

Annex

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

Ninth Meeting of the Ministerial Council¹

Bucharest, 3 and 4 December 2001

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¹ MC.DOC/2/01, 4 December 2001.

1. Bucharest Ministerial Declaration

1. We, the members of the Ministerial Council of the OSCE, have met together in Bucharest in a world profoundly affected by the outrageous attack by international terrorists in the United States. These events have generated a new determination among participating States, spanning the OSCE area, to strengthen and deepen our co-operation.

2. We resolutely condemn all acts of terrorism. Terrorism, whatever its motivation or origin, has no justification. No cause can justify the purposeful targeting of innocent people. In the fight against terrorism, there is no neutrality.

3. Reflecting the OSCE's solidarity, the Ministerial Council has adopted today a decision and Action Plan on Terrorism. We reiterate that the struggle against terrorism is not a war against religions or peoples. We reaffirm our commitment to protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms.

4. We are determined to protect our citizens from new challenges to their security while safeguarding the rule of law, individual liberties, and the right to equal justice under law. Organized crime, illicit traffic in drugs and arms, and trafficking in human beings, affect the security, economy and social structure of all participating States. The Ministerial Council supports enhanced efforts and greater international co-operation to combat these challenges, and urges participating States who have not yet done so to become parties to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols.

5. We welcome the review of the OSCE's structures undertaken at the initiative of the Romanian Chairmanship with the goal of strengthening the OSCE's efficiency, and the adoption today of decisions to foster the role of the OSCE as a forum for political dialogue on issues of security and co-operation in Europe. This reinforces our determination to make more effective use of OSCE means and mechanisms to counter threats and challenges to security and stability in the OSCE region. In particular, we have decided to strengthen our co-operation in the economic and environmental dimension and to enhance the OSCE's role in police-related activities; the Permanent Council has taken decisions on the necessary measures so that the OSCE can promote and support them. The Ministerial Council tasks the Permanent Council, through a working group on OSCE reform, to continue consideration of issues related to OSCE reform and report to the next meeting of the Ministerial Council.

6. We reiterate our full adherence to the Charter of the United Nations, and to the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris, the Charter for European Security and all other OSCE documents to which we have agreed. We reaffirm our determination to fulfil in a timely fashion without exception, all of our OSCE commitments.

7. We remain concerned over the persistence of conflicts in various regions in the OSCE area that threaten the observance of the principles of the Hel-

sinki Final Act in several participating States and may at the same time, threaten peace and stability in the OSCE region. We value the OSCE's important role in early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation. We pay special tribute to the women and men serving in the OSCE institutions and field operations and commend their dedication and hard work.

8. We affirm our determination to address the threats to security and stability in the 21st century. We request that the Permanent Council develop a strategy for the OSCE to do its part to counter these threats. We request the Forum for Security Co-operation to make its own contribution, within its competencies and mandate.

9. We underline that arms control and confidence-and security-building measures remain a core element of the OSCE's comprehensive approach to security. We are determined to make further efforts within the Forum for Security Co-operation to address common security concerns of participating States and to pursue the OSCE's concept of comprehensive and indivisible security in its politico-military dimension.

10. We take note of the entry into force of the Open Skies Treaty on 1 January 2002. We look forward to the implementation of the Treaty by its States Parties.

11. Together we can meet the challenges we face today. We renew our commitment to close co-operation among ourselves, individually and within the Organization and with our Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation and with Japan, the Republic of Korea and Thailand, as well as between the OSCE and other international organizations, institutions and sub-regional groups, in accordance with the Platform for Co-operative Security.

12. We also renew our commitment to relations founded on sovereign equality, mutual respect, co-operation, and support for democracy. We are determined to build our relations in conformity with the concept of common and comprehensive security, guided by equal partnership, solidarity and transparency. We remain committed to an OSCE community from Vancouver to Vladivostok, whole, free, and at peace, that responds through concerted efforts to challenges to peace and stability.

II. Decision on Combating Terrorism and the Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism

Decision No. 1 Combating Terrorism²

The 55 participating States of the OSCE stand united against terrorism, a scourge of our times.

2 MC(9).DEC/1/Corr.1.

The OSCE participating States resolutely condemn the barbaric acts of terrorism that were committed against the United States on 11 September 2001. They represented an attack on the whole of the international community, and on people of every faith and culture. These heinous deeds, as well as other terrorist acts in all forms and manifestations, committed no matter when, where or by whom, are a threat to international and regional peace, security and stability. There must be no safe haven for those perpetrating, financing, harbouring or otherwise supporting those responsible for such criminal acts. Terrorism, whatever its motivation or origin, has no justification.

The OSCE participating States will not yield to terrorist threats, but will combat them by all means in accordance with their international commitments. This will require a long and sustained effort, but they take strength from their broad coalition, reaching from Vancouver to Vladivostok. They will defend freedom and protect their citizens against acts of terrorism, fully respecting international law and human rights. They firmly reject identification of terrorism with any nationality or religion and reconfirm the norms, principles and values of the OSCE.

The OSCE participating States pledge to reinforce and develop bilateral and multilateral co-operation within the OSCE, with the United Nations and with other international and regional organizations, in order to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed. As a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, the OSCE is determined to contribute to the fulfilment of international obligations as enshrined, *inter alia*, in United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), and will act in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The OSCE participating States pledge to become parties to all 12 United Nations conventions and protocols related to terrorism as soon as possible. They call for a speedy finalization of negotiations for a Comprehensive United Nations Convention on International Terrorism.

The OSCE participating States have come together in political solidarity to take joint action. They look forward to the substantive contribution that the Bishkek International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia, to be held on 13 and 14 December 2001, can render to global anti-terrorism efforts, and will support, also through technical assistance, the Central Asian partners, on their request, in countering external threats related to terrorism.

To that end, the OSCE Ministerial Council adopts The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism, annexed to this Decision.

*The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism*³

I. Goal of the Action Plan

1. Terrorism is a threat to international peace and security, in the OSCE area as elsewhere. The OSCE stands ready to make its contribution to the fight against terrorism in close co-operation with other organizations and fora. This contribution will be consistent with the Platform for Co-operative Security and will benefit from interaction between global and regional anti-terrorism efforts under the aegis of the United Nations. The OSCE participating States commit their political will, resources and practical means to the implementation of their obligations under existing international terrorism conventions and pledge themselves to intensify national, bilateral and multilateral efforts to combat terrorism.

2. In contribution to the world-wide efforts to combat terrorism, the OSCE will seek to add value on the basis of the specifics of the Organization, its strengths and comparative advantages: its comprehensive security concept linking the politico-military, human and economic dimensions; its broad membership; its experience in the field; and its expertise in early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, post-conflict rehabilitation and building democratic institutions. In addition, many effective counter-terrorism measures fall into areas in which the OSCE is already active and proficient, such as police training and monitoring, legislative and judicial reform, and border monitoring.

3. The aim of the Action Plan is to establish a framework for comprehensive OSCE action to be taken by participating States and the Organization as a whole to combat terrorism, fully respecting international law, including the international law of human rights and other relevant norms of international law. The Action Plan seeks to expand existing activities that contribute to combating terrorism, facilitate interaction between States and, where appropriate, identify new instruments for action. The Action Plan, which recognizes that the fight against terrorism requires sustained efforts, will identify activities to be implemented immediately as well as over the medium and long term.

II. International legal obligations and political commitments

4. United Nations conventions and United Nations Security Council resolutions (UNSCR) constitute the global legal framework for the fight against terrorism. UNSCR 1269 (1999), 1368, 1373 and 1377 (2001), along with the 12 relevant United Nations conventions and protocols on anti-terrorism issues, provide the basis for this framework and include a number of specific elements of combating terrorism. In addition, a range of OSCE documents, in-

3 Annex to MC(9).DEC/1/Corr.1.

cluding Summit declarations from Helsinki to Istanbul, spell out the OSCE's commitment to fight terrorism, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The widest and most comprehensive participation in and implementation of existing instruments and commitments to combat terrorism by the participating States must be pursued and ensured.

5. Participating States: Pledge themselves to apply efforts to become parties to all 12 United Nations conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, by 31 December, 2002, if possible, recognizing the important role that parliamentarians may play in ratification and other anti-terrorism legislative processes. States are encouraged to inform the Permanent Council of steps taken in this regard. Will participate constructively in the ongoing negotiations at the United Nations on a Comprehensive Convention against International Terrorism and an International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, with a view to their early and successful conclusion.

6. Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR): Will, on formal request by interested participating States and where appropriate, offer technical assistance/advice on legislative drafting necessary for the ratification of international instruments, in close co-operation with other organizations, including the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNODCCP).

7. Participating States: Will consider how the OSCE may draw upon best practices and lessons learned from other relevant groups, organizations, institutions and fora in areas such as police and judicial co-operation; prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorism; denial of other means of support; border controls including visa and document security; and access by law enforcement authorities to information.

8. The participating States will also use the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) to strengthen their efforts in combating terrorism through full and timely implementation of all relevant measures agreed by the OSCE. To this end they will enhance implementation of existing politico-military commitments and agreements, in particular the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and the Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW).

The FSC will examine the relevance of its other documents to the fight against terrorism, and will assess whether there is a need to develop additional norms and measures. The Security Dialogue may serve as a suitable basis for regular consultations on these issues within the FSC.

