism, violent extremism, organized crime, drugs and arms trafficking, including those which arose from the unstable situation in Afghanistan. In this context they welcomed the efforts of the Central Asian participating States to promote a peaceful solution of the inter-Afghan conflict. They believed that improved co-operation and co-ordination among the five Central Asian participating States - with the support of the international community - was necessary to counter these threats effectively. Ministers commended the Chair's initiative in co-organizing together with the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNODCCP), the conference in Tashkent on these new security risks and they welcomed the Declaration and the Priorities for Co-operation of this conference. They reaffirmed their conviction that enhanced supportive action by the international community was called for.

A divergence of views emerged on a number of other concrete problems and challenges, both as to the evaluation of the extent of progress made since Istanbul and on the role of the OSCE.

In connection with the situation in the North Caucasus the acknowledgement of the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation was strongly reaffirmed and terrorism in all its forms condemned. A political solution to the conflict in Chechnya and a dialogue is essential. The OSCE Assistance Group has a crucial role to play in achieving this important goal. The immediate return of OSCE Assistance Group to the Chechen Republic, Russian Federation, in order to start its activities on the basis of its existing mandate, as reconfirmed in Istanbul, was requested. In order to achieve this goal, full support from the Russian federal and local, including military, authorities was expected. Ministers also urged them to facilitate the provision of humanitarian aid to the civilian population in Chechnya. The continued loss of life and material damage inflicted upon the Chechen population was deplored. A prompt and independent investigation and prosecution of all alleged atrocities against civilians and other violations of human rights and breaches of international humanitarian law was required. The work of the Russian Special Representative for Human Rights in Chechnya, Mr. Kalamanov, and the Council of Europe was commended and a follow-up to their recommendations stressed.

The increasing co-operation between Georgia and the OSCE was welcomed and the full support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia was reaffirmed. The successful implementation of the monitoring operation on the border between Georgia and the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation was noted and its continuation as a tool for observing and reporting on movements across the border was supported.

Concern was expressed about the adverse affect [sic!] that the introduction of a unilateral visa regime could have on relations between Georgia and the Russian Federation, especially in light of a possible differentiated application of the regime to the population in the border areas. It was noted that the OSCE would be ready to assist in bringing about a solution of the visa issue to alleviate the situation for those affected in this region.

Reconfirming the leading role of the United Nations in Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Geneva Process as the main framework for negotiations, the continuing deadlock in the negotiation process was deplored. The assessment concerning Abkhazia, Georgia, as formulated in the Budapest, Lisbon, and Istanbul Summit documents on ethnic cleansing was reiterated.

The successful completion of field work by the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) to the Gali district carried out from 20 to 24 November under the aegis of the United Nations in close co-operation with the OSCE was welcomed. The active support of the Russian Federation in this respect was appreciated. The purpose of the JAM was to assess conditions relevant to the safe, secure, and dignified return of Georgian refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their places of previous permanent residence. Preliminary information from the JAM suggested that the human rights situation in Gali district continued to be precarious. The Chairmanship was asked to continue to monitor closely the human rights situation in the Gali district as

described in the Preliminary Information Report, circulated on 25 November 2000. The idea of opening a branch of the United Nations Human Rights Office in Abkhazia, Georgia, with the participation of an OSCE representative, was welcomed as an action which might contribute positively to the improvement of the situation on the ground. The excellent co-operation between the OSCE and the United Nations was noted.

With regard to the Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia the successful meeting of experts from the region within the framework of the Georgian-South Ossetian conflict settlement process held on the invitation of the Chairperson-in-Office in Baden near Vienna (10 to 13 July 2000) was welcomed. On that occasion, for the first time, status-related questions had been discussed in a constructive atmosphere. The Austrian Chairmanship and the Russian Federation had started a process of consultations with all parties involved on the elements of a future agreement as a follow-up to this meeting. A wider participation of the OSCE in the negotiation process was welcomed. In order to maintain the momentum and in accordance with the Baden Protocol the incoming Chairmanship was tasked to make use of the experience of the present Chairmanship of the OSCE and to continue, in co-operation with the Russian Federation, to make efforts in order to achieve progress in the political negotiations. The convening of regular meetings in Moscow and Vienna, alternately, was recommended. The signing before the end of this year of the Georgian-Russian economic rehabilitation agreement for the area affected by the conflict was urged. The support of the European Union for the economic rehabilitation of the region was welcomed. The establishment of a legal framework for refugees' and displaced persons' housing and property restitution was encouraged. Concern was expressed with regard to the criminal situation caused by the destabilizing accumulation of small weapons in the region. In this respect the efforts of the Russian Federation and the European Union to collect and destroy small arms was welcomed. Donor countries and organizations were encouraged to contribute further to this process.

Progress was noted in reducing Russian military equipment in Georgia and the expectation expressed that these reductions would be completed by 31 December 2000, in accordance with commitments made in Istanbul. The withdrawal from and closure of Tbilisi/Vaziani and Gudauta military bases with appropriate transparency arrangements was looked forward to by 1 July 2001 in accordance with the deadline and commitments made in Istanbul.

It was noted with growing concern that the withdrawal of Russian forces from the territory of Moldova had made no progress in the last year. The Russian Federation was urged to comply fully with the timelines stipulated by the Istanbul Summit decisions regarding the withdrawal of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty) by the end of 2001 and the complete withdrawal of Russian troops by 2002. Pledges of participating States to the OSCE voluntary fund for international financial assistance to facilitate and

support the withdrawal of troops and the removal and destruction of military equipment were welcomed and further contributions encouraged. The need for an assessment mission to ensure transparency and to explore the removal and destruction of Russian ammunition and armaments was reconfirmed, noting in particular the threat posed by old and unstable ammunition and the risk that small arms might fall into unauthorized hands. The Russian Federation was called upon to exert its influence on the local authorities in the Trans-Dniestrian region to peacefully remove the obstacles posed to the withdrawal and the visit of the assessment mission.

It was regretted that, despite all efforts, no progress had been achieved regarding the settlement of the Trans-Dniestrian problem. The active role of the three mediators - the OSCE Chairmanship, the Russian Federation and Ukraine - in trying to establish a negotiation process under the auspices of the OSCE with the two parties involved and to reach a mutually agreed solution for the status of the Trans-Dniestrian region was welcomed. It was reaffirmed that in the resolution of this problem the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova should be ensured. Appeals were made to all sides and, in particular, to the Trans-Dniestrian authorities to demonstrate the political will required for such a solution. A working group should be established to make recommendations for a common set of restrictive and supportive measures to encourage a political solution. In order to support the process of political settlement, the readiness of the OSCE seriously to consider options for stabilization arrangements in support of a political settlement agreed by the two sides was confirmed.

The importance of continued dialogue with all political forces in Belarus was underlined. It was noted that the OSCE remained prepared to support, especially through the activities of the OSCE Advisory and Monitoring Group, the democratization of the country. Appeals were made to all political forces in Belarus to unite in a joint commitment to a meaningful dialogue which would end the existing internal divisions.

It was emphasized that progress in four specific areas indicated by the Parliamentary Troika was necessary to pave the way for free and democratic presidential elections in Belarus. In this connection, the efforts of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in the democratization process were appreciated.

Ministers also discussed the new challenges the OSCE is facing and the necessary responses. In this context the intention was expressed to improve human security - the safety of the individual from violence through armed conflict, gross violations of human rights, terrorism - so as to improve the quality of life of all individuals within the OSCE region.

Deep concern was expressed about the broad scope of problems affecting children in the OSCE region, in particular by the severe impact of armed conflict on children, the most vulnerable part of civilian population. Children were identified as increasingly becoming targets and participants as well as victims in conflicts, with grave consequences for their physical and psycho-

logical well-being and development. Based upon the Istanbul Summit mandate - following this year's Human Dimension Seminar on children and armed conflict - an OSCE document on the promotion and protection of the rights, interests and welfare of the child, in particular of children affected by armed conflict, was negotiated, but regrettably had not found consensus so far. It was hoped that work might continue on this issue.

Ministers were gravely concerned about the growing problem of trafficking in human beings, a flagrant human rights abuse and a serious crime. They expressed their commitment to combat this modern form of slavery. They agreed that a more comprehensive and co-ordinated response was needed from participating States as well as from the international community. Ministers recognized that trafficking in human beings could only be combated by an integrated and co-ordinated approach that encompassed prevention of trafficking, protection of victims and prosecution of traffickers and their accomplices. The OSCE, through its institutions and field operations, acting within the legal framework of the relevant host states, could provide advice, assistance and, where useful, a forum for co-ordination among States, the international community and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in developing measures to combat trafficking. To this end, Ministers adopted a decision on enhancing the OSCE's efforts to combat trafficking in human beings. In this respect, they also welcomed the leading role played by the OSCE in the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings.

Ministers underlined that the illicit trafficking and the destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons were endangering peace and security in the OSCE region by sustaining and exacerbating armed conflicts and benefiting terrorists and organized crime. They expressed their commitment to contribute more energetically to global efforts to respond to this challenge to peace and stability. They therefore welcomed the adoption by the Forum for Security Co-operation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons containing important commitments. The norms, principles and measures contained therein represent important steps towards reducing illicit trafficking and the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of these weapons. They expressed their hope that this document would provide impetus to the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects in 2001. The OSCE would continue to seek further ways to contribute to international efforts aimed at tackling this problem.

Serious concern was expressed about the plight of refugees and IDPs within the OSCE region. In close co-ordination and co-operation with relevant international actors, in particular United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on Internal Displacement, the OSCE could make a valuable contribution to political solutions of conflict situations

as well as in areas such as the protection of the rights of IDPs, monitoring and reporting of affected populations, facilitation of durable solutions, including voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement of refugees and IDPs, and advice to Governments on national legislation and on best practices. The dissemination of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement within the OSCE and their further use in the relevant activities of our organization was supported. Reaffirming the commitments, the necessity to further the international protection of stateless persons was stressed.

The Ministers reaffirmed that the protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers and their families was a common concern and stressed the importance of implementing all OSCE commitments as well as relevant international obligations in this field.

The unreserved condemnation of all acts and practices of terrorism, which could not be justified under any circumstances, was reiterated and the determination to combat terrorism in all its forms, irrespective of motive, to oppose any concession to terrorist demands and to promote co-ordinated international action against this evil was reaffirmed. They underlined the importance of strengthening the overall international efforts to this end. Within the framework of and in conformity with the relevant United Nations resolutions and international instruments and OSCE commitments, most recently reaffirmed in the Charter for European Security, Ministers pledged to reinforce and develop bilateral and multilateral co-operation to eliminate this threat to security, democracy and human rights as well as to increase efficiency in existing co-operation at the bilateral level.

The international commitments of participating States to refrain from financing, instigating, training or otherwise supporting terrorist activities were reaffirmed. Ministers declared that international co-operation as well as actions by States aimed at combating terrorism had to be conducted in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights, and relevant international conventions. Participating States who had not yet done so were encouraged to sign and ratify all relevant conventions and protocols, including the 1999 Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, in the nearest future.

It was also stressed that eliminating the root causes of terrorism required an environment of strong democratic institutions, full respect for human rights and the rule of law in parallel with action to suppress terrorism.

Profound concern was expressed about indications of an increase in certain sectors of our societies of aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia, anti-semitism and other forms of extremism leading to intolerance and violence. These phenomena, which brought great sufferings to Europe in the past, run counter to the most fundamental principles and values embodied by the OSCE and endanger peace and security in the OSCE area. The commitment was expressed to counter these threats, *inter alia* by raising aware-

ness in every sector of society and by intensifying human rights education. The OSCE, also through its relevant institutions, in particular the High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM), will continue to play a vital role in combating these threats.

It was stressed that the safety of journalists in conflict and crisis zones continued to be high on the agenda. All instances of violent attacks against journalists were condemned. The determination to bring to justice all those who were directly responsible for such attacks was reaffirmed. Steps to promote a higher degree of security for journalists working in conflict zones and the holding of a special OSCE meeting on protection of journalists in 2001 were considered.

Ministers welcomed and supported the OSCE's efforts in promoting the economic and environmental dimension of security on the basis of the relevant OSCE documents, *inter alia*, by identifying such risks to security, in order to improve the OSCE's capability to prevent conflicts, to assist in post-conflict rehabilitation and to enhance economic stability. The Permanent Council should consider ways and means, by drawing also on the expertise of other international institutions and organizations, of enhancing the OSCE's ability to address economic and environmental issues and to further refine and prioritize OSCE's tasks in this field. In doing so it would build on the conclusions of the recent follow-up seminar to the Eighth Meeting of the Economic Forum. Ministers were also looking forward to the Ninth Meeting of the Economic Forum. They welcomed the decision of Ukraine on the timely fulfilment of its commitment to shut down the Chernobyl power plant and appreciated the continued efforts of the international community to assist Ukraine to overcome the economic consequences resulting from this decision.