The participating States will submit responses to the Code of Conduct Questionnaire that provide further transparency on international, regional and national commitments in combating terrorism, especially relevant United Nations conventions and resolutions. The FSC will consider ways to fully implement the Document on SALW, *inter alia*, Section V on early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation. The FSC will examine the possibility of enhancing transparency on national

marking systems, exports and imports, and national stockpile management and security procedures, primarily by reviewing the information thus exchanged and developing best practice guides. The follow-up conference on the Code of Conduct and the SALW workshop, both of which will take place in 2002, could further enhance the application of these documents in combating terrorism.

III. Preventive action against terrorism in the OSCE area

9. No circumstance or cause can justify acts of terrorism. At the same time, there are various social, economic, political and other factors, including violent separatism and extremism, which engender conditions in which terrorist organizations are able to recruit and win support. The OSCE's comprehensive approach to security provides comparative advantages in combating terrorism by identifying and addressing these factors through all relevant OSCE instruments and structures.

10. *Institution building, strengthening the rule of law and state authorities:* ODIHR: Will continue and increase efforts to promote and assist in building democratic institutions at the request of States, inter alia by helping to strengthen administrative capacity, local and central government and parliamentary structures, the judiciary, ombudsman institutions and civil society. Will facilitate exchanges of best practices and experience between participating States in this regard. Will continue to develop projects to solidify democratic institutions, civil society and good governance.

11. *Promoting human rights, tolerance and multi-culturalism:*

Participating States/Permanent Council/ODIHR/High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM)/Representative on Freedom of the Media: Will promote and enhance tolerance, co-existence and harmonious relations between ethnic, religious, linguistic and other groups as well as constructive co-operation among participating States in this regard. Will provide early warning of and appropriate responses to violence, intolerance, extremism and discrimination against these groups and, at the same time, promote their respect for the rule of law, democratic values and individual freedoms. Will work to ensure that persons belonging to national minorities have the right freely to express, preserve and develop their ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity.

12. *Representative on Freedom of the Media:* Will consider developing projects aimed at supporting tolerance towards people of other convictions and beliefs through the use of the media. Will promote measures aimed at preventing and fighting aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism in the media. Will continue to encourage pluralistic debate and increased media attention to promoting tolerance of ethnic, religious, linguistic and cultural diversity and will, in this context, promote broad public access to media as well as monitor hate speech.

13. Addressing negative socio-economic factors:

Participating States/Secretariat: Will aim to identify economic and environmental issues that undermine security, such as poor governance; corruption; illegal economic activity; high unemployment; widespread poverty and large disparities; demographic factors; and unsustainable use of natural resources; and will seek to counter such factors with the assistance, on their request, of the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA), acting, among other things, as a catalyst for action and co-operation.

14. Preventing violent conflict and promoting peaceful settlement of disputes:

Drawing on all its capacities, the OSCE will continue and intensify work aimed at early warning and appropriate response, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation; will strengthen its ability to settle conflicts; will increase efforts to find lasting solutions to unresolved conflicts, including through promotion of the rule of law and crime prevention in such conflict zones through increased co-operation with the United Nations, the European Union and other international organizations; and will further develop its rapid deployment capability (REACT) in crisis situations.

15. Addressing the issue of protracted displacement:

Participating States/ODIHR/HCNM/Representative on Freedom of the Media: Will explore strengthened OSCE potential for contributing to durable solutions, supporting and closely co-operating with other relevant organizations, primarily the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Will closely monitor situations of protracted displacement.

16. Strengthening national anti-terrorism legislation:

Participating States: Will commit themselves to implementing all the obligations they have assumed under relevant conventions and protocols relating to terrorism as well as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its additional protocols, sharing information and methods in this regard and considering ways and means of co-operation in implementation at bilateral, OSCE-wide and sub-regional meetings.

17. OSCE Parliamentary Assembly: Will continue its efforts to promote dialogue among OSCE parliamentarians with a view to strengthening legislation essential in combating terrorism.

18. ODIHR: Will, on request by interested participating States and where appropriate, offer technical assistance/advice on the implementation of international anti-terrorism conventions and protocols as well as on the compliance of this legislation with international standards, in accordance with Permanent Council decisions, and will seek co-operation with other organizations, especially the UNODCCP, to this end. Will consider facilitating contacts between national experts to promote exchange of information and best practices on counter-terrorism legislation.

19. Supporting law enforcement and fighting organized crime:

Participating States: Noting the close connection between terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking in drugs, money laundering and illicit arms trafficking, will take the necessary steps to prevent in their territory illegal activities of persons, groups or organizations that instigate, finance, organize, facilitate or engage in perpetration of acts of terrorism or other illegal activities directed at the violent overthrow of the political regime of another participating State. Will afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in providing information in connection with criminal investigations or criminal extradition proceedings relating to terrorist acts, in accordance with their domestic law and international obligations.

20. Permanent Council: Will consider arranging regular meetings of law enforcement officials of participating States and, where applicable, of OSCE experts with relevant experience in the field to exchange best practices and ways of improving co-operation.

21. Secretariat: Will assist participating States, on their request, through measures to combat trafficking in human beings, drugs and small arms and light weapons, in accordance with relevant Permanent Council decisions, and will undertake efforts to assist in facilitating increased border monitoring, where appropriate. Will further assist participating States, on the request and with their agreement, through provision of advice and assistance on restructuring and/or reconstruction of police services; monitoring and training of existing police services, including human rights training; and capacity building, including support for integrated or multi-ethnic police services. Will, to this end, reinforce its existing police-related activities in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

22. ODIHR: Will provide continued advice to participating States, at their request, on strengthening domestic legal frameworks and institutions that uphold the rule of law, such as law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and the prosecuting authorities, bar associations and defence attorneys. Will expand its efforts to combat trafficking in human beings and to support victims of trafficking. Will, where appropriate, support prison reform and improvements in criminal procedure.

23. Representative on Freedom of the Media: Will co-operate in supporting, on request, the drafting of legislation on the prevention of the abuse of information technology for terrorist purposes, ensuring that such laws are consistent with commitments regarding freedom of expression and the free flow of information.

24. Suppressing the financing of terrorism.

Participating States: Will, within the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism and UNSCR 1373 (2001), take action to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, criminalize the wilful provision or collection of funds for terrorist purposes, and freeze terrorist assets also bearing in mind UNSCR 1267 (1999). Will, in ac-

cordance with their domestic legislation and obligations under international law, provide early response to requests for information by another participating State and relevant international organizations.

25. *Participating States/Secretariat*: Will, in the realm of the Economic and Environmental activities for 2002, also consider ways of combating economic factors which may facilitate the emergence of terrorism, economic consequences of terrorism as well as financial support for terrorists. Will consider how the OSCE may contribute, within the framework of its work on transparency and the fight against corruption, to the wider international effort to combat terrorism. Will consider taking on a catalytic role in providing targeted projects for the training of the personnel of domestic financial institutions in counter-terrorism areas, *inter alia* on monitoring of financial flows and on prevention of money laundering. Participating States will participate constructively in the forthcoming negotiations at the United Nations on a global instrument against corruption, with a view to their early and successful conclusion.

26. *Preventing movement of terrorists*:

Participating States: Will prevent the movement of terrorist individuals or groups through effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, as well as through measures for ensuring the security of identity papers and travel documents and preventing their counterfeiting, forgery and fraudulent use. Will apply such control measures fully respecting their obligations under international refugee and human rights law. Will, through the proper application of the exclusion clauses contained in the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, ensure that asylum is not granted to persons who have participated in terrorist acts. Will provide for the timely detention and prosecution or extradition of persons charged with terrorist acts, in accordance with their obligations under international and national law.

IV. Action under the Platform for Co-operative Security - Co-operation with other organizations

27. The United Nations is the framework for the global fight against terrorism. Close co-operation and co-ordination between all relevant actors must be secured. The OSCE can take on a co-ordinating role for inter- and intra-regional initiatives. The OSCE reaches out through close contacts to non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society and parliamentarians, creating an ever-closer network for the international coalition against terrorism.

28. *Participating States/Secretariat*: Will strengthen co-operation and information exchanges, both formally and informally, with other relevant groups, organizations, and institutions involved in combating terrorism. Will strengthen co-operation with the European Union on analysis and early warning and reinforce synergy with the Stability Pact for South Eastern

Europe and the Central European Initiative in areas relevant to combating terrorism. Will promote dialogue within the OSCE area on issues relating to new threats and challenges. Will broaden dialogue with partners outside the OSCE area, such as the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation and Partners for Co-operation in Asia, the Shanghai Co-operation Organization, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Arab League, the African Union, and those States bordering on the OSCE area to exchange best practices and lessons learned in counter-terrorism efforts for application within the OSCE area.

V. Follow-up

29. The “Bishkek International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: Strengthening Comprehensive Efforts to Counter Terrorism”, to be held on 13 and 14 December 2001 in Bishkek, will be a first opportunity to:

- discuss among a broad range of participants, on the basis of the present Action Plan, concrete experiences and best practices in combating international terrorism and
- due to the specific security challenges to which this region is exposed, apply relevant provisions of this Action Plan for practical support to participating States in Central Asia, including financial and technical assistance in concrete areas of their interest.

30. The Secretary General will, by 27 December 2001, report to the United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee on action on combating terrorism taken by the OSCE, and will thereafter inform the United Nations as appropriate. In addition, he will regularly inform the Permanent Council about OSCE activities under this Plan of Action. He will prepare a report for submission to the next OSCE Ministerial Council/Summit on activities of OSCE bodies in the anti-terrorism field, and thereafter as requested by the Permanent Council.

31. Each OSCE body called upon to take action under this Plan will prepare, for submission to the Permanent Council, a “road map” for implementation of these tasks, including a timetable, resource implications, and indication of activities requiring further Permanent Council decisions.

On the basis of information provided by other OSCE bodies, the Secretariat will prepare an indicative assessment of the administrative and financial implications of this Plan of Action, including the possible need for establishing an anti-terrorism unit or focal point within the Secretariat, and make recommendations for the approval by the Permanent Council of necessary resources within the 2002 budget. The Permanent Council, acting, *inter alia*, through the Chairman-in-Office and assisted by the Secretariat, will monitor the implementation of this Action Plan. It will further identify sources for assistance

in implementing counter-terrorism measures, including expert teams, and possible additional tasking by the Permanent Council of OSCE field presences in close co-operation and agreement with host governments.

III. Statements by the Ministerial Council

Decision No. 2

*Statements by the Ministerial Council*⁴

(1)

1. Since we last met, in November 2000 in Vienna, the OSCE remained actively involved in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. We have witnessed progress in large parts of South-Eastern Europe but were also confronted with new challenges. The OSCE has continued to contribute substantially to conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict stabilization, and thereby fostered peace and stability in the area. In this respect we stress the importance of regional co-operation, particularly in accordance with the Platform for Co-operative Security and of the European Union Stabilization and Association Process for the prosperity of the region.

2. We reaffirm that peace, prosperity and stability in South-Eastern Europe remain one of the strategic priorities for the OSCE. We confirm our commitment to the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, which is under the auspices of the OSCE, as an important initiative to promote the objectives of democratic consolidation, economic prosperity and sustainable security. We welcome the results of the Regional Conference on 25 and 26 October 2001 in Bucharest. It sent a strong political signal that the countries of the region will continue their efforts toward reforms and regional co-operation and that the International Community will maintain its strong support for sustainable stabilization, democratization, institution building and economic reconstruction in South-Eastern Europe. We also encourage closer links between the Pact and other regional initiatives, such as the South East European Co-operation Process. We support initiatives to strengthen the Stability Pact by re-focusing and reprioritising its future action. We welcome enhanced regional co-operation on issues related to refugees and displaced persons and encourage further co-operation on this issue.

3. We fully support the territorial integrity and the inviolability of borders of the States in South-Eastern Europe and condemn all terrorist acts of any origin or motivation, and all forms of ethnic nationalist and separatist violence. We expect full compliance with international obligations in particular the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Day-

4 MC(9).DEC/2.

ton/Paris Peace Accords) and full co-operation by all with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and welcome the steps taken by the countries in the region in this respect. An increased number of indicted war criminals are now facing trial in The Hague. All those indicted by the Tribunal must be turned over to ICTY authorities to stand trial.

4. We welcome the conclusion of the Framework Agreement on 13 August 2001 and commend the Parliament for the adoption of the Constitutional amendments on 16 November 2001. In that regard, we value the contributions of the Chairman-in-Office and his Personal Envoy in close co-operation with the Special Envoys of the European Union and the United States for overcoming the crisis. Reaffirming our commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and the unitary character of the state, we offer our sustained assistance for and strongly support the full and timely implementation of the Framework Agreement. In that regard, we welcome the invitation to assist in the implementation of the Framework Agreement and in particular of Annex C, including the programs on police training and reform, media, and interethnic relations. In agreement, close co-operation, and partnership with the government, the OSCE will make its experience available in all relevant fields of the Framework Agreement, including further enhancement of inter-ethnic confidence building. We look forward to the adoption of the revised Law on Local Self-Government and we underline the importance of convening a donors' conference as soon as possible thereafter, in order to support the implementation of the Framework Agreement's objectives and rebuild the economy. While condemning renewed acts of extremist violence, we reaffirm that only peaceful political solutions can assure a stable and democratic future for the country and the continuation of the reform processes, which will facilitate the development of closer and more integrated relations with the Euro-Atlantic community of nations, further enhance multiethnic democracy and promote peaceful and harmonious relations among its citizens. A stable and peaceful country is a precondition for a more stable and prosperous region.

5. We commend the consolidation of democracy in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the efforts made to strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities. We note the contribution of the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to regional stability. We welcome the establishment and the work of the OSCE Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. We stand ready to assist the Yugoslav people and the government in strengthening full democracy. We welcome the ongoing efforts of the Yugoslav and Serbian governments to carry out the plan for southern Serbia and call upon all involved to continue efforts towards ensuring a successful implementation. We are pleased with the progress that has been made on confidence-building measures in southern Serbia, in particular on multi-ethnic police training. We support a democratic Montenegro within a democratic

Yugoslavia and encourage dialogue between federal and republican authorities.

6. We reaffirm our commitment to the full implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 regarding Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including the establishment of a secure environment, assuring safe, sustainable and unimpeded return of all refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes and addressing the problem of missing persons. We commend the adoption of an UNMIK-FRY common document and expect its full implementation. We welcome the holding of Kosovo-wide election on 17 November 2001 and recognize the contribution of the OSCE and other international organizations and institutions in facilitating a free, fair and inclusive vote. The elections were an important step in the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 and mark the beginning of the phase of democratic provisional self-government in accordance with the constitutional framework. Conditions should be provided for all members of the new assembly and all ethnic communities to participate fully in this process. We call upon those elected and all ethnic communities to participate in full responsibility in this process.

7. We support the democratically elected authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the State and entity level and call on them to make further progress, in particular with regard to strengthening State institutions, the return of refugees and displaced persons and the creation of a single economic space in accordance with the Dayton/Paris Peace Accords. Continuing development of civil society and increasing local ownership of the reform process will be key priorities of ongoing OSCE involvement. We commend the sustained efforts by the High Representative and the OSCE Mission aimed at improving co-ordination and efficiency of the international engagement in the field of civilian implementation of the Dayton/Paris Peace Accords. We favour a timely decision on the best options for the succession of UNIPTF to allow for a smooth and comprehensive transition. The OSCE has experience to offer in this regard.

8. We commend the positive role of the government of Albania in regional co-operation. We consider that the 2001 parliamentary elections in Albania marked progress over past elections. We call on the authorities of Albania to implement the recommendations contained in the OSCE/ODIHR final report on the 2001 Parliamentary elections and call on the political opposition to participate fully in the political process.

9. We welcome the continuing progress by the Croatian authorities to implement democratic and economic reforms and also the positive steps taken by the Croatian authorities towards regional stability, through substantial progress in regional co-operation. It is in Croatia's, as well as in the region's, interest that such measures be pursued. We welcome the OSCE Croatia Mission's sustained efforts in 2001, and we offer strong support for its future efforts in co-operation with Croatian authorities. We look forward to additional

steps being taken in Croatia as well as in other countries of the region to facilitate sustainable solutions to the plight of refugees and internally displaced persons, including the full exercise of their rights to return home and to repossess their properties throughout the region.

10. We commend the OSCE's continued work in assisting in the implementation of Articles II and IV of Annex 1-B of the Dayton/Paris Peace Accords. In this context, we support measures to enhance transparency and democratic control of armed forces, information exchange, and other co-operative activities, under Article II, that help to increase mutual confidence and stability, and efforts under Article IV in the field of arms control. We look forward to enhanced co-operation in the implementation of the Florence Agreement. We also welcome the adoption of the Concluding Document of the Negotiations under Article V of Annex 1-B of the Dayton/Paris Peace Accords. We welcome support extended by the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe towards the implementation of arms control and Confidence- and Security-Building Measures.

11. We reiterate our commitment to address the problem of the excessive and destabilising accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons, including through, in particular, the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons. We welcome activities undertaken by the countries in this regard.

12. We commend the contribution of all countries of South-Eastern Europe to enhance regional co-operation and to foster regional security and stability.

(2)

2. We welcome the fulfilment by the Russian Federation, ahead of the agreed time, of the commitments undertaken at the OSCE Istanbul Summit in 1999 on withdrawal and disposal of the CFE Treaty-Limited Equipment located in the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova by the end of 2001. We commend the Russian Federation on its accomplishment, as well as the other parties for their contribution to this achievement. We believe this should serve as a model for constructive and fruitful co-operation in dealing with other issues.

3. We look forward to the timely fulfilment of other commitments on Moldova undertaken by the OSCE participating States in Istanbul in 1999. We note in this regard the progress achieved in 2001 in beginning withdrawal from the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova of the Russian military equipment not limited by CFE Treaty, as well as in preparing for withdrawal or destruction in a fully transparent manner of ammunition belonging to the Russian Federation. We express our thanks to those participating States contributing to the relevant OSCE voluntary fund to allow OSCE to assist the Russian Federation in the timely fulfilment of its 1999

OSCE Istanbul Summit commitments. We also encourage participating States to make initial or additional contributions to the voluntary fund.

(3)

1. We express our firm commitment to support the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia and reaffirm previous OSCE Summit and Ministerial Council documents regarding Georgia.