Ministers welcomed the report of the Chairmanship on the OSCE contribution to international efforts to combat corruption and recognized that existing OSCE commitments provided a valuable framework for combating corruption. The suggestions drawn from the report should be further studied and pursued, as appropriate.

In reaffirming the commitment made in Istanbul to make equality between women and men an integral part of the policies of participating States, Ministers welcomed the adoption of the OSCE Action Plan on Gender Issues and were looking forward to its full implementation. Ministers recognized that the Action Plan showed the importance the OSCE attached to the question of gender equality, including in its own operations and policies. Ministers expressed their determination to take steps within participating States, OSCE field activities and OSCE institutions to seek to make the role of women more visible and to address gender balance. In this context, they recognized the important role of the Gender Advisers of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and the OSCE Secretariat.

Ministers recalled that at the Istanbul Summit the groundwork for a more action-oriented OSCE was laid and reaffirmed their commitments with regard to the institutional strengthening of the Organization.

The report submitted pursuant to paragraph 34 of the Istanbul Summit Declaration, concerning legal capacity and privileges and immunities of the OSCE, its specialized institutions and missions, was noted. The work performed by the informal open-ended group on a range of options, including the option of a legally binding document, none of which secured consensus, was appreciated. The Permanent Council was therefore requested to build on this work with a view to achieve consensus by the next Ministerial Council. Many participating States clearly recognize the core of the problem: While the OSCE is playing the role of an international organization it does not enjoy the corresponding capacities, including international legal personality.

The instruction by the Istanbul Summit to reach agreement before this Ministerial Meeting on the scale and criteria for financing OSCE activities in accordance with the decision taken at the 1997 Copenhagen Ministerial Council Meeting, could not be fulfilled. All participating States but one could base a decision on the new scale, applicable as of 1 January 2001, on the Chairperson's perception paper of 22 November 2000, recognizing that the continued operation of the OSCE's large missions makes an important contribution to European security, and that a reliable financing mechanism is crucial to their operation. The Permanent Council was tasked with continuing negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on this vital matter.

Support was expressed for the efforts by the Chairmanship and the Secretary General to strengthen and develop co-operation between the OSCE and other organizations and institutions such as the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the European Union in the field of civilian aspects of crisis management. The incoming Chairmanship was encouraged to continue this work together with the OSCE Secretariat. The common goal to improve the conditions for our co-operation and to ensure that the results of our efforts were complementary and mutually reinforcing was underlined. The importance was stressed of close co-operation with the Council of Europe, including through joint programmes and missions. Ministers noted with great interest that, like the OSCE, some of the OSCE partner organizations were working to improve the effectiveness of their involvement in civilian aspects of crisis management. They appreciated that the civilian crisis management capacities which the European Union was developing could be used in support of the OSCE's early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation capacities.

Ministers reaffirmed that they would make full use of the REACT-Programme in the recruitment and staffing process, including training, in accordance with established procedures. Noting the report of the Secretary General, they recognized the need for further steps to ensure and accelerate the proper and full implementation of the mechanism in order for it to become

operational in the shortest possible time. They further welcomed the establishment of the Operations Centre in order to better plan and deploy operations in the field. They recognized training within the OSCE as an essential instrument for improving the effectiveness of the OSCE and for promoting best practices in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. Participating States and the Secretariat are determined to focus continuing attention on effective training. Together with the restructuring of the OSCE Secretariat, these measures should improve the operational capacity of the Organization.

Ministers expressed their grave concerns about the serious risks facing members of OSCE field missions. They were determined to take effective measures to enhance their safety. In this context they invited participating States who had not yet done so to seriously consider signing and ratifying the 1994 Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.

Ministers expressed their deep appreciation for the tireless work of the current High Commissioner, Max van der Stoep, since his appointment in 1992. They paid tribute to his effectiveness in defusing potential conflicts in many parts of the OSCE area through patient diplomacy, working quietly with all parties to find constructive solutions to sensitive problems. Many governments and minority communities had benefited from his wisdom and experience.

Ministers noted with appreciation the contribution of the Parliamentary Assembly of the OSCE to the work of the organization, in particular in the field of election monitoring and democratization.

Ministers recalled that this year marked the celebration of 25 years of the OSCE's Mediterranean dimension and underlined that the Mediterranean represented an area of joint security interest. Pleased with the holding and outcome of the Mediterranean Seminar on CBMs and confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs) in Portoroz this October, they remained open to intensify co-operation with their Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation on issues of common interest.

Ministers welcomed the Kingdom of Thailand as a new Partner for Co-operation and were looking forward to advancing OSCE goals shared by Thailand and to Thailand's active contribution to OSCE activities. Ministers were pleased that in the near future two joint conferences would be held with Japan and Korea, respectively, and were ready to continue with such joint activities.

Interpretative statement under paragraph 79 (Chapter 6) of the Final Recommendations of the Helsinki Consultations/Corrected reissue

By the Delegation of the Russian Federation:

"In connection with the statement issued by the Chairperson-in-Office, the Russian Federation states the following.

The propositions and conclusions contained in the statement on a whole range of questions related to the OSCE's activities and the assessment of the events in some participating States do not correspond to the factual circumstances and do not reflect the entire spectrum of opinions of OSCE participating States. These propositions and conclusions are not in line with the understandings agreed on by all participating States and, consequently, are not based on consensus.

The Russian Federation considers itself in no way bound by any of the conclusions or recommendations contained in the statement. Equally, the Russian Federation does not consider it possible for the said conclusions and recommendations to be taken into account in the future work of the Organization and its bodies.

The Russian Federation requests that this interpretative statement be attached to the record of the present Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council."

Interpretative statement under paragraph 79 (Chapter 6) of the Final Recommendations of the Helsinki Consultations

By the Delegation of the United States of America:

"Thank you, Madam Chair. I would like to thank our incoming Chair for the commitments he has made to us to be a good steward and to thank you as well for your leadership.

As he was making his remarks, I was reflecting on the remarks of our distinguished Russian colleague, and wanted to underscore two points:

One, that I concur with him that the remarks that you made were not made on the basis of consensus, and in so far as they were novel and new, none of us are bound by them as commitments under the OSCE.

But insofar as they were a repetition of commitments or obligations previously undertaken under the OSCE or under the Final Act, or other aspects of the CFE Treaty, they remain commitments and obligations of us all.

Thank you.

I ask also that this be attached to the Journal of the day."

Letter from the Chairperson of the Forum for Security Co-operation to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, Chairperson of the Eighth Meeting of the Ministerial Council of the OSCE

Your Excellency,

As Chairman of the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC), I have the honour to inform you of the Forum's activities since the Istanbul Summit Meeting in November 1999, in preparation for the Ministerial Council on 27 and 28 November 2000. During this period, the Forum has closely followed the

implementation of the Vienna Document, the Code of Conduct on politico-military aspects of security and other OSCE documents relating to politico-military matters, and has looked at practical ways to improve that implementation. Other notable activities were the following:

- Pursuant to FSC Decision No. 6/99 adopted in Istanbul, the FSC organized a seminar on Small Arms and Light Weapons from 3 to 5 April 2000. This seminar, which was attended by more than 220 participants from the OSCE participating States, as well as a number of international organizations and non-governmental organizations, has produced a significant number of proposals and suggestions.
- The FSC has tasked one of its Working Groups with the development of a broad and comprehensive OSCE document on small arms and light weapons. The FSC intends to adopt this document, which will follow up the conclusions from the aforementioned Seminar, before the Vienna Ministerial Council. It is hoped that the document will contribute significantly to the forthcoming United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects in 2001.
- Based on its mandate and in the framework of the Security Dialogue, the FSC organized a number of sessions on the subject "Who is doing what in South-East Europe?" and "The Role of Conventional Arms Control in Europe and the contribution of the OSCE Arms Control arrangements to European Security" in the first half of the year 2000. Over a period of several months a number of guest speakers addressed the Forum, outlining the work of different organizations in the region. Delegations also contributed, on a national basis, to the discussions on those subjects.
- Following the highly successful seminar on Military Doctrines, which was held in January 1998, and taking into account the developments that have taken place in Europe since then, the Forum decided to take the initiative for a new seminar, which will take place in Vienna from 11 to 13 June 2001. Some modalities for this seminar have already been agreed upon, and the agenda will be the subject of discussions in the months to come.
- The Forum was kept regularly informed of the status of the implementation of Articles II and IV and of the negotiations for an agreement under Article V of Annex 1-B of the Dayton Peace Accords. Moreover, the Forum has been regularly informed on developments in the Joint Consultative Group on the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.
- In June 2000, the FSC took a decision on the phase II upgrading of the OSCE Communications Network. A tender procedure was started, and subgroups have been tasked with submitting a recommendation for a network solution. A pertinent FSC decision can be expected in due

course and will, *inter alia*, address the question of the new location of the Central Mail Server.

Your Excellency, you might deem it useful to reflect these developments in the Vienna Ministerial Declaration.

Letter from the Chairperson of the Joint Consultative Group to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, Chairperson of the Eighth Meeting of the Ministerial Council of the OSCE

Your Excellency,

As the Chairperson of the Joint Consultative Group, I have the honour to give you a progress report on the Group's activities since the Istanbul Summit of the OSCE in November 1999.

The Joint Consultative Group has kept the OSCE informed through periodic briefings to its Forum for Security Co-operation, including on details of matters relating to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty) agreed and declared at the Istanbul Summit.

It was at the Summit that Heads of State and Government of the 30 States Parties to the CFE Treaty signed the Agreement on Adaptation. This Agreement substantially amends the CFE Treaty, preserving its role as the cornerstone of European security under circumstances greatly changed from when the Treaty was originally negotiated. The adapted Treaty, when it enters into force, will permit other OSCE States in the Atlantic to Urals area to apply for accession. The Istanbul Conference of States Parties to the CFE Treaty also adopted a Final Act that took note of important political commitments. These commitments, together with the Agreement on Adaptation, constitute the future conventional arms control arrangement for Europe towards which we are now striving.

The Joint Consultative Group has been active in three main directions.

First, the Group has been seeking by consultation, discussion, and decision to hasten the full implementation of the Istanbul commitments. The Group has focused on the commitment by the Russian Federation to return to agreed levels of armaments and equipment in its so-called "Flank Zone". The Group has also encouraged implementation of commitments to withdraw Russian forces from Moldova and Georgia. There has been substantial progress towards meeting the first Georgia deadline of the end of this year. Over half the equipment that Georgia and the Russian Federation have agreed is to be withdrawn has been removed or destroyed in place. Both withdrawals are being supported by financial assistance from States Parties to the CFE Treaty and from the wider OSCE community. The Group has also heard the progress the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic are making towards reducing their holdings. The Group has repeatedly discussed the im-

portance of transparency for implementation of all commitments. In addition, the Group has consistently stressed due consideration for the sovereignty of the States Parties involved.

Second, specialized working groups have been negotiating technical agreements that will be necessary to ensure the implementation of the adapted Treaty. One of these is an agreement on distribution of costs of inspections. This also has an affect [sic!] on operation of the current CFE Treaty, under which there are some inspections where the inspecting State Party assumes costs normally borne by the inspected State Party. Under the adapted Treaty, the volume of these so-called "paid" verification activities will increase. Another working group has been painstakingly developing the 96 separate formats that will be necessary for communicating the ad hoc and recurring notifications required by the adapted Treaty. The working group Chairman is optimistic that agreement on these formats can be reached by the end of the current session.

Third, the Joint Consultative Group has continued to review the operation of the current CFE Treaty, to discuss problem areas, and to seek improved implementation. The Group has noted several instances of progress on long-standing implementation issues, including compliance with limits and sublimits where there had been some dispute, and completion of destruction obligations carried over from the CFE Treaty's original reduction phase. The Russian Federation announced that it had notified a sufficient number of destroyed tanks, armoured combat vehicles, and artillery pieces to fulfil the 1991 commitment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for destruction of 14,500 pieces of equipment east of the Urals. On the other hand, the Group has also noted continuing problems with exceeding Treaty limits and sublimits, and with the existence of equipment limited by the Treaty on territory of States Parties that is not under the control of central authorities.

Your Excellency,

The Joint Consultative Group has taken note that two States Parties have completed internal procedures to ratify the adaptation agreement, and another has announced its intent to do so in the near future. The Group has also taken note that other States Parties at the highest level have declared they will not ratify until all States Parties are within agreed levels of armaments and equipment, consistent with Istanbul commitments contained in the Final Act of the November 1999 Conference.

The Joint Consultative Group also has taken note that this month marks the tenth anniversary of the signing of the CFE Treaty. The Group looks back on the immense contribution that the CFE Treaty has made to raising the level of stability and predictability throughout Europe. The Group takes pride in having negotiated a substantial adaptation of the CFE Treaty to enhance its viability and effectiveness in the future. The Group looks forward to early and full implementation of Istanbul commitments so that the Agreement on

Adaptation can be ratified by all States Parties and enter into force as soon as possible.

The Joint Consultative Group will shortly begin to prepare for the Second CFE Treaty Review Conference, to be held in May 2001.

Your Excellency, you might deem it useful to reflect these developments in appropriate documents of the Ministerial Council.

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

*Eighth Meeting of the Ministerial Council*¹

Vienna, 27-28 November 2000

Decisions of the Eighth Ministerial Council

*Decision No. 1: Enhancing the OSCE's Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings*²

The Ministerial Council,

Bearing in mind the Charter for European Security, which commits participating States "to undertake measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, and to end violence against women and children as well as sexual exploitation and all forms of trafficking in human beings" and to "promote the adoption or strengthening of legislation to hold accountable persons responsible for these acts and strengthening the protection of victims",

Recalling the OSCE commitments on combating the traffic in human beings contained in the Moscow Document of 1991,

Recognizing that trafficking in human beings is an increasing problem and convinced of the necessity for the OSCE to enhance its efforts to combat trafficking in human beings throughout the OSCE region, including in conflict and post-conflict situations, and to contribute to national, regional and international anti-trafficking efforts in defence of human rights and the fight against transnational organized crime,

1. Reaffirms that trafficking in human beings is an abhorrent human rights abuse and a serious crime that demands a more comprehensive and co-ordinated response from participating States and the international community, as well as a more coherent and co-operative approach among countries, in particular those of origin, transit and destination;

2. Welcomes the adoption, by the United Nations General Assembly, of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime as well as the definition of trafficking in persons contained therein and calls upon all participating States to sign and ratify the United Nations Protocol as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography;

1 MC.DOC/2/00, 28 November 2000.

2 MC(8).DEC/1, 28 November 2000.

3. Recognizes the primary responsibility of participating States in combating trafficking based on an integrated and co-ordinated approach which includes prevention of trafficking, protection of victims and prosecution of traffickers and their accomplices;
4. Stresses the role of national parliaments in the enactment, among others, of laws necessary to combat trafficking in human beings and welcomes articles 106 and 107 of the Parliamentary Assembly's Bucharest Declaration on trafficking in persons;
5. Agrees to strengthen the activities of the OSCE to combat trafficking and emphasizes the need for intensified co-operation between different OSCE institutions as well as between the OSCE and other international organizations, such as relevant United Nations agencies, the International Organization for Migration, the Council of Europe, the European Union and Interpol;
6. Supports the work of the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings and calls in particular for the governments of the region concerned to play an active role in the Task Force;
7. Calls on OSCE institutions, in particular the ODIHR, and field operations, to develop and implement anti-trafficking programmes and to promote co-ordinated efforts in the areas of prevention, prosecution and protection, in co-operation with non-governmental organizations as well as international organizations and other relevant institutions;
8. Undertakes to raise awareness, including with assistance from the ODIHR, non-governmental organizations and other relevant institutions, through, where necessary, establishing training programmes among public officials, including law enforcement, judiciary, consular and immigration officials, about all aspects of trafficking;
9. Commits to take necessary measures, including by adopting and implementing legislation, to criminalize trafficking in human beings, including appropriate penalties, with a view to ensuring effective law enforcement response and prosecution. Such legislation should take into account a human rights approach to the problem of trafficking, and include provision for the protection of the human rights of victims, ensuring that victims of trafficking do not face prosecution solely because they have been trafficked;
10. Will consider adopting legislative or other appropriate measures, such as shelters, which permit victims of trafficking in persons to remain in their territories, temporarily or permanently, in appropriate cases; and establishing appropriate repatriation processes for the victims of trafficking, with due regard to their safety, including the provision of documents; and developing policies concerning the provision of economic and social benefits to victims as well as their rehabilitation and reintegration in society;
11. Encourages the nomination, where appropriate, of governmental representatives on trafficking to co-ordinate national activities and to ensure regional and international co-operation and to make this contact information available to other participating States;

12. Recognizes that OSCE field operations, within the legal framework of the host countries, can have a valuable role to play in the fight against trafficking, including by regular monitoring and reporting and assisting State authorities through, *inter alia*, promoting dialogue and acting as a bridge between governments and non-governmental organizations; and institutions, in resolving individual trafficking cases; and calls on field operations to strengthen co-operation among themselves;

13. Calls on the OSCE Secretariat, in co-operation with the ODIHR, to intensify anti-trafficking training in its induction programmes for OSCE field personnel in order to enhance their capacity to monitor, report and respond to the problem of trafficking through regular OSCE activities; and to raise awareness within OSCE institutions and among OSCE personnel of the problems of trafficking; these training programmes should also be made available to participating States and other international organizations;

14. Welcomes the further development of the OSCE Secretariat's Code of Conduct for OSCE Mission Members to include provisions on trafficking in human beings and other human rights abuses, looks forward to its speedy implementation by all OSCE structures and institutions, requests heads of OSCE field operations to take appropriate measures if members of their staff use trafficking victims, and encourages all other international bodies, where appropriate, to adopt similar standards and practices.

*Decision No. 2: Appointment of the High Commissioner on National Minorities*³

The Ministerial Council,

Recalling the decision of the CSCE Helsinki Summit 1992 to establish a High Commissioner on National Minorities,

Expressing its gratitude to Mr. Max van der Stoep for his excellent service as OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities as well as for his readiness to continue in his position,

Decides:

- To extend, as an exceptional measure, the appointment of Mr. Max van der Stoep until 30 June 2001, as well as;
- To appoint Mr. Rolf Ekéus as new High Commissioner on National Minorities for a period of three years with effect from 1 July 2001.

3 MC(8).DEC/2, 28 November 2000.

*Decision No. 3: Extension of the Appointment of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media*⁴

The Ministerial Council,

Because neither of the two candidates received consensus support, the decision on the nomination of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media is deferred.

The Permanent Council will take the appropriate decision not later than in six months.

Mr. Freimut Duve will remain in Office accordingly.

*Decision No. 4: Chairmanship in the Year 2000*⁵

The Ministerial Council decides that Portugal will exercise the function of the OSCE Chairmanship in the year 2002.

*Decision No. 5: Next Ministerial Council/Summit*⁶

The Ministerial Council,

Welcoming the offer of Romania to host the next Summit,

Decides that the next Ministerial Council will take place in Bucharest in November/December 2001 unless the Ministers decide, upon recommendation of the Permanent Council, to hold a summit in Bucharest instead.

*Decision No. 6: Scale for Large OSCE Missions*⁷

The Ministerial Council,

Recalling the instruction of the Istanbul Summit to reach agreement on the scale and criteria for financing OSCE activities before this Ministerial Meeting so that the agreement could be applied after 31 December 2000 in accordance with the decision taken at the 1997 Copenhagen Ministerial Council Meeting,

Deeply regretting that no agreement has been reached so far,

Taking note of the Chairperson's perception paper (PC.IFC/120/00 of 22 November 2000),

Instructs the Permanent Council to continue negotiations with a view to reach an agreement on this important matter no later than 31 March 2001 and,

4 MC(8).DEC/3, 28 November 2000.

5 MC(8).DEC/4, 28 November 2000.

6 MC(8).DEC/5, 28 November 2000.

7 MC(8).DEC/6, 28 November 2000.

meanwhile, to establish - by 31 December 2000 - an interim financing arrangement for implementation of the 2001 budget.

*Decision No. 7: Police-Related Activities*⁸

The Ministerial Council,

In order to give effect to paragraphs 44 and 45 of the Charter for European Security, tasks the Permanent Council to study how to enhance the OSCE's role in police-related activities, including by strengthening the capabilities of the Secretariat, and in this context, invites the Permanent Council to study the possible establishment of a new post of Police Adviser at senior level within the Secretariat and to take any necessary decision as soon as possible.

8 MC(8).DEC/7, 28 November 2000.

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

Forum for Security Co-operation

Vienna, 24 November 2000

OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons¹

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¹ FSC.DOC/1/00, 24 November 2000, Original: English; this document was adopted at the 308th Plenary Meeting of the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation on 24 November 2000, see: FSC.JOUR/314.

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OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons

Preamble

1. The participating States of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE):
2. Recalling the Lisbon Document 1996, Decision No. 8/96, "A Framework for Arms Control", and Decision No. 6/99 of the OSCE's Forum for Security Co-operation, endorsed by our Heads of State and Government at the OSCE Summit at Istanbul in November 1999,
3. Recognizing the need to strengthen confidence and security among the participating States through appropriate measures on small arms and light weapons² manufactured or designed for military use (hereinafter referred to as "small arms"),
4. Recalling progress made in dealing with the problems associated with small arms in other international fora and resolved to make an OSCE contribution to such progress,
5. Mindful also of the opportunity for the OSCE, as a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, to provide a substantial contribution to the process underway in the United Nations on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

2 There is not yet an internationally agreed definition of small arms and light weapons. This document will apply to the following categories of weapons while not prejudging any future internationally agreed definition of small arms and light weapons. These categories may be subject to further clarification and will be reviewed in the light of any such future internationally agreed definition.

For the purposes of this document, small arms and light weapons are man-portable weapons made or modified to military specifications for use as lethal instruments of war. Small arms are broadly categorized as those weapons intended for use by individual members of armed or security forces. They include revolvers and self-loading pistols; rifles and carbines; sub-machine guns; assault rifles; and light machine guns. Light weapons are broadly categorized as those weapons intended for use by several members of armed or security forces serving as a crew. They include heavy machine guns; hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers; portable anti-aircraft guns; portable anti-tank guns; recoilless rifles; portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems; portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile systems; and mortars of calibres less than 100 mm.

6. Have decided to adopt and implement the norms, principles and measures set out in the following sections.

Section I: General Aims and Objectives

1. The participating States recognize that the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms are problems that have contributed to the intensity and duration of the majority of recent armed conflicts. They are of concern to the international community because they pose a threat and a challenge to peace, and undermine efforts to ensure an indivisible and comprehensive security.

2. The participating States agree to co-operate to address these problems and to do so in a comprehensive way. Reflecting the OSCE's concept of co-operative security and working in concert with other international fora, they agree to develop norms, principles and measures covering all aspects of the issue. These include manufacture, the proper marking of small arms, accurate sustained record keeping, export control criteria, transparency about transfers (i.e. commercial and non-commercial imports and exports) of small arms through effective national export and import documentation and procedures. All of these are essential elements of any response to the problems, as are the proper national management and security of stockpiles coupled with effective action to reduce the global surplus of small arms. They also agree that the problem of small arms should be an integral part of the OSCE's wider efforts in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post conflict rehabilitation.

3. In particular, the participating States commit themselves to:

(i) Combat illicit trafficking in all its aspects through the adoption and implementation of national controls on small arms, including manufacture, proper marking and accurate sustained record keeping (both of which contribute to improving the traceability of small arms), effective export control, border and customs mechanisms, and through enhanced co-operation and information exchange among law enforcement and customs agencies at international, regional and national levels;

(ii) Contribute to the reduction, and prevention of, the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms, taking into account legitimate requirements for national and collective defence, internal security and participation in peacekeeping operations under the Charter of the United Nations or in the framework of the OSCE;

(iii) Exercise due restraint to ensure that small arms are produced, transferred and held only in accordance with legitimate defence and security needs as outlined in 3(ii) above, and in accordance with appropriate international and regional export criteria, in particular as provided for in the OSCE document

on Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers adopted by the Forum for Security Co-operation on 25 November 1993;

(iv) Build confidence, security and transparency through appropriate measures on small arms;

(v) Ensure that, in line with its comprehensive concept of security, the OSCE addresses, in its appropriate fora, concerns related to the issue of small arms as part of an overall assessment of the security situation of a particular country, and takes practical measures which will assist in this respect;

(vi) Develop appropriate measures on small arms at the end of armed conflicts including their collection, safe storage and destruction linked to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DD and R) of combatants.