2. We welcome developments in the peace process in Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia. We express appreciation for the efforts of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office and the OSCE Mission to Georgia, the European Commission and particularly the Russian Federation, which have resulted in tangible steps forward, including practical steps to reduce the quantities of small arms and light weapons in this region, and agreement on a schedule of future meetings of the Joint Control Commission and of experts. We welcome the financial assistance provided by the European Union. We welcome the signing of the Georgian-Russian Agreement on the economic rehabilitation. We look forward to further progress in 2002, building on the greater understanding between the parties particularly on defining the political status of Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia within the Georgian State.

3. We reconfirm the leading role of the United Nations in Abkhazia, Georgia and the importance of the Geneva process as the main framework of negotiations. We condemn the shooting down of a UNOMIG helicopter on 11 October and urge the honest fulfilment of all agreements, including, *inter alia*, the Moscow Cease-fire Agreement of 14 May 1994. We call for the resumption of a constructive dialogue aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement, including defining the political status of Abkhazia as a sovereign entity within the state of Georgia. We remain concerned about human rights situation in Abkhazia, Georgia. We are convinced of the need to create the conditions for the safe, secure and dignified return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their previous places of permanent residence from which they have been forced to move as a result of mass destruction and forcible expulsion.

4. We acknowledge the significant contribution to stability and confidence in the region made by the OSCE Border Monitoring Operation along the border between Georgia and the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation. We direct the Permanent Council to examine proposals to extend the Border Monitoring Operation to the Georgian border with the Ingush Republic of the Russian Federation.

5. We welcome the progress made this year towards meeting the commitments made in Istanbul on the future of Russian forces in Georgia. The closure of the Russian base at Vaziani and the withdrawal of the equipment from the Russian base at Gudauta were important steps forward. We look forward to the implementation of the other Istanbul commitments. We call for the re-

sumption of the Georgian-Russian negotiations concerning the elaboration of appropriate transparency measures with regard to the closure of the base at Gudauta. We hope for an early legal transfer of the infrastructure of the former Russian military base at Gudauta. We also look forward to an early agreement on the duration and modalities of the functioning of the remaining Russian military facilities. We welcome the contributions made by Participating States to the voluntary fund to support the withdrawal from Russian facilities, and agree to consider on an urgent basis proposals from the parties for the use of the fund.

6. We welcome the aspiration to good-neighbourly relations and development of co-operation that was manifested at the meeting between the President of Russia, Vladimir Putin, and the President of Georgia, Eduard Shevardnadze, on 30 November 2001, as well as the agreement to establish a joint commission to investigate the reported cases of bombardments in the border areas of the territory of Georgia.

(4)

1. Ten years ago the countries of Central Asia of the OSCE region proclaimed their independence and acceded to the Organization. We note with appreciation the progress they have achieved in such a short span of time. We note with satisfaction that the engagement of the OSCE towards co-operation with the five participating states of Central Asia has continued to grow in all dimensions. Based on its comprehensive, three-dimensional approach to security, the OSCE should find effective ways to promote further political and economic development 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 social, economic and democratic reforms would contribute to stability and prosperity in the region. We support the efforts of the Central Asian participating States to promote co-operation in the field of economic development.

2. Threats to stability and security emanating from international terrorism, violent extremism, organized crime, drugs and arms trafficking are shared concerns among the OSCE participating States and are addressed jointly, *inter alia*, by the Bucharest Action Plan on Combating Terrorism. We recognize the specific problems in this context for the Central Asian participating States as neighbouring countries to Afghanistan and hope that the forthcoming Bishkek International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia will make a valuable contribution to addressing these problems.

3. Being aware of the many challenges faced by them, we strongly reaffirm our sustained commitment in support of their endeavour towards further building of modern societies as well as the creation of a secure, stable and prosperous environment in the region.

(5)

1. We express deep concern at the failure to achieve a settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict despite the intensified dialogue between the parties and active support of the Minsk Group Co-Chairs. We reaffirm that the prompt resolution of this protracted conflict will contribute to lasting peace, security, stability and co-operation in the South Caucasus region.

2. We reiterate the importance of continuing the peace dialogue and call upon the sides to continue their efforts to achieve an early resolution of the conflict based on norms and principles of international law. We also encourage the parties to explore further measures that would enhance mutual confidence and trust, including the release of POWs.

3. We welcome the commitment of the parties to the ceasefire and to achieving a peaceful and comprehensive settlement. We encourage the parties to continue their efforts, with the active support of the Co-Chairs, aimed at reaching a just and enduring settlement.

IV. Decisions of the Bucharest Ministerial Council Meeting

Decision No. 3

*Fostering the Role of the OSCE as a Forum for Political Dialogue*⁵

The Ministerial Council,

Recognizing the importance of furthering the role of the OSCE as a forum of political dialogue in the Euro-Atlantic space,

Conscious of the importance of the political dialogue so that important matters relating to security and co-operation in Europe can be fully discussed by participating States,

Aware of the need to give political guidance to the Head of institutions and field operations,

Bearing in mind that the comprehensive approach to security covers the politico-military, economic and environmental and human dimension and that the development of expertise in these areas can contribute to the depth and value of the Permanent Council's own debates and conclusions,

Decides the following:

1. As the principal body for ongoing political consultations and decision-making of the OSCE, the Permanent Council will:

- (a) provide a permanent framework for political dialogue of participating States;
- (b) focus its weekly regular meetings on discussing issues of interest for the participating States;

5 MC(9).DEC/3.

- (c) continue to examine, at regular intervals, reports of the OSCE field operations, with the participation of their respective Heads; normally, the examination will be preceded by written activity reports distributed in advance to participating States, and previous informal open-ended discussions of delegations with the Head of field operation;
 - (d) with full respect of their respective mandates, continue to discuss, at regular intervals, reports by the Heads of OSCE institutions;
 - (e) make use of the Preparatory Committee in its decision-making and for focused political consultations among the participating States;
 - (f) as appropriate, hold discussions with representatives of other international organizations, as well as with others who can contribute to the political dialogue on security issues;
 - (g) adopt, whenever appropriate, public declarations or statements on topics of interest for the governments, civil societies and public opinion.
2. Recalling paragraph 18 of the Charter for European Security, the Ministerial Council tasks the working group on legal capacity to continue its work and seek to solve this issue.
3. Co-ordination and co-operation with the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, in particular, to promote democratic values and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms should be strengthened. To this effect, active communication and interaction, to include joint activities, between the Parliamentary Assembly and other OSCE structures should be developed, as appropriate.
4. Participating States reaffirm their commitment to seek the peaceful resolution of disputes as set out in the Charter of the United Nations and the Helsinki Final Act.
5. As a priority objective, the OSCE will apply renewed efforts to the settlement of conflicts in the OSCE area, in accordance with the standards and principles contained in the documents of the Organization to which participating States have agreed. The OSCE will continue to support participating States in their efforts to settle such conflicts, and will seek active involvement in facilitating or conducting negotiations with the parties to such conflicts, at the request of the participating States.
6. Meetings of the Ministerial Council, as the central political consultation, decision-making and governing body of the OSCE, will be effectively prepared by the Permanent Council, *inter alia* through:
- (a) establishment of the timetable and the organizational modalities, including international organizations and institutions to be invited at the meeting;
 - (b) preparation of documents to be submitted to the Ministerial Council in the Preparatory Committee or *ad hoc* open-ended working groups established with sufficient time in advance;
 - (c) appropriate review in the Permanent Council, the Preparatory Committee, or an appropriate working group of the stages of preparations.

7. Meetings of the Permanent Council, and those of the Preparatory Committee, other committees and working groups will be conducted with inclusiveness, equality and free exchange of views in order to address the interests of all participating States and to identify areas for co-operation and compromise.

8. In order to strengthen the politico-military dimension of the OSCE, the Forum for Security Co-operation, as the OSCE body for reviewing the implementation of OSCE commitments in the fields of arms control and confidence- and security-building, and for negotiating measures in the fields of arms control, and confidence- and security-building, will:

- (a) address those aspects of new security challenges which fall within its mandate, and update its activities accordingly;
- (b) while retaining its autonomy and decision-making capacity, be more closely connected with the overall OSCE work on current security issues and, to this end, will make available its expert advice on issues of a politico-military nature, at the request of the Permanent Council; this may include, as necessary, advice on politico-military issues of OSCE field operations, in accordance with their respective mandates. The Forum for Security Co-operation may also advise the Permanent Council or the Chairman-in-Office on its own initiative;
- (c) continue to fulfil its mandate and facilitate implementation of existing politico-military commitments, and to serve as a venue to negotiate measures in the politico-military field, in order to enhance security by fostering stability, transparency and predictability.

9. In order to facilitate interaction between the Permanent Council and the Forum for Security Co-operation, the OSCE Chairmanship will be represented at the Forum's Troika meetings. The Chairmanship of the Forum will also be represented at OSCE Troika meetings on matters of FSC concern.

10. The Ministerial Council welcomes the Forum's review of the modalities of its Chairmanship and its steps to enhance its organizational efficiency.

11. Bearing in mind the need to strengthen co-operation in the economic and environmental dimension, and with a view to improving organizational structure in this field, and without prejudice to the functions of the Economic Forum, an Economic and Environmental Sub-Committee of the Permanent Council is hereby established. It will normally meet in informal format and normally report to the Permanent Council through the Preparatory Committee. It will perform the following tasks:

- (a) to provide an ongoing framework for dialogue of the participating States on economic and environmental issues and to make recommendations to the Permanent Council, including on projects to be implemented;
- (b) to support the preparation of the meetings of the Economic Forum and make recommendations to the Permanent Council on the future programme of work, including actions to follow-up of recommendations made by the Forum;

- (c) to examine any important or topical economic or environmental issue relevant to the OSCE at the request of the Permanent Council, or at the initiative of any participating State;
- (d) to provide advice to the Permanent Council, as necessary, on economic and environmental activities of OSCE field operations, in accordance with their respective mandates.