Section II: Combating Illicit Trafficking in All Its Aspects: Manufacturing, Marking and Record-Keeping

Introduction

1. Combating illicit trafficking in all its aspects constitutes a major element of any action needed to deal with the problem of the destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms. National control of manufacture is essential to the combating of illicit trafficking. In addition, the proper marking of small arms, coupled with accurate, sustained record-keeping and exchanges of information outlined within this document, will help relevant investigative authorities to trace illicit small arms and, if a legal transfer has been diverted into the illegal market, to identify the point at which the diversion took place.

2. This section therefore sets out the norms, principles and measures covering manufacture, marking and record-keeping of small arms.

(A) National control over manufacture of small arms

1. The participating States agree to ensure effective national control over the manufacture of small arms through the issue, regular review and renewal of licences and authorizations for manufacture. Licences and authorizations should be revoked if the conditions under which they were granted are no longer met. The participating States will ensure that those engaged in illegal production can, and will, be prosecuted under appropriate penal codes.

(B) Marking small arms

1. While it is for each participating State to determine the exact nature of the marking system for small arms manufactured or in use on its territory, the participating States agree to ensure that all small arms manufactured on their

territory after 30 June 2001 are marked in such a way as to enable individual small arms to be traced. The marking should contain information which would allow the investigating authorities to determine, at a minimum, the year and country of manufacture, the manufacturer and the weapon's serial number. This information provides an identifying mark which is unique to each small arm. All such marks should be permanent and placed on the small arm at the point of manufacture. Participating States will also ensure as far as possible and within their competence that all small arms manufactured under their authority outside their territory are marked to the same standard.

2. In addition, participating States agree that, should any unmarked small arms be discovered in the course of the routine management of their current stockpiles, they will destroy them, or if those small arms are brought into service or exported, that they will mark them beforehand with an identifying mark unique to each small arm.

(C) Record keeping

1. The participating States will ensure that comprehensive and accurate records of their own holdings of small arms, as well as those held by manufacturers, exporters and importers of small arms within their territory, are maintained and held as long as possible with a view to improving the traceability of small arms.

(D) Transparency measures

1. As a confidence-building measure and to assist the relevant authorities in tracing illicit small arms, the participating States agree to conduct an information exchange by 30 June 2001 on their national marking systems used in the manufacture and/or import of small arms. They will also exchange with each other available information on national procedures for the control of the manufacture of small arms. Participating States will ensure that such information is up-dated, as and when necessary, to reflect any changes in their national marking systems and in their procedures for the control of manufacture.

Section III: Combating Illicit Trafficking in All Its Aspects: Common Export Criteria and Export Controls

Introduction

1. The establishment and implementation of effective criteria governing the export of small arms will help meet the shared objective of preventing the destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms, as will

national controls covering export documentation and procedures, and the activities of international brokers. Co-operation on law enforcement is also essential to the combating of illicit trafficking. This section sets out the norms, principles and measures aimed at fostering responsible behaviour with regard to the transfer of small arms and, thereby, reducing opportunities to engage in illicit trafficking.

(A) Common export criteria

1. The participating States agree to the following criteria to govern exports of small arms and technology related to their design, production, testing and upgrading, which are based on the OSCE document on "Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers".

2.(a) Each participating State will, in considering proposed exports of small arms, take into account:

- (i) The respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the recipient country;
 - (ii) The internal and regional situation in and around the recipient country, in the light of existing tensions or armed conflicts;
 - (iii) The record of compliance of the recipient country with regard to international obligations and commitments, in particular on the non-use of force, and in the field of non-proliferation, or in other areas of arms control and disarmament, and the record of respect for international law governing the conduct of armed conflict;
 - (iv) The nature and cost of the arms to be transferred in relation to the circumstances of the recipient country, including its legitimate security and defence needs and to the objective of the least diversion of human and economic resources to armaments;
 - (v) The requirements of the recipient country to enable it to exercise its right to individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations;
 - (vi) The question of whether the transfers would contribute to an appropriate and proportionate response by the recipient country to the military and security threats confronting it;
 - (vii) The legitimate domestic security needs of the recipient country;
 - (viii) The requirements of the recipient country to enable it to participate in peacekeeping or other measures in accordance with decisions of the United Nations or the OSCE.
- (b) Each participating State will avoid issuing licences for exports where it deems that there is a clear risk that the small arms in question might:
- (i) Be used for the violation or suppression of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
 - (ii) Threaten the national security of other States;

- (iii) Be diverted to territories whose external relations are the internationally acknowledged responsibility of another State;
 - (iv) Contravene its international commitments, in particular in relation to sanctions adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations, decisions taken by the OSCE, agreements on non-proliferation, small arms, or other arms control and disarmament agreements;
 - (v) Prolong or aggravate an existing armed conflict, taking into account the legitimate requirement for self-defence, or threaten compliance with international law governing the conduct of armed conflict;
 - (vi) Endanger peace, create an excessive and destabilizing accumulation of small arms, or otherwise contribute to regional instability;
 - (vii) Be either re-sold (or otherwise diverted) within the recipient country or re-exported for purposes contrary to the aims of this document;
 - (viii) Be used for the purpose of repression;
 - (ix) Support or encourage terrorism;
 - (x) Facilitate organized crime;
 - (xi) Be used other than for the legitimate defence and security needs of the recipient country.
- (c) In addition to these criteria, participating States will take into account the stockpile management and security procedures of a potential recipient country.

3. Participating States will make every effort within their competence to ensure that licensing agreements for small arms production concluded with manufacturers located outside their territory will contain, where appropriate, a clause applying the above criteria to any exports of small arms manufactured under licence in that agreement.

4. Further, each participating State will:

- (i) Ensure that these principles are reflected, as necessary, in its national legislation and/or in its national policy documents governing the export of conventional arms and related technology;
- (ii) Consider assisting other participating States in the establishment of effective national mechanisms for controlling the export of small arms.

(B) Import, export and transit procedures

1. The participating States agree to follow the procedures described below on the import, export and international transit of small arms.

2. The participating States agree to ensure that all shipments of small arms imported into, or exported from, their territory are subject to effective national licensing or authorization procedures which allow the participating State concerned to retain adequate control over such transfers and to prevent the diversion of the small arms to any party other than the declared recipient. Each participating State will decide whether to apply appropriate national procedures to small arms in transit through its territory en route to a final

destination outside its territory, in order to maintain effective control over that transit.

3. Before a participating State permits a shipment of small arms to another State, that participating State will ensure that it has received from the importing State the appropriate import licence or some other form of official authorization. When a participating State is asked to act as a transit point for shipments of small arms between the exporting and importing States, the exporter, or the authorities in the exporting state, will ensure that where the State of transit requires a shipment to be authorized, the appropriate authorization has been issued.

4. At the request of either of the two participating States engaged in a transaction to export and import a shipment of small arms, the States will inform each other when the consignment has been dispatched from the exporting State and when it has been received by the importing State.

5. Without prejudice to the right of participating States to re-export small arms that they had previously imported, participating States will make every effort within their competence to encourage the insertion of a clause within contracts for the sale or transfer of small arms requiring that the original exporting State be advised before the re-transfer of those small arms.

6. In order to prevent the illegal diversion of small arms, the participating States are encouraged to establish appropriate procedures that would permit the exporting State to assure itself of the secure delivery of transferred small arms. These procedures could, where appropriate, include a physical check of the shipment of small arms at the point of delivery.

7. The participating States will not allow any transfer of unmarked small arms. In addition they will only transfer or re-transfer small arms which bear an identifying mark unique to each small arm.

8. The participating States agree to ensure that the appropriate national mechanisms are in place to enhance the co-ordination of policy and co-operation between their agencies involved in the import, export and transit procedures for small arms.

(C) Import, export and transit documentation

1. The participating States agree to observe the following key standards underpinning export documentation: that no export licence is issued without an authenticated end-user certificate, or some other form of official authorization (for example, an International Import Certificate) issued by the receiving State; that the number of government officials entitled to sign or otherwise authorize export documentation is kept to a minimum consistent with the current practice of each participating State; and that import, export and transit documentation contains a common minimum standard of information which will be explored by participating States with a view to developing recommendations based on the "best practice" among participating States.

2. The participating States agree to ensure that comprehensive and accurate records of small arms transactions effected under a particular license or authorization are maintained and held for as long as possible with a view to improving the traceability of small arms. They also agree that the relevant information contained in these records, together with any other information required to trace and identify illegal small arms, is made available in accordance with the procedures in paragraphs (E) 3 and 4 below.

(D) Control over international arms-brokering

1. The regulation of the activities of international brokers in small arms is a critical element in a comprehensive approach to combating illicit trafficking in all its aspects. Participating States will consider the establishment of national systems for regulating the activities of those who engage in such brokering. Such a system could include measures such as:

- (i) Requiring registration of brokers operating within their territory;
- (ii) Requiring licensing or authorization of brokering; or
- (iii) Requiring disclosure of import and export licenses or authorizations, or accompanying documents, and of the names and locations of brokers involved in the transaction.

(E) Improving co-operation in law enforcement

1. In order to enforce its international commitments on small arms, each participating State should ensure that it has an effective capability to enforce those commitments through its relevant national authorities and judicial system.

2. Each participating State will treat any transfer of small arms that is in violation of a United Nations Security Council arms embargo as a crime, and will, if it has not yet done so, reflect this in its domestic law.

3. The participating States agree to enhance their mutual legal assistance and other mutual forms of co-operation in order to assist investigations and prosecutions conducted and pursued by other participating States in relation to the illicit trafficking of small arms. For this purpose, they will endeavour to conclude relevant agreements with each other.

4. The participating States agree to co-operate with each other on the basis of customary diplomatic procedures or relevant agreements and with intergovernmental organizations such as Interpol, in tracing illegal small arms. Such co-operation will include making available, upon request, relevant information to the investigating authorities of other participating States. They will also encourage and facilitate regional, subregional and national training programmes and joint training exercises for law enforcement, customs and other appropriate officials in the small arms field.

5. The participating States agree to consider appropriate technical, financial and consultative assistance to other participating States to increase the capacity of enforcement agencies.

6. The participating States agree to share, in conformity with their national laws, and on a confidential basis through appropriate and established channels (for example Interpol, police forces or customs agencies) information in the following areas:

- (i) Duly authorized manufacturers and international armsbrokers;
- (ii) Seizures of illicitly trafficked small arms, including the quantity and type of weapons seized, their markings and details of their subsequent disposal;
- (iii) Information on individuals or corporations convicted for violations of national export control regulations;
- (iv) Information on their enforcement experiences and the measures that they have found effective in combating illicit trafficking in small arms. This might include, but need not be limited to, scientific and technological information; information on means of concealment and the methods used to detect them; routes used for illicit trafficking and information on embargo violations.

(F) Exchanges of information and other transparency measures

1. The participating States will, as a first step, conduct an information exchange among themselves and on an annual basis, not later than 30 June, beginning in 2002, about their small arms exports to, and imports from, other participating States during the previous calendar year. The information exchanged will also be provided to the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC). The format for this exchange is set out in the Annex to this document. Participating States also agree to study ways to further improve the information exchange on transfers of small arms.

2. The participating States will exchange with each other, by 30 June 2001, available information on relevant national legislation and current practice on export policy, procedures, documentation and on control over international brokering in small arms in order to use such an exchange to spread awareness of "best practice" in these areas. They will also submit updated information when necessary.

Section IV: Management of Stockpiles, Reduction of Surpluses and Destruction

Introduction

1. Effective action to reduce the global surplus of small arms, coupled with proper management and security of national stockpiles, is central to the reduction of destabilizing accumulations and uncontrolled spread of small arms

and the prevention of illicit trafficking. This section sets out the norms, principles and measures through which participating States will effect reductions where applicable and promote "best practice" in managing national inventories and securing stockpiles of small arms.

(A) Indicators of a surplus

1. It is for each participating State to assess in accordance with its legitimate security needs whether its holdings of small arms include a surplus.
2. When assessing whether it has a surplus of small arms, each participating State could take into account the following indicators:
 - (i) The size, structure and operational concept of the military and security forces;
 - (ii) The geopolitical and geostrategic context including the size of the State's territory and population;
 - (iii) The internal or external security situation;
 - (iv) International commitments including international peacekeeping operations;
 - (v) Small arms no longer used for military purposes in accordance with national regulations and practices.
3. The participating States should carry out regular reviews and in particular in connection with:
 - (i) Changes of national defence policies;
 - (ii) The reduction or re-structuring of military and security forces;
 - (iii) The modernization of small arms stocks or the acquisition of additional small arms.

(B) Improving national stockpile management and security

1. The participating States recognize that proper national control over their stockpiles of small arms (including any stockpiles of decommissioned or de-activated weapons) is essential in order to prevent loss through theft, corruption and neglect. To that end, they agree to ensure that their own stockpiles are subject to proper national inventory accounting and control procedures and measures. These procedures and measures, the selection of which is at the discretion of each participating State, could include:
 - (i) The appropriate characteristics for stockpile locations;
 - (ii) Access control measures;
 - (iii) The measures needed to provide adequate protection in emergency situations;
 - (iv) Lock-and-key and other physical security measures;
 - (v) Inventory management and accounting control procedures;
 - (vi) The sanctions to be applied in the event of loss or theft;
 - (vii) The procedures for the immediate reporting of any loss;

- (viii) The procedures to maximize the security of small arms transport;
- (ix) The security training of stockpile staff.

(C) Destruction and deactivation

1. The participating States agree that the preferred method for the disposal of small arms is destruction. Destruction should render the weapon both permanently disabled and physically damaged. Any small arms identified as surplus to a national requirement should, by preference, be destroyed. However, if their disposal is to be effected by export from the territory of a participating State, such an export will only take place in accordance with the export criteria set out in Section III A, paragraphs 1 and 2 of this document.
2. Destruction will generally be used to dispose of illicitly trafficked weapons seized by national authorities, once the legal due process is complete.
3. The participating States agree that the deactivation of small arms will be carried out only in such a way as to render all essential parts of the weapon permanently inoperable and therefore incapable of being removed, replaced or modified in a way that might permit the weapon to be reactivated.

(D) Financial and technical assistance

1. The participating States agree to consider, on a voluntary basis and in co-operation with other international organizations and institutions, technical, financial and consultative assistance with the control or the elimination of surplus small arms to other participating States that request it.
2. The participating States agree to support, in co-operation with other international efforts and in response to a request from a participating State, stockpile management and security programmes, training and on-site confidential assessments.

(E) Transparency measures

1. The participating States agree to share available information on an annual basis not later than 30 June, beginning in 2002 on the category, sub-category and quantity of small arms that have been identified as surplus and/or seized and destroyed on their territory during the previous calendar year.
2. The participating States will, by 30 June 2002, exchange information of a general nature about their national stockpile management and security procedures. They will also submit updated information when necessary. The Forum for Security Co-operation will consider developing a "best practice" guide, designed to promote effective stockpile management and security and to guarantee a multi-level safety system for the storage of small arms taking into account the work of other international organisations and institutions.

3. The participating States also agree to exchange information by 30 June 2001 on their techniques and procedures for the destruction of small arms. They will also submit updated information when necessary. The Forum for Security Co-operation will consider developing a "best practice" guide, of techniques and procedures for the destruction of small arms taking into account the work of other international organizations and institutions.

4. As a confidence-building measure participating States agree to consider on a voluntary basis invitations to each other, particularly in a regional or sub-regional context, to observe the destruction of small arms on their territory.

Section V: Early Warning, Conflict Prevention, Crisis Management and Post-Conflict Rehabilitation

Introduction

1. The problem of small arms should be an integral part of the OSCE's wider efforts in early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. The destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms are elements which can impede conflict prevention, exacerbate conflicts and, where peaceful settlements have been attained, impede both peace-building and social and economic development. In some cases, it may contribute to a breakdown in order, fuel terrorism and criminal violence or lead to a resumption of conflict. This section sets out the norms, principles and measures which the participating States agree to follow.

(A) Early warning and conflict prevention

1. The identification of a destabilizing accumulation or the uncontrolled spread of small arms that might contribute to a deteriorating security situation could be a major element in early warning and, therefore, conflict prevention. It is for each participating State to identify potentially destabilizing accumulations or uncontrolled spreads of small arms linked to its security situation. Each participating State may raise within the OSCE at the Forum for Security Co-operation or the Permanent Council its concerns about such accumulations or spreads.

(B) Post-conflict rehabilitation

1. The participating States recognize that an accumulation, and the uncontrolled spread, of small arms can contribute to the destabilization of the security environment in a post-conflict situation. It is therefore necessary to consider the value of small arms collection and control programmes in these circumstances.

2. The participating States recognize that a stable security situation, including public confidence in the security sector, is essential for any successful small arms collection and control programme (combined with, as appropriate, amnesties) and other important post-conflict programmes related to DD and R, such as those on the disposal of small arms.

(C) Procedures for assessments and recommendations

1. The participating States agree that an assessment by the Forum for Security Co-operation or the Permanent Council in conflict prevention or a post-conflict situation should include the role (if any) played in that situation by small arms taking into account, as necessary, the indicators found in Section IV(A) paragraph 2, and the need to address that issue.

2. As necessary, at the request of the host participating State, the participating States could be invited to make available, including, if appropriate and in accordance with a decision of the Permanent Council, through the Rapid Expert Assistance and Co-operation Teams (REACT) programme, individuals with relevant expertise in small arms issues. These experts should work with national governments and relevant organizations to ensure a comprehensive assessment of the security situation before providing recommendations for action by the OSCE.

(D) Measures

1. In response to recommendations from experts, the Permanent Council should consider a range of measures including:

- (i) Responses to requests for assistance on the security and management of stockpiles of small arms;
- (ii) Assistance with, and possible monitoring of, the reduction and disposal of small arms in the State in question;
- (iii) The encouragement of and, as necessary, the provision of advice or mutual assistance to implement and reinforce border controls to reduce illicit trafficking in small arms;
- (iv) Assistance with small arms collection and control programmes;
- (v) As appropriate, the expansion of the mandate of an OSCE field mission or presence to cover small arms issues;
- (vi) Consultation and co-ordination, in accordance with the OSCE Platform for Co-operative Security, with other international organizations and institutions.

2. In addition the participating States agree that the mandates of future OSCE missions adopted by the Permanent Council and any peacekeeping operations conducted by the OSCE should, as appropriate, include the capacity to advise, contribute to, implement and monitor small arms collection and destruction programmes and small arms related DD and R measures. Such

OSCE missions could include a suitably qualified person tasked with developing, in conjunction with peacekeeping operations, national authorities and other international organizations and institutions, a series of measures related to small arms.

3. The participating States will promote stable security situations and ensure, within their competence that small arms collection programmes and small arms related DD and R measures are included in any peace agreements and, as appropriate, in the mandates of any peacekeeping operations. Participating States will promote the destruction of all small arms thus collected as the preferred method of disposal.

4. As a supporting measure, the participating States could also promote subregional co-operation, in particular in areas such as border control in order to prevent the re-supply of small arms through illicit trade.

5. The participating States will consider sponsoring, on a national level, public education and awareness programmes highlighting the negative aspects of small arms. They will also consider providing within available financial and technical resources appropriate incentives to encourage the voluntary surrender of illegally held small arms. Participating States will consider providing support for all appropriate post-conflict programmes related to DD and R, such as those on the disposal and destruction of surrendered or seized small arms and ammunition.

(E) Stockpile management and reduction in post conflict rehabilitation

1. Because of the specific vulnerability of small arms storage and management in post conflict situations, the participating State(s) concerned and/or the participating States involved in a peace process will give priority to ensuring that:

- (i) Safe storage and stockpile management issues are dealt with in peace processes and are included, as appropriate, in peace agreements;
- (ii) To enhance security, stockpile sites are concentrated in as few locations as possible;
- (iii) Where they are to be destroyed, collected and confiscated small arms are stored for as short a time as necessary compatible with legal due process;
- (iv) Administrative management procedures give priority to and do not delay the small arms reduction and destruction processes.

(F) Further Work

1. The Forum for Security Co-operation will consider developing a "best practice" handbook on small arms DD and R measures taking into account the work of other international organizations and institutions.

2. The requests for small arms destruction monitoring and technical assistance will be co-ordinated through the CPC, taking into account the work of other international organizations and institutions.

Section VI: Final Provisions

1. The participating States agree to the establishment of a list of small arms contact points in delegations to the OSCE and in capitals, to be held and maintained by the CPC. The CPC will be the main point of contact on small arms issues between the OSCE and other international organizations and institutions.

2. The participating States agree that the Forum for Security Co-operation will review regularly including, as appropriate, through annual review meetings, the implementation of the norms, principles and measures in this document and will consider specific small arms issues raised by participating States. In addition, and as necessary, they may convene meetings of national experts on small arms.

3. The participating States also agree to keep the scope and content of this document under regular review. In particular they agree to work on the further development of the document in the light of its implementation and of the work of the United Nations and of other international organizations and institutions.

4. The text of this document will be published in the six official languages of the Organization and disseminated by each participating State.

5. The Secretary General of the OSCE is requested to transmit the present document to the Governments of the Partners for Co-operation Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Thailand and of the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia).

6. The norms, principles and measures in this document are politically binding. Unless otherwise specified they will take effect on the adoption of the document.

Annex

Information Exchange on Small Arms and Light Weapons

(Restricted information when completed)

Reporting Country:

Report for Calendar year:

Date of submission:

Original language:

Exports

Category and sub-category of small arm or light weapon

Final importer State

Number of items

State of origin (if not exporter)

Intermediate location (if any)

Comment on the transfer

Imports

Category and sub-category of small arm or light weapon

Exporter State

Number of items

State of origin

Intermediate location

(if any)

End user certificate numbers or reference

Comment on the transfer

Forms and Fora of Co-operation in the OSCE Area

G-7/G-8 (Group of Seven/Eight)

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

Council of Europe (CoE)

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC)

EAPC Observers

Partnership for Peace (PfP)

NATO-Russia Founding Act/NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council

NATO-Ukraine Charter/NATO-Ukraine Commission

European Union (EU)¹

EU Association Agreement

Western European Union (WEU)

Associate Members of the WEU²

Associate Partners of the WEU

WEU Observers³

Eurocorps

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Baltic Defence Council

Barents Euro-Arctic Council

Nordic Council

Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS)

Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

Central European Free Trade Agreement/Area (CEFTA)

Central European Initiative (CEI)

1 At the meeting of the European Council on 12 and 13 December 1997 in Luxembourg it was decided to begin negotiations on accession with Cyprus, The Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia. At the meeting of the European Council on 10 and 11 December 1999 in Helsinki it was decided to begin negotiations on accession with Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania and Malta.

2 The NATO member states Iceland, Norway and Turkey joined the WEU as associate members on 6 March 1995. In WEU practice no difference is made between associate and full members.

3 The EU countries Austria, Finland, Ireland and Sweden, which are not members of NATO, have observer status which, however, is confined to information exchange and presence in meetings in individual cases and on invitation.

Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI)
South Eastern European Cooperation Process (SEECP)
SEECP Observers
Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC)

North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA)

The 55 OSCE Participating States - Facts and Figures¹

1. Albania

Date of Accession: June 1991

Scale of Distribution: 0.19 per cent

Area: 28,748 km² (OSCE Ranking: 45)

Population: 3,145,000² (OSCE Ranking: 42)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP³: 2,892 (OSCE Ranking: 46)⁴

GNP growth: 1.0 per cent⁵ (OSCE Ranking: 38)⁶

Armed Forces (Active): 54,000 (OSCE Ranking: 23)⁷

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Council of Europe, EAPC, PfP, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEI, SECI, SEECP, BSEC

2. Andorra

Date of Accession: April 1996

Scale of Distribution: 0.125 per cent

Area: 467.76 km² (50)

Population: 66,824 (2000)⁸ (51)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 18,000 (1996)⁹ (22)

GNP growth: no data given

Armed Forces (Active): none

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Council of Europe

3. Armenia

Date of Accession: January 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.185 per cent

Area: 29,800 km² (44)

Population: 3,788,000 (40)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 2,210 (50)

GNP growth: 2.7 per cent (27)

Armed Forces (Active): 53,400 (24)

1 Drawn up by Max Bornefeld-Ettmann.

2 Data from: <http://www.un.org/Depts/unsd/social/population.htm>. The figures refer to 2001 if not mentioned otherwise.

3 PPP: Purchasing Power Parity (figures as of 1999 in US-\$). PPP is defined as the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amounts of goods and services in the domestic market as US-\$ 1 would buy in the United States. See The World Bank, World Development Report 2000/2001, Oxford 2000.