12. Where appropriate, the Sub-Committee may invite representatives of the business community, business associations and relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations, the academic community, and non-participating States, particularly Partners for Co-operation, to participate in its meetings.

13. The OSCE Co-ordinator on Economic and Environmental Activities will provide working support for the activities of the Sub-Committee, subject to his mandate.

*Decision No. 4 by the Ministerial Council*⁶

The Ministerial Council,

Taking note of the decision of the Permanent Council aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the Human Dimension Meetings (PC.DEC/428 of 19 July 2001),

Tasks the Permanent Council with reviewing further the modalities of the Human Dimension Meetings by 30 June 2002.

*Decision No. 5 by the Ministerial Council*⁷

The Ministerial Council,

Reaffirming its concern about manifestations of aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia, anti-semitism and violent extremism, wherever they may occur,

Reiterating its determination to implement all OSCE commitments on taking measures in this regard,

Calls on participating States to promote tolerance and non-discrimination also through awareness raising campaigns and education,

Calls on OSCE institutions, particularly the ODIHR, the High Commissioner on National Minorities, and the Representative on Freedom of the Media, to pay increased attention to manifestations of aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia, anti-semitism and violent extremism, to countering intolerance and discrimination on the ground of racial or ethnic origin, religious, political or other opinion and to fostering respect for rule of law, de-

6 MC(9).DEC/4.

7 MC(9).DEC/5.

mocratic values, human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, thought, conscience, religion or belief;
Tasks the Permanent Council to consider developing further measures in this regard.

*Decision No. 6 by the Ministerial Council*⁸

The Ministerial Council,

Reiterating its commitment to combat all forms of trafficking in human beings, which affects all participating States,

Affirming its commitment to developing co-operation and interaction among participating States on anti-trafficking measures and related crimes,

Calls on participating States to sign and ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children;

Welcomes the successful completion of the OSCE's Code of Conduct and Anti-Trafficking Guidelines and their dissemination to the OSCE staff;

Reaffirms its support for the work of the ODIHR, field operations and Stability Pact Task Force on combating trafficking in Human Beings;

Encourages information exchange with a view to strengthening investigation, law enforcement and crime prevention;

Calls on participating States to accelerate taking the necessary measures to fulfil their Vienna ministerial commitments which include prevention of trafficking, protection of victims and prosecution of traffickers and their accomplices.

*Decision No. 7 by the Ministerial Council*⁹

The Ministerial Council,

Noting the conclusions of the Bucharest Conference on Equal Opportunities for Roma and Sinti,

Expressing its support for the work of the Contact Point on Roma and Sinti Issues and its commitment to strengthening the Contact Point,

Tasks the ODIHR to elaborate an Action Plan of targeted activities as mandated by the Istanbul Summit, as one of the ways the ability of the Contact Point can be strengthened to assist participating States in fulfilling their commitments to improve the situation of Roma and Sinti, and to submit it to the Permanent Council;

8 MC(9).DEC/6.

9 MC(9).DEC/7.

Encourages the Contact Point on Roma and Sinti Issues to continue its work in close co-operation with participating States, Council of Europe and other relevant organizations and to inform the Permanent Council of these matters.

*Decision No. 8 by the Ministerial Council*¹⁰

The Ministerial Council,

Recognizing that equality of women and men is essential to sustainable democracy and stability in the OSCE region,

Convinced of women's potential to contribute to conflict prevention, reconciliation and peace-building processes,

Confirming the commitment to protect and promote the rights of women and being aware of the vulnerability of women especially in conflict and post-conflict situations,

Determined to combat all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence,

Recognizing the need for rehabilitation centres for women affected by violence,

Welcoming the fact that during this year the OSCE has given more attention to the problem of violence against women, which affects all OSCE participating States,

Calls for the implementation of the Action Plan on Gender Issues;

Tasks the Permanent Council to consider how the OSCE can contribute to preventing violence against women.

Decision No. 9

*Police-Related Activities*¹¹

The Ministerial Council,

Reaffirming the understanding at the Istanbul Summit that new risks and challenges to security have arisen globally and in the OSCE area, and that these new challenges - international terrorism, violent extremism, organized crime and drug trafficking as well as the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons - represent growing challenges to security;

Reaffirming the Istanbul commitment to co-operate more actively and closely with each other to meet these challenges, and to strengthen protection against these new risks and challenges;

¹⁰ MC(9).DEC/8.

¹¹ MC(9).DEC/9.

Noting the commitment at Istanbul to meet common challenges, and the understanding that strong democratic institutions and the rule of law are the foundation for protection against these new risks and challenges;

Affirming that effective policing is essential to uphold the rule of law and to defend democratic institutions;

Also affirming that greater co-operation between and among participating States in police-related activities can contribute to meeting these new risks and challenges;

Recalling the undertaking by OSCE participating States at the Istanbul Summit to expand the ability to carry out police-related activities in order to assist in maintaining the primacy of law;

Recalling also the commitments contained in Articles 44 and 45 of the Istanbul Charter for European Security to enhance the OSCE's role in civilian police-related activities as an integral part of the Organization's efforts in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation;

Recalling as well the Istanbul commitment to promote the development of independent judicial systems that play a key role in providing remedies for human rights violations as well as providing advice and assistance for prison system reforms, and to work with other international organizations in the creation of political and legal frameworks within which the police can perform its tasks in accordance with democratic principles and the rule of law;

Pursuant to the Decision of the Ministerial Council of 28 November 2000 on police-related activities, and taking note of the discussion at the meeting of police experts held in Vienna on 28 and 29 June 2001;

Noting the Decision of the Ministerial Council of 4 December 2001 on combating terrorism, and the pledge therein of all OSCE participating States to reinforce and develop bilateral and multilateral co-operation within the OSCE, with the United Nations and with other international and regional organizations, in order to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed, in accordance with their international commitments;

Also acknowledging the role of law enforcement in furthering the Decision of the Ministerial Council of 28 November 2000 on enhancing the OSCE's efforts to combat trafficking in human beings, and in implementing the Forum for Security Co-operation Decision of 24 November 2000 on the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons;

And noting the increase in requests from participating States to the OSCE for assistance in police-related activities, and the recent expansion of the Organization's efforts to monitor police activities and to provide police training, including in multi-ethnic and/or multi-religious police services, in crisis or post-conflict situations;

1. Agrees that in developing plans for OSCE police-related activities in meeting new security challenges and in enhancing OSCE police-related ac-

tivities directed to conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, the OSCE will:

- strive to ensure continuity in institution building and functional transition from and disengagement of international assistance;
- explore and build on the role of police training, particularly integrated police training, in creating police services that can enjoy the confidence of the entire population, and as a confidence-building measure; and,
- examine the options and conditions for an OSCE role in law enforcement.

2. Decides to reinforce the OSCE's existing police-related activities in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation including, at the request of participating States and with their agreement, through provision of advice and assistance on restructuring and/or reconstruction of police services; monitoring and training of existing police services, including training regarding human rights and fundamental freedoms; and capacity building, including support for integrated or multi-ethnic police services, where appropriate.

3. Decides to increase and promote co-operation among participating States in countering new security challenges, including by:

- at the request of participating States and with their agreement, and, as necessary in accordance with current OSCE procedures, on the decision of the Permanent Council, providing and co-ordinating OSCE police training, including at the subregional level, with a view to:
 - improving operational and tactical policing capacities;
 - enhancing key policing skills, including respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and, as appropriate, dealing with the criminal aspects of illegal migration; and,
 - increasing community policing, anti-drug, anti-corruption and anti-terrorist capacities; and,
- at the request of participating States and with their agreement:
 - providing advice or arranging for the provision of expert advice on requirements for effective policing (needs assessments) and how to meet them, including by facilitating or identifying funding to implement such advice from the OSCE; from its participating States through extra-budgetary funding; or from other relevant international or regional organizations; and,
 - encouraging where appropriate the exchange of information among and between participating States regarding lessons learned and best policing practices in countering these new security challenges.

4. In support of the above activities and undertakings, in accordance with the Platform for Co-operative Security, the OSCE will:

- convene as appropriate and preferably annually meetings of police experts from OSCE participating States, and representatives of other relevant specialized international and regional organizations;

- ensure that OSCE activities in police-related issues are conducted in co-ordination with other relevant actors and organizations, including reviewing and if possible enhancing compatibility with subregional, regional and international efforts, with a view to maximizing efficiency and benefit to the Organization, the host participating State, and to avoiding gaps, duplication or overlapping of competencies; and,
 - promote the capabilities and capacities of the Organization in designing, conducting and managing effective OSCE police training, monitoring and capacity building, including through the development of links to other relevant organizations and national agencies as well as the principal humanitarian aid agencies.
5. In keeping with the above undertakings, participating States commit to:
- enhance co-operation on police-related issues between and among themselves in order to address new risks and challenges to their security, both bilaterally and multilaterally, and, where appropriate, through increased contacts between relevant bodies; and,
 - share OSCE expertise and lessons learned in police-related activities with other relevant international organizations of which they are members with a view to more effective international action to address these new risks and challenges to security.
6. The Permanent Council will review annually OSCE police-related activities, on the basis of an annual report on OSCE police-related activities from the Secretary General, with a view, *inter alia*, to considering how these activities might best contribute to addressing challenges to security, and to decide appropriate follow-up action in accordance with OSCE procedures.

Decision No. 10

*Next Meeting of the Ministerial Council/Summit*¹²

The Ministerial Council,

Welcoming the offer of Portugal to host the next meeting of the Ministerial Council,

Decides that the Ministerial Council will take place in Porto in December 2002, unless the Ministers, on the recommendation of the Permanent Council, otherwise decide.

*Decision No. 11*¹³

The Ministerial Council decides that the Netherlands will exercise the function of the OSCE Chairmanship in the year 2003.

¹² MC(9).DEC/10.

¹³ MC(9).DEC/11.

Decision No. 12

*Concluding Document of the Negotiations Under Article V of Annex 1-B of the General Framework Agreement for peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina*¹⁴

The Ministerial Council,

Expressing its gratitude to Ambassador Henry Jacolin, the Special Representative of the Chairman-in-Office, and his collaborators for their excellent service in organizing and conducting the negotiations,

Welcomes the adoption of the Concluding Document of the Negotiations under Article V of Annex 1-B of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Underscores the importance of the full implementation of the General Framework Agreement and regards the adoption of the Concluding Document as an important step in this process;

Also welcomes as a valuable contribution to the OSCE's efforts to combat terrorism the commitment entered into in the Concluding Document by the Article V participating States to prevent their respective territories from being used for the preparation, organization or commission of acts of extremist violence, including terrorist activities, against other participating States and their citizens.

*Decision No. 13/Corrected reissue*¹⁵

*Reappointment by the Ministerial Council of Ambassador Jan Kubis as Secretary General of the OSCE*¹⁶

The Ministerial Council,

Recalling the decisions of the Ministerial Council at its third meeting in Stockholm in 1992 concerning the appointment of a Secretary General and his mandate,

Further recalling that the term of office of the current Secretary General expires on 14 June 2002, and that Ambassador Jan Kubis seeks reappointment, Reappoints Ambassador Jan Kubis as Secretary General of the OSCE exceptionally for a period of three years with effect from 15 June 2002. This exception should not be construed as a change of the rules regarding the appointment of the Secretary General of the OSCE.

14 MC(9).DEC/12.

15 Incorporates amendments to the title and text of the decision.

16 MC(9).DEC/13/Corr.1.

Forms and Fora of Co-operation in the OSCE Area

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

Organization for Economic Co-operation 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 Council¹

NATO-Ukraine Charter/NATO-Ukraine Commission

European Union (EU)²

EU Association Agreements

Stabilization and Association Process (SAP)

Stabilization and Association Agreements (SAA)

Western European Union (WEU)

Associate Members of the WEU³

Associate Partners of the WEU

WEU Observers⁴

Eurocorps

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Baltic Defence Council

Barents Euro-Arctic Council

Nordic Council

Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS)

1 At the NATO Summit Meeting on 28 May 2002, the signing of the "Rome Declaration" established the NATO-Russia Council, which has replaced the 1997 NATO-Russia Founding Act.

2 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.

3 The NATO member states Iceland, Norway and Turkey joined the WEU as associate members on 6 March 1995. In practice, the WEU does not differentiate between associate and full members.

4 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.

Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe
Central European Free Trade Agreement/Area (CEFTA)
Central European Initiative (CEI)
Southeast European Co-operative Initiative (SECI)
South Eastern European Co-operation Process (SEECP)
SEECP Observers
Black Sea Economic Co-operation (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: 3,146,000² (OSCE Ranking: 42)

*GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP*³: 3,550 (OSCE Ranking: 45)⁴

GNP growth: 7.0 per cent⁵ (OSCE Ranking: 9)⁶

Armed Forces (Active): 27,000 (OSCE Ranking: 32)⁷

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: CoE, EAPC, PfP, SAP, 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: 67,627 (2001)⁸ (51)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 18,000 (1996)⁹ (23)

GNP growth: n/a

Armed Forces (Active): none

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: CoE

3. Armenia

Date of Accession: January 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.15 per cent

Area: 29,800 km² (44)

Population: 3,790,000 (40)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 2,570 (48)

GNP growth: 6.0 per cent (12)

1 Drawn up by Sven Wagener.

2 Data from: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/social/population.htm>. Unless otherwise stated, the figures refer to 2002.

3 PPP: Purchasing Power Parity (figures as of 2000 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 2002, Washington, D.C., 2002.

4 Out of 54 registered countries.

5 GNP growth for the year 2000.

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.*

Armed Forces (Active): 42,060 (24)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: CoE¹⁰, EAPC, PfP, CIS, BSEC

4. Austria

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 2.05 per cent

Area: 83,858 km² (29)

Population: 8,070,000 (25)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 26,310 (11)

GNP growth: 3.3 per cent (35)

Armed Forces (Active): 34,600 (27)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, CoE, EAPC, PfP, EU,

WEU Observer, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEI

5. Azerbaijan

Date of Accession: January 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.15 per cent

Area: 86,600 km² (28)

Population: 8,147,000 (24)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 2,760 (46)

GNP growth: 11.4 per cent (3)

Armed Forces (Active): 72,100 (16)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: CoE¹¹, EAPC, PfP, CIS, BSEC

6. Belarus

Date of Accession: January 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.58 per cent

Area: 207,595 km² (19)

Population: 10,106,000 (20)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 7,550 (35)

GNP growth: 6.0 per cent (12)

Armed Forces (Active): 82,900 (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: 10,275,000 (18)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 27,500 (7)

GNP growth: 3.3 per cent (35)

¹⁰ Since 25 January 2001.

¹¹ Since 25 January 2001.

Armed Forces (Active): 39,420 (25)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, CoE, 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 4,127,000 (38)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 1,700 (2000)¹² (53)

GNP growth: 8.0 per cent (2000)¹³ (8)

Armed Forces (Active): approximately 38,000 (26)¹⁴

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: CoE¹⁵, SAP, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEI, SECI, SEECP Observer

9. Bulgaria

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 0.55 per cent

Area: 110,994 km² (23)

Population: 7,790,000 (26)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 5,530 (40)

GNP growth: 4.8 per cent (22)

Armed Forces (Active): 77,260 (15)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: CoE, 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

10. Canada

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 5.45 per cent

Area: 9,970,610 km² (2)

Population: 31,268,000 (11)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 27,330 (8)

GNP growth: 4.7 per cent (23)

Armed Forces (Active): 56,800 (19)

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

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

13 Cf. *ibid*.

14 This OSCE rank is based on the total sum of the Armed Forces (Active) of the Muslim-Croat Federation and the Republika Srpska.

15 Since 24 April 2002.

11. Croatia

Date of Accession: March 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.19 per cent

Area: 56,538 km² (35)

Population: 4,657,000 (35)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 7,780 (34)

GNP growth: 3.6 per cent (31)

Armed Forces (Active): 58,300 (18)

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

12. Cyprus

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 0.19 per cent

Area: 9,251 km² (48)

Population: 797,000 (47)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 19,080 (22)

GNP growth: 4.2 per cent in Greek Cypriot area; 4.9 per cent in Turkish Cypriot area¹⁶ (2000) (21)

Armed Forces (Active): 10,000 (41)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: CoE, 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: 10,250,000 (19)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 13,610 (28)

GNP growth: 3.1 per cent (38)

Armed Forces (Active): 53,600 (21)

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

¹⁶ Data from: <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/cy.html>.

14. Denmark

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 2.05 per cent

Area: 43,094 km² (39)

Population: 5,342,000 (30)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 27,120 (9)

GNP growth: 2.4 per cent (44)

Armed Forces (Active): 21,400 (35)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, CoE, 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: 1,360,000 (46)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 9,050 (31)

GNP growth: 6.4 per cent (11)

Armed Forces (Active): 4,450 (47)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: CoE, 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: 5,183,000 (31)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 24,610 (15)

GNP growth: 5.7 per cent (16)

Armed Forces (Active): 32,250 (32)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, CoE, 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: 9.1 per cent

Area: 551,500 km² (7)

Population: 59,670,000 (5)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 24,470 (16)

GNP growth: 3.2 per cent (37)

Armed Forces (Active): 273,740 (6)

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

18. Georgia

Date of Accession: March 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.17 per cent

Area: 69,700 km² (32)

Population: 5,213,000 (31)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 2,470 (49)

GNP growth: 1.9 per cent (47)

Armed Forces (Active): 16,790 (37)

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

19. Germany

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 9.1 per cent

Area: 357,022 km² (12)

Population: 81,990,000 (4)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 25,010 (14)

GNP growth: 3.0 per cent (39)

Armed Forces (Active): 308,400 (4)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: G-7/G-8, OECD, CoE, NATO, EAPC, EU, WEU, Eurocorps, Barents Euro-Arctic Council Observer, 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: 10,631,000 (16)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 16,940 (25)

GNP growth: 4.1 per cent (26)

Armed Forces (Active): 159,170 (10)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, CoE, 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: 890 (2001)¹⁷ (55)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: n/a

GNP growth: n/a

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: 9,867,000 (22)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 12,060 (29)

GNP growth: 5.2 per cent (17)

Armed Forces (Active): 33,810 (29)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, CoE, 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: 283,000 (50)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 28,770 (6)