4 Out of 54 registered countries.

5 Changes 1998-1999.

6 Out of 50 registered countries.

7 Out of 49 registered countries.

8 Data from: <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/an.html>.

9 Cf. *ibid.*

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Council of Europe¹⁰, EAPC, PfP, CIS, BSEC

4. Austria

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 2.05 per cent

Area: 83,858 km² (29)

Population: 8,075,000 (25)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 23,808 (9)

GNP growth: 2.3 per cent (30)

Armed Forces (Active): 40,500 (30)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, Council of Europe, EAPC, PfP, EU, WEU Observer, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEI

5. Azerbaijan

Date of Accession: January 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.185 per cent

Area: 86,600 km² (28)

Population: 8,097,000 (24)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 2,322 (48)

GNP growth: 6.9 per cent (4)

Armed Forces (Active): 69,900 (17)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Council of Europe¹¹, EAPC, PfP, CIS, BSEC

6. Belarus

Date of Accession: January 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.7 per cent

Area: 207,595 km² (19)

Population: 10,148,00 (20)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 6,518 (34)

GNP growth: 3.4 per cent (20)

Armed Forces (Active): 80,900 (14)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: EAPC, PfP, CIS, CEI

7. Belgium

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 3.55 per cent

Area: 30,528 km² (43)

Population: 10,263,000 (18)

¹⁰ Since 25 January 2001.

¹¹ Since 25 January 2001.

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 24,200 (8)
GNP growth: 1.9 per cent (31)
Armed Forces (Active): 41,800 (29)
Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, Council of Europe, NATO, EAPC, EU, WEU, Eurocorps, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

8. Bosnia and Herzegovina

Date of Accession: April 1992
Scale of Distribution: 0.19 per cent
Area: 51,197 km² (36)
Population: approximately 4,067,000 (38)
GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 1,770 (1999)¹² (53)
GNP growth: 6.1 per cent (5)
Armed Forces (Active): approximately 40,000 (31)¹³
Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEI, SECI, SEECP

9. Bulgaria

Date of Accession: November 1972
Scale of Distribution: 0.55 per cent
Area: 110,994 km² (23)
Population: 7,866,000 (26)
GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 4,914 (40)
GNP growth: 3.0 per cent (24)
Armed Forces (Active): 80,800 (15)
Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Council of Europe, EAPC, PfP, EU Association Agreement, negotiations on accession to the EU, Associate Partner of the WEU, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEFTA, CEI, SECI, SEECP, BSEC

10. Canada

Date of Accession: November 1972
Scale of Distribution: 5.45 per cent
Area: 9,970,610 km² (2)
Population: 31,015,000 (11)
GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 23,725 (10)
GNP growth: 3.8 per cent (14)
Armed Forces (Active): 60,600 (20)

¹² Data from: <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/bk.html>.

¹³ The OSCE ranking refers to the Muslim-Croat Federation and the Republika Srpska as a whole.

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: G-7/G-8, OECD, NATO, EAPC, NAFTA, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

11. Croatia

Date of Accession: March 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.19 per cent

Area: 56,538 km² (35)

Population: 4,655,000 (35)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 6,915 (33)

GNP growth: - 0.3 per cent (44)

Armed Forces (Active): 61,000 (19)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Council of Europe, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEI, SECI, SEECP Observer, EAPC, PfP

12. Cyprus

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 0.19 per cent

Area: 9,251 km² (48)

Population: 791,000 (47)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 18,395 (21)

GNP growth: 4.2 per cent (9)

Armed Forces (Active): 10,000 (42)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Council of Europe, negotiations on accession to the EU, EU Association Agreement

13. Czech Republic

Date of Accession: January 1993

Scale of Distribution: 0.67 per cent

Area: 78,866 km² (30)

Population: 10,260,000 (19)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 12,289 (28)

GNP growth: - 0.5 per cent (45)

Armed Forces (Active): 58,200 (21)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, Council of Europe, NATO, EAPC, negotiations on accession to the EU, EU Association Agreement, Associate Partner of the WEU, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEFTA, CEI

14. Denmark

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 2.05 per cent

Area: 43,094 km² (39)

Population: 5,332,000 (30)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 24,280 (7)
GNP growth: 1.3 per cent (35)
Armed Forces (Active): 24,300 (36)
Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, Council of Europe, NATO, EAPC, EU, WEU Observer, Barents Euro-Arctic Council, Nordic Council, CBSS, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

15. Estonia

Date of Accession: September 1991
Scale of Distribution: 0.19 per cent
Area: 45,227 km² (38)
Population: 1,377,000 (46)
GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 7,826 (32)
GNP growth: 1.9 per cent (32)
Armed Forces (Active): 4,800 (47)
Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Council of Europe, EAPC, PfP, negotiations on accession to the EU, EU Association Agreement, Associate Partner of the WEU, Baltic Defence Council, CBSS

16. Finland

Date of Accession: November 1972
Scale of Distribution: 2.05 per cent
Area: 338,145 km² (13)
Population: 5,178,000 (32)
GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 21,209 (15)
GNP growth: 3.7 per cent (15)
Armed Forces (Active): 31,700 (32)
Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, Council of Europe, EAPC, PfP, EU, WEU Observer, Barents Euro-Arctic Council, Nordic Council, CBSS, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

17. France

Date of Accession: November 1972
Scale of Distribution: 9.0 per cent
Area: 551,500 km² (7)
Population: 59,453,000 (6)
GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 21,897 (14)
GNP growth: 2.4 per cent (29)
Armed Forces (Active): 317,300 (5)
Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: G-7/G-8, OECD, Council of Europe, NATO, EAPC, EU, WEU, Eurocorps, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

18. Georgia

Date of Accession: March 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.185 per cent

Area: 69,700 km² (32)

Population: 5,238,000 (31)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 3,606 (43)

GNP growth: 4.0 per cent (11)

Armed Forces (Active): 26,300 (35)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: EAPC, Council of Europe, PfP, CIS, BSEC

19. Germany

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 9.0 per cent

Area: 357,022 km² (12)

Population: 82,008,000 (3)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 22,404 (13)

GNP growth: 1.2 per cent (37)

Armed Forces (Active): 332,800 (4)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: G-7/G-8, OECD, Council of Europe, NATO, EAPC, EU, WEU, Eurocorps, CBSS, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

20. Greece

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 0.7 per cent

Area: 131,957 km² (22)

Population: 10,624,000 (16)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 14,595 (27)

GNP growth: 3.3 per cent (22)

Armed Forces (Active): 165,600 (12)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, Council of Europe, NATO, EAPC, EU, WEU, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, SECI, SEECP, BSEC

21. The Holy See

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 0.125 per cent

Area: 0.44 km² (55)

Population: 802 (2000) (55)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: no data given

GNP growth: no data given

Armed Forces (Active): none (94 members of the Swiss Guard)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: none

22. Hungary

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 0.7 per cent

Area: 93,030 km² (26)

Population: 9,917,000 (22)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 10,479 (29)

GNP growth: 5.3 per cent (7)

Armed Forces (Active): 43,400 (28)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, Council of Europe, NATO, EAPC, negotiations on accession to the EU, EU Association Agreement, Associate Partner of the WEU, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEFTA, CEI, SECI

23. Iceland

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 0.19 per cent

Area: 103,000 km² (24)

Population: 281,000 (50)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 26,283 (6)

GNP growth: 6.0 per cent (6)

Armed Forces (Active): none

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, Council of Europe, NATO, EAPC, Associate Partner of the WEU, Barents Euro-Arctic Council, Nordic Council, CBSS

24. Ireland

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 0.55 per cent

Area: 70,273 km² (31)

Population: 3,841,000 (39)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 19,180 (20)

GNP growth: 8.6 per cent (3)

Armed Forces (Active): 11,500 (40)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, Council of Europe, EU, WEU Observer, EAPC, PfP, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

25. Italy

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 9.0 per cent

Area: 301,318 km² (16)

Population: 57,503,000 (7)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 20,751 (18)

GNP growth: 1.0 per cent (39)

Armed Forces (Active): 265,500 (7)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: G-7/G-8, OECD, Council of Europe, NATO, EAPC, EU, WEU, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEI

26. Kazakhstan

Date of Accession: January 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.55 per cent

Area: 2,724,900 km² (4)

Population: 16,095,000 (14)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 4,408 (41)

GNP growth: 0.6 per cent (41)

Armed Forces (Active): 65,800 (18)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: EAPC, PfP, CIS

27. Kyrgyzstan

Date of Accession: January 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.185 per cent

Area: 199,900 km² (20)

Population: 4,986,000 (33)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 2,223 (49)

GNP growth: 2.6 per cent (28)

Armed Forces (Active): 9,200 (44)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: EAPC, PfP, CIS

28. Latvia

Date of Accession: September 1991

Scale of Distribution: 0.19 per cent

Area: 64,589 km² (34)

Population: 2,406,000 (43)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 5,938 (38)

GNP growth: 0.5 per cent (43)

Armed Forces (Active): 5,700 (46)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Council of Europe, EAPC, PfP, negotiations on accession to the EU, EU Association Agreement, Associate Partner of the WEU, Baltic Defence Council, CBSS

29. Liechtenstein

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 0.125 per cent

Area: 160 km² (52)

Population: 32,207 (2000)¹⁴ (52)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 23,000 (1998)¹⁵ (12)

GNP growth: no data given

Armed Forces (Active): none

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Council of Europe, since 1923

Community of Law, Economy and Currency with Switzerland, since 1995

Member of the European Economic and Monetary Space

30. Lithuania

Date of Accession: September 1991

Scale of Distribution: 0.19 per cent

Area: 65,300 km² (33)

Population: 3,689,000 (41)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 6,093 (37)

GNP growth: - 4.1 per cent (48)

Armed Forces (Active): 12,100 (39)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Council of Europe, EAPC, PfP, negotiations on accession to the EU, EU Association Agreement, Associate Partner of the WEU, Baltic Defence Council, CBSS

31. Luxembourg

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 0.55 per cent

Area: 2,586 km² (49)

Population: 443,000 (48)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 38,247 (1)

GNP growth: 5.1 per cent (8)

Armed Forces (Active): 800 (49)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, Council of Europe, NATO, EAPC, EU, WEU, Eurocorps, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

32. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Date of Accession: October 1995

Scale of Distribution: 0.19 per cent

Area: 25,713 km² (46)

Population: 2,044,000 (44)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 4,339 (42)

GNP growth: 2.9 per cent (26)

Armed Forces (Active): 16,000 (38)

¹⁴ Data from: <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/lr.html>.

¹⁵ Cf. *ibid.*

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Council of Europe, EAPC, PfP, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEI, SECI, SEECP

33. Malta

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 0.125 per cent

Area: 315.6 km² (51)

Population: 392,000 (49)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 15,066 (25)

GNP growth: 3.5 per cent (18)

Armed Forces (Active): 1,900 (48)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Council of Europe, negotiations on accession to the EU, EU Association Agreement

34. Moldova

Date of Accession: January 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.19 per cent

Area: 33,851 km² (42)

Population: 4,285,000 (37)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 2,358 (47)

GNP growth: 16.5 per cent¹⁶ (1)

Armed Forces (Active): 10,700 (41)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Council of Europe, EAPC, PfP, CIS, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEI, SECI, BSEC

35. Monaco

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 0.125 per cent

Area: 1.95 km² (54)

Population: 31,693 (2000)¹⁷ (53)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 27,000 (1999)¹⁸ (4)

GNP growth: no data given

Armed Forces (Active): none

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Member of the European Economic and Monetary Space by special agreement with France

36. Netherlands

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 3.55 per cent

Area: 41,526 km² (40)

16 Without Trans-Dniestria.

17 Data from: <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/mn.html>.

18 Cf. *ibid.*

Population: 15,929,000 (15)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 23,052 (11)

GNP growth: 3.0 per cent (25)

Armed Forces (Active): 56,400 (22)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, Council of Europe, NATO, EAPC, EU, WEU, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

37. Norway

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 2.05 per cent

Area: 323,758 km² (14)

Population: 4,488,000 (36)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 26,522 (5)

GNP growth: 0.6 per cent (42)

Armed Forces (Active): 30,700 (33)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, Council of Europe, NATO, EAPC, Associate Member of the WEU, Barents Euro-Arctic Council, Nordic Council, CBSS, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

38. Poland

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 1.4 per cent

Area: 312,685 km² (15)

Population: 38,577,000 (10)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 7,894 (31)

GNP growth: 3.4 per cent (21)

Armed Forces (Active): 240,700 (8)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, Council of Europe, NATO, EAPC, negotiations on accession to the EU, EU Association Agreement, Associate Partner of the WEU, CBSS, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEFTA, CEI

39. Portugal

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 0.55 per cent

Area: 91,982 km² (27)

Population: 10,034,000 (21)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 15,147 (24)

GNP growth: 3.1 per cent (23)

Armed Forces (Active): 49,700 (26)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, Council of Europe, NATO, EAPC, EU, WEU, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

40. Romania

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 0.7 per cent

Area: 238,391 km² (18)

Population: 22,388,000 (13)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 5,647 (39)

GNP growth: - 3.0 per cent (47)

Armed Forces (Active): 207,000 (10)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Council of Europe, EAPC, PfP, negotiations on accession to the EU, EU Association Agreement, Associate Partner of the WEU, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEFTA, CEI, SECI, SEECP, BSEC

41. Russian Federation

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 9.0 per cent

Area: 17,075,400 km² (1)

Population: 144,664,000 (2)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 6,339 (35)

GNP growth: - 1.3 per cent (36)

Armed Forces (Active): 1,004,100 (2)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: G-8, Council of Europe, EAPC, PfP, NATO-Russia Founding Act, CIS, Barents Euro-Arctic Council, CBSS, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, BSEC

42. San Marino

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 0.125 per cent

Area: 60.57 km² (53)

Population: 26,937 (2000)¹⁹ (54)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 20,000 (1997)²⁰ (19)

GNP growth: no data given

Armed Forces (Active): none

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Council of Europe

43. Slovakia

Date of Accession: January 1993

Scale of Distribution: 0.33 per cent

Area: 49,036 km² (36)

Population: 5,404,000 (29)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 9,811 (30)

¹⁹ Data from: <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/sm.html>.