GNP growth: 3.6 per cent (31)

Armed Forces (Active): none

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, CoE, 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: 3,878,000 (39)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 25,470 (13)

GNP growth: 10.8 per cent (4)

Armed Forces (Active): 10,460 (40)

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

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

25. Italy

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 9.1 per cent

Area: 301,318 km² (16)

Population: 57,450,000 (7)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 23,370 (19)

GNP growth: 2.9 per cent (41)

Armed Forces (Active): 230,350 (7)

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

26. Kazakhstan

Date of Accession: January 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.475 per cent

Area: 2,724,900 km² (4)

Population: 16,026,000 (14)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 5,490 (41)

GNP growth: 9.6 per cent (5)

Armed Forces (Active): 64,000 (17)

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

27. Kyrgyzstan

Date of Accession: January 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.15 per cent

Area: 199,900 km² (20)

Population: 5,047,000 (33)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 2,590 (47)

GNP growth: 5.0 per cent (19)

Armed Forces (Active): 9,000 (42)

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: 2,392,000 (43)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 6,960 (37)

GNP growth: 6.6 per cent (10)

Armed Forces (Active): 6,500 (45)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: CoE, 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: 32,528 (2001)¹⁸ (52)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 23,000 (1998)¹⁹ (20)

GNP growth: n/a

Armed Forces (Active): none

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: CoE, 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: 3,681,000 (41)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 6,960 (37)

GNP growth: 2.9 per cent (41)

Armed Forces (Active): 12,190 (39)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: CoE, 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: 447,000 (48)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 45,410 (1)

GNP growth: 4.5 per cent (24)

Armed Forces (Active): 900 (49)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, CoE, 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: 2,051,000 (44)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 4,960 (42)

¹⁸ Data from: <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/lm.html>.

¹⁹ Cf. *ibid.*

GNP growth: 5.1 per cent (18)

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

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: CoE, EAPC, PfP, SAP, SAA, 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: 394,000 (49)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 15,730 (27)

GNP growth: 1.8 per cent (49)

Armed Forces (Active): 2,140 (48)

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

34. Moldova

Date of Accession: January 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.17 per cent

Area: 33,851 km² (42)

Population: 4,273,000 (37)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 2,240 (52)

GNP growth: 1.9 per cent²⁰ (47)

Armed Forces (Active): 8,220 (43)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: CoE, 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: 31,842 (2001)²¹ (53)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 27.000 (1999)²² (10)

GNP growth: n/a

Armed Forces (Active): none

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

20 Without Trans-Dniestria.

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

22 Cf. *ibid.*

36. Netherlands

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 3.8 per cent

Area: 41,526 km² (40)

Population: 15,990,000 (15)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 26,170 (12)

GNP growth: 4.0 per cent (29)

Armed Forces (Active): 50,430 (22)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, CoE, NATO, EAPC, EU, WEU, Barents Euro-Arctic Council Observer, 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: 4,506,000 (36)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 29,760 (5)

GNP growth: 2.2 per cent (45)

Armed Forces (Active): 26,700 (33)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, CoE, 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: 38,543,000 (10)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 9,030 (32)

GNP growth: 4.1 per cent (26)

Armed Forces (Active): 206,045 (9)

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

39. Portugal

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 0.85 per cent

Area: 91,982 km² (27)

Population: 10,048,000 (21)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 16,880 (26)

GNP growth: 2.8 per cent (43)

Armed Forces (Active): 43,600 (23)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, CoE, 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: 22,332,000 (13)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 6,380 (39)

GNP growth: 1.6 per cent (50)

Armed Forces (Active): 103,000 (13)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: CoE, 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: 143,752,000 (2)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 8,030 (33)

GNP growth: 8.3 per cent (6)

Armed Forces (Active): 977,100 (2)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: G-8, CoE, EAPC, PfP, NATO-Russia Council, 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: 27,336 (2001)²³ (54)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 32,000 (2000)²⁴ (3)

GNP growth: n/a

Armed Forces (Active): none

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: CoE

²³ Data from: <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/sm.html>.

²⁴ Cf. *ibid.*

43. Slovakia

Date of Accession: January 1993

Scale of Distribution: 0.33 per cent

Area: 49,036 km² (36)

Population: 5,408,000 (29)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 11,000 (30)

GNP growth: 2.2 per cent (45)

Armed Forces (Active): 33,000 (30)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, CoE, 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: 1,984,000 (45)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 17,390 (24)

GNP growth: 4.5 per cent (2000)²⁵ (24)

Armed Forces (Active): 7,600 (44)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: CoE, 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: 3.8 per cent

Area: 505,992 km² (8)

Population: 39,924,000 (9)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 19,180 (21)

GNP growth: 4.1 per cent (26)

Armed Forces (Active): 143,450 (11)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, CoE, 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: 8,823,000 (23)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 23,770 (17)

25 Data from: <http://www.cia.gov/publications/factbook/geos/si.html>.

GNP growth: 3.6 per cent (31)

Armed Forces (Active): 33,900 (28)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: OECD, CoE, 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: 7,168,000 (27)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 30,350 (4)

GNP growth: 3.4 per cent (34)

Armed Forces (Active): 23,270 (34)

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

48. Tajikistan

Date of Accession: January 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.15 per cent

Area: 143,100 km² (21)

Population: 6,177,000 (28)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 1,060 (54)

GNP growth: 8.3 per cent (6)

Armed Forces (Active): 6,000 (46)

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: 68,569,000 (4)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 7,030 (36)

GNP growth: 6.0 per cent (2000)²⁶ (12)

Armed Forces (Active): 515,100 (3)

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

26 Data from: <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/tu.html>.

50. Turkmenistan

Date of Accession: January 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.15 per cent

Area: 488,100 km² (9)

Population: 4,930,000 (34)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 4,040 (43)

GNP growth: 17.6 per cent (1)

Armed Forces (Active): 17,500 (36)

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

51. Ukraine

Date of Accession: January 1992

Scale of Distribution: 1.49 per cent

Area: 603,700 km² (6)

Population: 48,652,000 (8)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 3,710 (44)

GNP growth: 6.0 per cent (12)

Armed Forces (Active): 303,800 (5)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: CoE, 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: 9.1 per cent

Area: 242,900 km² (17)

Population: 59,657,000 (6)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 23,550 (18)

GNP growth: 3.0 per cent (39)

Armed Forces (Active): 211,430 (8)

Memberships and Forms of Co-operation: G-7/G-8, OECD, CoE, NATO, EAPC, EU, WEU, Barents Euro-Arctic Council Observer, 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: 288,530,000 (1)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 34,260 (2)

GNP growth: 5.0 per cent (19)

Armed Forces (Active): 1,367,700 (1)

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

54. Uzbekistan

Date of Accession: January 1992

Scale of Distribution: 0.475 per cent

Area: 447,400 km² (11)

Population: 25,618,000 (12)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 2,380 (50)

GNP growth: 4.0 per cent (29)

Armed Forces (Active): 50,000-55,000 (20)

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

55. Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

Date of Accession: November 1972

Scale of Distribution: 0.19 per cent

Area: 102,173 km² (25)

Population: 10,523,000 (17)

GNP per Capita in US-\$ according to PPP: 2,300 (2000)²⁷ (51)

GNP growth: 15 per cent (2)²⁸

Armed Forces (Active): 105,500 (12)

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

Sources: International Institute for Strategic Studies (Ed.), *The Military Balance 2001-2002*, London 2001;

Website of the CIA: <http://www.cia.gov>;

Website of the OSCE: <http://www.osce.org>;

Website of the United Nations: <http://www.un.org>;

Website of the European Union: <http://www.europa.eu.int>;

Website of the World Bank Group: <http://www.worldbank.org>;

The World Bank, *World Development Report 2002*, Oxford University Press, Washington, D.C., 2002;

United Nations, *World Economic and Social Survey 2001*.

²⁷ Data from: <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/sr.html>.

²⁸ Cf. *ibid*.

OSCE Conferences, Meetings and Events 2001/2002¹

2001

19-22 August	Round table at the OSCE Centre in Almaty on "Combating Poverty: Priorities and Best Practices", Uralsk.
20 Aug.-3 Sept.	The OSCE Mission to Tajikistan hosts a civic education summer camp for Tajik university students, Khujand.
30 August	Conclusion of a Memorandum of Understanding between the OSCE and the IOM, Vienna.
30-31 August	The OSCE Office in Yerevan hosts a round table on the protection of minorities.
1-8 September	ODIHR and the OSCE Centre in Tashkent hold training on the monitoring of women's human rights, Tashkent.
10-13 September	OSCE Conference on "Equal Opportunities for Roma and Sinti: Translating Words into Facts", Bucharest.
11 September	The Chairman-in-Office and the Secretary General of the OSCE sharply condemn the terrorist attacks in New York and Washington.
13 September	Permanent Council Decision on the acts of terrorism in New York and Washington.
17 September	The Chairman-in-Office Mircea Dan Geoană declares that the OSCE will give the fight against terrorism highest priority.
17-27 September	Sixth Annual Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, Warsaw.
27-28 September	The OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media visits the Council of Europe.
27-28 September	Round table on the reform of Ukraine's registration system, organized by the ODIHR and the Administration of the Ukrainian President, Odessa.
28 September	The OSCE Secretary General visits the EU and NATO in Brussels.
28 September	The Permanent Council increases the strength of the international staff of the Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje fourfold (159 employees).
September	Opening of the eleventh Political Resource Centre in Bihac.
September	The OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina begins the youth campaign " <i>Mi to možemo</i> " ("We can do it"),