²⁰ Cf. *ibid.*

GNP growth: 1.0 per cent (40)

Armed Forces (Active): 44,900 (27)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, Council of Europe, EAPC, PfP, negotiations on accession to the EU, EU Association Agreement, Associate Partner of the WEU, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEFTA, CEI

44. Slovenia

Date of Accession: March 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.19 per cent

Area: 20,256 km² (47)

Population: 1,986,000 (45)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 15,062 (26)

GNP growth: 3.5 per cent (19)

Armed Forces (Active): 9,600 (43)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Council of Europe, EAPC, PfP, negotiations on accession to the EU, EU Association Agreement, Associate Partner of the WEU, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEFTA, CEI, SECI

45. Spain

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 3.65 per cent

Area: 505,992 km² (8)

Population: 39,920,000 (9)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 16,730 (23)

GNP growth: 3.7 per cent (16)

Armed Forces (Active): 186,500 (11)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, Council of Europe, NATO, EAPC, EU, WEU, Eurocorps, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

46. Sweden

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 3.55 per cent

Area: 449,964 km² (10)

Population: 8,833,000 (23)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 20,824 (17)

GNP growth: 3.9 per cent (12)

Armed Forces (Active): 53,100 (25)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, Council of Europe, EAPC, PfP, EU, WEU Observer, Barents Euro-Arctic Council, Nordic Council, CBSS, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

47. Switzerland

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 2.3 per cent

Area: 41,285 km² (41)

Population: 7,170,000 (27)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 27,486 (3)

GNP growth: 1.4 per cent (34)

Armed Forces (Active): 27,700 (34)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, Council of Europe, PfP, EAPC, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

48. Tajikistan

Date of Accession: January 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.185 per cent

Area: 143,100 km² (21)

Population: 6,135,000 (28)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 981 (54)

GNP growth: 3.7 per cent (17)

Armed Forces (Active): 9,000 (45)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: EAPC, PfP, CIS

49. Turkey

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 1.0 per cent

Area: 779,815 km² (5)

Population: 67,632,000 (4)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 6,126 (36)

GNP growth: - 6.4 per cent (49)

Armed Forces (Active): 639,000 (3)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, Council of Europe, NATO, EAPC, EU Association Agreement, Associate Member of the WEU, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, SECI, SEECP, BSEC

50. Turkmenistan

Date of Accession: January 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.185 per cent

Area: 488,100 km² (9)

Population: 4,835,000 (34)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 3,099 (45)

GNP growth: 14.9 per cent (2)

Armed Forces (Active): 19,000 (37)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: EAPC, PfP, CIS

51. Ukraine

Date of Accession: January 1992

Scale of Distribution: 1.75 per cent

Area: 603,700 km² (6)

Population: 49,111,000 (8)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 3,142 (44)

GNP growth: - 1.2 per cent (46)

Armed Forces (Active): 311,400 (6)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Council of Europe, EAPC, PfP, NATO-Ukraine Charter, CIS, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEI, BSEC

52. United Kingdom

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 9.0 per cent

Area: 242,900 km² (17)

Population: 59,541,000 (5)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 20,883 (16)

GNP growth: 1.7 per cent (33)

Armed Forces (Active): 212,400 (9)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: G-7/G-8, OECD, Council of Europe, NATO, EAPC, EU, WEU, Nordic Council, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

53. USA

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 9.0 per cent

Area: 9,363,520 km² (3)

Population: 285,926,000 (1)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 30,600 (2)

GNP growth: 4.1 per cent (10)

Armed Forces (Active): 1,371,500 (1)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: G-7/G-8, OECD, NATO, EAPC, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, SECI, NAFTA

54. Uzbekistan

Date of Accession: January 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.55 per cent

Area: 447,400 km² (11)

Population: 25,284,000 (12)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 2,092 (51)

GNP growth: 3.9 per cent (13)

Armed Forces (Active): 74,000 (16)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: EAPC, PfP, CIS

55. Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)*

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 0.55 per cent

Area: 102,173 km² (25)

Population: 10,538,000 (17)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 1,800 (1999)²¹ (52)

GNP growth: - 20 per cent (50)²²

Armed Forces (Active): 108,700 (13)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEI, SEECP

* Yugoslavia was suspended from 7 July 1992 to 10 November 2000.

Sources: International Institute for Strategic Studies (Ed.), *The Military Balance 2000-2001*, London 2000;

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²¹ Data from: <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/sr.html>.

²² Cf. *ibid.*

OSCE Conferences, Meetings and Events 2000/2001

2000

26-30 June	Seminar for gender trainers by the OSCE Centre in Almaty.
July	ODIHR leadership training for Kyrgyz women in the Talas region.
3-4 July	ODIHR workshop on implementing the Lund Recommendations, Warsaw.
5 July	Meeting of the OSCE Troika, Vienna.
6-10 July	Ninth Annual Session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Bucharest; election of Adrian Severin as new President of the PA.
14 July	ODIHR round table on combating trafficking in human beings, Moscow.
17-19 July	Workshop on activities of the OSCE and its institutions for experts from Mediterranean partners and partners for co-operation countries, Vienna.
18 July-13 August	Women's seminars with focus on family and political rights by the OSCE Mission to Tajikistan.
27-30 July	Event organized by the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina on political involvement of youth, Kakanj.
31 July	Small entrepreneurs' workshop of the OSCE Mission to Tajikistan.
August	Three ODIHR human rights workshops for judicial system members in Uzbekistan.
1 August	25 years of Helsinki Final Act: celebrations among others in Copenhagen, Helsinki and Vienna; conference with regard to the 25th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act, Tampere.
1-8 August	Three more service centres for political parties opened by the OSCE Mission in Kosovo in Prizren, Gnjilane and Mitrovica.
21-28 August	Campaign training workshops for political parties in five regional centres across Kosovo.
15-19 August	Training seminars for local authorities by the OSCE Mission to Tajikistan.
19-21 August	First advocacy training session for NGOs by the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina.
22-24 August	Seminar on teacher training and integration by the OSCE Mission to Estonia.

23-30 August	Seminars for regional and district representatives of political parties by the OSCE Mission to Tajikistan.
2 September	Round table on elections under the auspices of the OSCE, Astana.
4 September	OMIK training workshop for female candidates for elections in Kosovo.
4-8 September	Economic workshop, Tashkent.
5-6 September	OMIK seminar on international law for members of the judiciary in Kosovo.
10-16 September	Anti-corruption training for journalists by the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Banja Luka.
11-12 September	Seminar on human rights in criminal justice by the OSCE Centre in Almaty.
13-15 September	OSCE regional seminar on global environmental law, Almaty.
13, 18 September	Opening of political resource centres by the OSCE in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Višegrad and Prijedor.
14 September	Meeting on activities, role and future of the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA), Vienna.
14-15 September	ODIHR workshop on guidelines for election legislation review, Stockholm.
18 September	First meeting of the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings, Vienna.
20 September	Official start for the OMIK Institute for Civil Administration in Kosovo (ICA), Zvečan.
25 September	OSCE/ODIHR meeting on migration and internal displacement, Vienna.
25 September	First regional Heads of Mission meeting, Yerevan.
26-27 September	Conference on trafficking in human beings in Moldova.
27 September	OSCE conference on "Prospects for Regional and Transregional Co-operation and the Resolution of Conflicts", Yerevan.
28-30 September	Seminar to upgrade skills of Tajik local authorities, Khujand.
5-6 October	Public affairs round table, Tbilisi.
7 October	OSCE conference "Women in Politics: an Agenda for Kosovo's Communities", Priština.
9-13 October	OCEEA training seminar for economic and environmental officers in the field missions, Vienna.
10 October	Second conference on drug control in Tajikistan, Dushanbe.
16-17 October	OSCE property experts meeting in Croatia.
17-27 October	Fifth Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, Warsaw.

19-20 October	Meeting of the ODIHR Advisory Panel for the Prevention of Torture, Warsaw.
19-20 October	International conference to counter drugs, organized crime and terrorism in Central Asia jointly organized by OSCE and UNODCCP, Tashkent.
23 October	ODIHR meeting on Roma refugees and asylum seekers, Warsaw.
23-24 October	ODIHR seminar on data protection in state registers in Ukraine, Kyiv.
23-24 October	Meeting of the ODIHR Advisory Panel on Freedom of Religion or Belief, Warsaw.
26-28 October	HCNM seminar on religion, security and stability in Central Asia, Almaty.
27 October	Meeting of the OSCE Troika, Vienna.
30 October	ODIHR round table for governmental representatives and NGOs on trafficking in human beings, Bucharest.
30-31 October	Annual OSCE Mediterranean seminar, Portorož.
31 Oct.-1 Nov.	Seminar on introducing human rights into school and university curricula in Kazakhstan, Astana.
2-3 November	OCEEA seminar on transparency and good governance in economic matters, Almaty.
3-5 November	Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe's Gender Task Force training session to empower politically active women, Zagreb.
6 November	Round table on the protection of journalists in conflict areas jointly organized by German Ministry of Foreign Affairs and OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, Berlin.
6-7 November	First youth conference by the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo.
9 November	Official welcome of Thailand as a partner for co-operation by the Permanent Council.
9-10 November	Conference on "Human Rights in Pre-Trial Investigation and Arrest" by the OSCE Mission to Tajikistan, Khujand.
14-15 November	Central Asian media conference under the auspices of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, Dushanbe.
14-17 November	ODIHR workshop on women's leadership and network building in Kyrgyzstan, Issyk-Kul.
20-22 November	ODIHR training workshop on women's rights in Kazakhstan.
21 November	Kosovo ombudsperson institution formally inaugurated, Priština.

25-26 November	Seminar series for public defenders started by the OSCE Advisory and Monitoring Group in Belarus, Glubokoye and Molodechno.
26 Nov.-6 Dec.	ODIHR human rights training for staff of Russian Representative for Human Rights in Chechnya, Strasbourg.
27 -28 November	Eighth OSCE Ministerial Council, Vienna.
30 Nov.-1 Dec.	Creation of a European network of parliamentarians, mayors and local councillors of Romani origin, Prague.
1 December	OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media launches "mobile culture container" project.
1 December	"Ariadne" anti-trafficking project launched in Belarus, Minsk.
3-4 December	HCNM addresses minority rights seminar, Zagreb.
8-9 December	OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina conference on municipal finance programme (MIFI), Sarajevo.
8-11 December	Conference for South Caucasus journalists in Georgia.
9-11 December	NGO human rights conference in Kyrgyzstan.
11-12 December	Conference on migration legislation in Kazakhstan.
11-12 December	Joint Japan-OSCE Conference on "Comprehensive Security in Central Asia: Sharing OSCE and Asian Experiences", Tokyo.
13-17 December	ODIHR training seminar for the Uzbek ombudsman office, Tashkent.
14 December	HCNM addresses international conference on "Facing Ethnic Conflicts", Bonn.
14-17 December	ODIHR conference on legal support for Tajik women, Dushanbe.

2001

1 January	Romania takes over the Chairmanship of the OSCE from Austria. Romania's Foreign Minister Mircea Geoana holds the position of Chairman-in-Office.
11-12 January	Media seminar jointly organized by OSCE and the Council of Europe, Yerevan.
15-16 January	OMIK training seminars for new Kosovo municipal heads, Priština.
19 January	Meeting of the co-ordinating team of the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings.
22-23 January	Heads of Mission meeting, Bucharest.
23 January	Meeting of the OSCE Troika, Bucharest.
25 January	Second round table on elections in Kazakhstan, Astana.

26-27 January	Seminar on mass media and the judiciary in Kazakhstan, Astana.
30-31 January	Seminar on good governance in public and private sectors jointly organized by the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities and the European Commission, Brussels.
2 February	Meeting of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office and United Nations Secretary-General, New York.
8-9 February	ODIHR consultation and information meeting on Roma issues, Warsaw.
9 February	Round table on amendments to electoral code in Armenia, Yerevan.
15-16 February	Round table on Roma health issues, Bucharest.
16 February	Round table on Roma in Yugoslavia.
16 February	OSCE hosts annual tripartite meeting with UN and Council of Europe, Vienna.
27-28 February	Security and human rights events by OSCE Centre in Ashgabad.
28 Feb.-2 March	Conference on journalists and free media in South-eastern Europe, Zagreb.
March	Workshops on housing and property issues in Kosovo.
March	ODIHR launches human rights monitoring and reporting training programme for NGOs in Caucasus and Central Asia.
6 March	Experts review draft laws in Ukraine.
6 March	International workshop on "Public Security and the Rule of Law from a European Perspective", London.
7-9 March	Environmental round tables by OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina.
12-13 March	OSCE Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting on freedom of expression, Vienna.
13-16 March	ODIHR technical assessment mission visits Cyprus.
14-15 March	Training seminars for government spokespersons by OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina.
16 March	Opening of OSCE Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Belgrade.
19 March	Round table on multilingual and multicultural education models in Estonia.
19-21 March	OSCE-Korea Conference on "Applicability of OSCE Confidence- and Security-Building Measures (CSBMs) in Northeast Asia", Seoul.
21 March	Regional economic forum by OSCE Mission to Croatia, Hrvatska Kostajnica.

23 March	Kosovo municipal assembly officials attend training in Norway.
27-28 March	Preparatory seminar for the Ninth Annual OSCE Economic Forum on 'Transparency and Good Governance in Economic Matters: Institutions, Governance and Economic Performance', Bucharest.
29 March-2 April	Start of ODIHR project on reform of Ukrainian registration system.
30 March	Conference on the Estonian education system and national minorities, Tallinn.
6 April	Seminar on gender equality in legislatures by OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina.
9 April	Workshop on judicial reforms by OSCE Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Belgrade.
11 April	Annual "2+2" meeting of OSCE and Council of Europe, Bucharest.
15 April	OMIK radio programme "With us, for us" goes on air.
17 April	Regional conference on narcotics by OSCE Mission to Georgia, Tbilisi.
18 April	Round table on reporting to the UN Human Rights Committee by OSCE Mission to Tajikistan.
19-20 April	Round table on trafficking in human beings, Belgrade.
27 April	Meeting of the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings, Vienna.
28-30 April	First regional meeting under the new joint ODIHR-Council of Europe programme on Roma in South-eastern Europe, Bucharest.
4-11 May	ODIHR women's rights "training of trainers" in Azerbaijan and Georgia, Baku and Tbilisi.
7-8 May	Conference on gender issues by the OSCE Office in Yerevan.
8 May	Experts meeting on reform of Serbia's election laws, Belgrade.
14-15 May	Seminar on corruption investigation and prevention strategy for prosecutors, Yalta.
14-18 May	OMIK media training for young Roma journalists in Kosovo.
15-18 May	Ninth Annual OSCE Economic Forum, Prague.
17-18 May	Conference on democracy and law enforcement, Yerevan.
18 May	OMIK workshop on human rights for communities committees, Prizren.
21-30 May	Multi-ethnic police training starts in southern Serbia, Bujanovac.

21-29 May	Training seminars on international legal standards in Uzbekistan, Bukhara and Tashkent.
29-31 May	ODIHR seminar on election processes, Warsaw.
31 May	Workshop on media freedom in Belarus, Vienna.
1-2 June	Conference on pre-trial investigation in Uzbekistan, Tashkent.
6-7 June	ODIHR workshop on crisis management for police officers and mayors, Skopje.
7-9 June	Training seminar for Kosovo civil servants, Priština.
8 June	Media training for police spokespersons by OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina.
11 June	Third round table on elections in Kazakhstan, Astana.
13-14 June	ODIHR fact-finding visit to Chechnya.
15 June	Return of OSCE Assistance Group to Chechnya, opening of the office in Znamenskoye.
17-24 June	Training seminars for Azeri prison officials in Poland, Kalisz.
18-19 June	Second OSCE Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting on promoting tolerance and non-discrimination, Vienna.
19 June	Conference on counter-terrorism in Central Asia, Istanbul.
20 June	Meeting of the OSCE Troika, Vienna.
20-21 June	Meeting of ODIHR Advisory Panel on Freedom of Religion or Belief, The Hague.
21-22 June	Regional conference of drug specialists, Sukhumi.
21 June	Round table on trafficking in human beings in Tajikistan.
26-29 June	Kosovo Police Service School hosts youth congress, Vučitrn.
1 July	Ambassador Rolf Ekéus takes over the position of OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities.
2 July	Seminar on "Human Rights and Legal Protection in Post-Conflict Kosovo", Priština.
2 July	OMIK workshop for communities committees on human rights standards in Kosovo, Mitrovica.
3-7 July	Seminar on environment and security, Berlin.
4-13 July	Seminars on the "Role of the Opposition Work in Kosovo".
6-10 July	Tenth OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Annual Session, Paris.
7 July	OMIK opens "Democracy House", Peć.
13 July	Round table on preventing torture, Yerevan.

16-19 July	OMIK computer training workshop for journalists in Kosovo, Mitrovica.
19 July	Seminar on urban planning and development in Kosovo, Zubin Potok.
24 July-3 August	Seminar on legal rights for business-women in Tajikistan, Penjikent.
25 July	Round table on access to governmental information, Tajikistan.

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Acronyms

AFTA	ASEAN Free Trade Area
AIAM	Annual Implementation Assessment Meeting (CSBM)
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEM	Asia-Europe Meeting
BSEC	Black Sea Economic Cooperation
CBMs	Confidence-Building Measures
CBSS	Council of the Baltic Sea States
CDE	Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe
CDRC	Criminal Defence Resource Centre (Kosovo)
CEC	Central Election Commission
CEEA	Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
CEFTA	Central European Free Trade Agreement
CEI	Central European Initiative
CERD	(United Nations) Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CFE I	Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe
CFE IA	Concluding Act of the Negotiations on Personnel Strength of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe
CESCR	(United Nations) Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy (EU)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CPC	Conflict Prevention Centre
CSBMs	Confidence- and Security-Building Measures
CSCAP	Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific
CSCE	Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (since 1 January 1995: OSCE)
CSO	Committee of Senior Officials (since 1 January 1995: Senior Council)
CTBTO	Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DOS	Democratic Opposition of Serbia
DPA	Democratic Party of Albanians (Macedonia)
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UN)
DSS	Democratic Party of Serbia
EAPC	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council

EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECAC	Elections Complaints and Appeals Commission (Kosovo)
ECHR	European Convention on Human Rights
ECourtHR	European Court of Human Rights
ECRI	European Commission against Racism and Intolerance
EIB	European Investment Bank
EMG	Emergency Management Group (Albania)
ERRC	European Roma Rights Center
EU	European Union
FOM	Representative on Freedom of the Media
FPÖ	Austrian Freedom Party
FRY	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
FSC	Forum for Security Co-operation
G7/G8	Group of Seven (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK, USA)/G7 and Russia
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German service company in international development co-operation)
HCA	Helsinki Citizens' Assembly
HCNM	High Commissioner on National Minorities
HDZ	Croatian Democratic Union
HRO	Human Rights Office (OSCE Presence in Albania)
HRW	Human Rights Watch
HT	Hizb-ut-Tahrir (Uzbekistan)
IAC	Interim Administrative Council (Kosovo)
ICA	Institute for Civil Administration (Kosovo)
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICFY	International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IFOR	Implementation Force
IHF	International Helsinki Federation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMU	Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISG	Intersessional Support Groups (ARF)
ISIS	Institute for Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN)
ISM	Intersessional Meetings (ARF)

JAM	Joint Assessment Mission (Abkhazia/Georgia)
JCC	Joint Control Commission (South Ossetia/Georgia)
JCG	Joint Consultative Group (CFE)
JIAS	Joint Interim Administration Structure (Kosovo)
JPKF	Joint Peacekeeping Forces (South Ossetia/Georgia)
JRT	Joint Registration Task Force (Kosovo)
KEDO	Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization
KFOR	Kosovo Force
KJI	Kosovo Judicial Institute
KLC	Kosovo Law Centre
KPS	Kosovo Police Service
KPSS	Kosovo Police Service School
KTTN	Kosovo Terrestrial Transmission Network
KVM	Kosovo Verification Mission
LCO	The Legal Counsellors's Office (OSCE Presence in Albania)
LDK	Democratic League of Kosovo
MBFR	Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions
MFOR	Macedonia Force
NACC	North Atlantic Cooperation Council
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Area
NAMSA	NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCEDI	National Council on Ethnic and Demographic Issues (Bulgaria)
NCSBMs	Negotiations on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures
NDP	National (People's) Democratic Party (Albanians in Macedonia)
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
N+N states	Neutral and non-aligned states
OAS	Organization of American States
OCEEA	Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFE	Office for Free Elections (later the ODIHR)
OHCHR	Office of the (UN) High Commissioner for Human Rights
OHR	Office of the High Representative
OI	Ombudsperson Institution
OMIK	OSCE Mission in Kosovo
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
ÖVP	Austrian People's Party

PA	Parliamentary Assembly
PDK	Kosovo Democratic Party
PDP	Party for Democratic Prosperity (Albanians in Macedonia)
PfP	Partnership for Peace
PMC	Postministerial Conference (ASEAN)
POET	Protocol on Existing Types of Conventional Armaments and Equipment (CFE)
PPCF	Political Party Consultative Forum (Kosovo)
PPSC	Political Party Service Centres (Kosovo)
REACT	Rapid Expert Assistance and Co-operation Teams
RMA	Revolution in Military Affairs
RSK	Republika Srpska Krajina
RTK	Radio Television Kosovo
RTS	Radio Television Serbia
SAA	Stabilization and Association Agreement
SDSM	Alliance of Democratic Forces in Macedonia
SECI	Southeast European Cooperative Initiative
SEECF	South Eastern European Cooperation Process
SFOR	Stabilization Force
SNP	Socialist People's Party (Montenegro)
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
SOM	Senior Officials Meetings (ARF)
SPS	Socialist Party of Serbia
SPÖ	Austrian Social Democratic Party
SRSF	Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General
TAC	Treaty of Amity and Cooperation
TACIS	Technical Assistance for the CIS
TLE	Treaty Limited Equipment (CFE I)
TMC	Temporary Media Commissioner (Kosovo)
TRNC	Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
UCK/KLA	Ushtria Clirimtare e Kosoves/Kosovo Liberation Army
UCK/NLA	Ushtria Clirimtare Kombetare/National Liberation Army (Macedonia)
UCPMB	Ushtria Clirimtare e Preshevas, Medvegjas e Bujanovcit/ Liberation Army for Preševo, Medvedja and Bujanovac
UN/UNO	United Nations/United Nations Organization
UNCPSG	United Nations Civilian Police Support Group
UNDCP	United Nations Drug Control Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNMOT	United Nations Mission of Observers to Tajikistan
UNODCCP	United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention
UNOMIG	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia
UNPREDEP	United Nations Preventive Deployment Force
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UtDF	United Democratic Forces (Bulgaria)
UTO	United Tajik Opposition
VD 90-99	Vienna Document of the Negotiations on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures (1990, 1992, 1994, 1999)
VMRO-DPMNE	Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization - Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity
WEU	Western European Union
WTO	Warsaw Treaty Organization

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Mircea Geoana, Foreign Minister of Romania, OSCE Chairman-in-Office 2001, Bucharest

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