¹ For reasons of space, the trips of the HCNM and the Economic Co-ordinators as well as the individual interventions of the Representative on Freedom of the Media, are not listed in this compilation. This is also true for election observation activities.

	which is to counter the emigration of young people from the country.
10-11 October	OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Conference on Migration, Penha Longa.
15-16 October	ODIHR and the German Foreign Office organize an international conference on "Europe against Trafficking in Human Beings", Berlin.
19-21 October	ODIHR and the OSCE Centre in Almaty organize a training seminar for public prosecutors, Almaty.
23-27 October	First human rights film festival in Tajikistan, Dushanbe.
29-31 October	ODIHR and IOM organize a high-level meeting on cross-border co-operation on migration, Almaty.
30 October	2+2/3+3 meeting of OSCE and the Council of Europe, Vaduz.
31 October	OSCE Seminar "The Implementation of OSCE Economic and Environmental Dimension Commitments: the OSCE Experience and Its Relevance for the Mediterranean Region", Dubrovnik.
2-5 November	ODIHR training course on prison management, Almaty.
5-6 November	The Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, the OSCE Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry organize a seminar on water resources, Belgrade.
13-14 November	ODIHR workshop for police officers on domestic violence, Baku.
20 November	In the presence of the first and the present High Commissioners on National Minorities, Max van der Stoep and Rolf Ekéus, the South East European University is opened in Tetovo.
29 November	ODIHR Seminar "A Society without Torture" in Azerbaijan.
30 Nov.-1 Dec.	Seminar of the OSCE Centre in Ashgabad and the UNODCCP on the growing drug problem among young people in Turkmenistan, Ashgabad.
1-3 December	OSCE Mission to Kosovo conference on advocacy for victims of crime, Pristina.
3-4 December	Ninth OSCE Ministerial Council, Bucharest.
4 December	The Permanent Council decides to establish the post of a Senior Police Adviser in OSCE Secretariat.
4-6 December	ODIHR strategic planning workshop on women in politics, Almaty.
9-16 December	First joint seminars for police officers and NGO representatives on police work, Baku.

10-11 December	Third Central Asian Media Conference organized by the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, Almaty.
13-14 December	“Bishkek International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: Strengthening Comprehensive Efforts to Counter Terrorism”, Bishkek.
14-15 December	Seminar organized by the Representative on Freedom of the Media and the OSCE Office in Baku for young Azerbaijani journalists on “Developing Freedom and Responsibility”.
15 December	OSCE Mission to Kosovo conference on the protection of journalists.
20-21 December	OSCE conference on the state of the death penalty in the CIS with a focus on Central Asia, Dushanbe.
26-28 December	The first of a total of six seminars for senior law enforcement officials on the prevention of trafficking in human beings, Khujand.
End of December	The mandates of the OSCE Missions to Estonia and Latvia are not extended beyond the year 2001. The respective Heads of Mission recommended the Permanent Council consider the mandates fulfilled.

2002

1 January	Portugal assumes the OSCE Chairmanship from Romania; Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime José Matos da Gama OSCE becomes Chairman-in-Office.
8 January	ODIHR organizes a round table between the Roma community and municipal authorities on confidence building, Piatra Neamt (Romania).
21-22 January	Meeting of the OSCE Troika, Lisbon.
24-25 January	Workshop on freedom of information in Armenia, Yerevan.
25 Jan.-2 Feb.	ODIHR holds eight human rights training seminars for prison personnel in Tajikistan, Sughd.
29 January	First Meeting of the EU Troika with the Chairman-in-Office and the Secretary General of the OSCE. The topic of the talks is the expanded co-operation between both organizations on the ministerial level.
29 January	The Chairman-in-Office appoints the former Danish Minister of Defence Jan Trøjborg as his Personal Representative on Preventing and Combating Terrorism to coordinate OSCE anti-terrorist policy and activities.

29 January	Conclusion of four round tables, organized by ODIHR, on electoral legislation and election procedures in Kazakhstan, Almaty.
30 January	Meeting of the United Nations Secretary-General with the OSCE Secretary General, Vienna.
1 February	Round table on freedom of religion and belief, Dushanbe.
8 February	Annual High-Level Tripartite Meeting between the OSCE, Council of Europe and the United Nations, Strasbourg.
11-12 February	Preparatory Seminar for the Tenth OSCE Economic Forum on the topic "Water", Zamora.
11-12 February	OSCE seminar on the integration of women in political activities, Yerevan.
14 February	Eleventh OSCE Ball, Vienna.
14-17 February	ODIHR workshop on the development of leadership skills for women in Parliament, government and civil society, Tallinn.
15-16 February	OSCE Conference on freedom of belief and expression, Jalal-Abad.
21-22 February	Seminar for lawyers on case law of the European Court of Human Rights, Kharkiv.
21-22 February	First winter meeting of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Vienna.
28 Feb.-1 March	ODIHR seminar on the prevention of trafficking in human beings, Kyiv.
4-6 March	Annual Implementation Assessment Meeting (Vienna Document), Vienna.
18-19 March	ODIHR and the Chairman-in-Office organize a meeting on preventing and combating violence against women, Vienna.
25-26 March	OSCE seminar on the socio-economic impact of disarmament, Paris.
6 April	After the parliamentary elections in Portugal, the new Foreign Minister António Martins da Cruz becomes OSCE Chairman-in-Office.
11 April	Opening of the travelling exhibition "The OSCE in Kosovo: September 1999 to December 2001" with photos by Lubomir Kotek, Vienna.
19. April	The seventh OSCE Prize for Journalism and Democracy is presented in Copenhagen.
23-25 April	The ODIHR and the Chairman-in-Office organize a seminar on "Judicial System and Human Rights", Warsaw.

25 April	Conference on “Combating Extremism and Strengthening Democratic Institutions: Problems and Prospects”, Dushanbe.
14-15 May	Expert Meeting on Combating Terrorism Within the Politico-Military Dimension of the OSCE, Vienna.
21-22 May	Follow-up meeting on trafficking in small arms and light weapons in Central Asia, Almaty.
28-31 May	Tenth Meeting of the Economic Forum of the OSCE, Prague.
3-11 June	Workshops on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security in the Caucasus, Baku, Tbilisi, Yerevan.
May - June	ODIHR round tables on gender issues in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.
3-5 June	High-level international meeting on migration and terrorism, Prague.
4-7 June	Second regional workshop on the Aarhus Convention for Central Asia, Dushanbe.
7-8 June	Round table organized by the ODIHR Contact Point for Sinti and Roma Issues on the housing situation of Roma and Sinti, Presov.
17-18 June	OSCE meeting on religious freedom while combating extremism, Baku.
24-25 June	The OSCE Centre in Almaty co-organizes the international conference “Islam and National Security of Newly Independent States in Central Asia”, Almaty.
26 June	Meeting of the Troika in Lisbon.
26 June - 9 July	The OSCE Mission to Tajikistan takes part in a country-wide campaign against torture by conducting human rights trainings.
8-9 July	Second OSCE Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting on prison reform, Vienna.
6-10 July	Eleventh Annual Session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in Berlin. The Briton Bruce George is elected President of the Assembly.
10 July	The Parliamentary Assembly presents, in the presence of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media Freimut Duve, the OSCE Prize for Journalism and Democracy to Pavel Sheremet (Belarus) and Friedrich Orter (Austria).
11-12 July	Seminar “Co-ordinating Regional Efforts to Increase Transparency and Facilitate Business”, Bucharest.

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| 20-21 July | Conference organized by the OSCE Centre in Almaty on drinking water as guarantor of social and environmental security, Almaty. |
| 29-31 July | Seminar on human rights regarding arrest, custody, investigation and trial, Tajikistan. |

Ute Runge

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Acronyms

AAK	Alliance for the Future of Kosovo
ABA	American Bar Association
ABM	Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty
ACEEEO	Association of Central and Eastern European Election Officials
AIAM	Annual Implementation Assessment Meeting (CSBM)
ASI	Assembly Support Initiative (Kosovo)
BSEC	Black Sea Economic Co-operation
CACO	Central Asian Co-operation Organization
CAEA	Central Asian Economic Association
CAP	Cantonal Administration Project (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
CARDS	Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilization Programme (EU)
CBMs	Confidence-Building Measures
CBSS	Council of the Baltic Sea States
CCER	Central Commission on Elections and Referenda (Tajikistan)
CDE	Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe
CEC	Central Election Commission
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CEEA	Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
CEEOM II	Council of Europe Election Observation Mission
CEFTA	Central European Free Trade Agreement
CEI	Central European Initiative
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
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
CFS	Child Friendly Spaces (UNICEF)
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy (EU)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CIU	Central Intelligence Unit (UNMIK)
CNR	Commission for National Reconciliation (Tajikistan)
CoE	Council of Europe
CORE	Centre for OSCE Research
CPC	Conflict Prevention Centre
CRC	Convention of the Rights of the Child

CRPC	Commission for Real Property Claims (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
CSBMs	Confidence- and Security-Building Measures
CSCE	Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (since 1 January 1995: OSCE)
CSCM	Conference on Security and Co-operation in the Mediterranean
CSO	Committee of Senior Officials (since 1 January 1995: Senior Council)
CSDP	(European) Common Security and Defence Policy (EU)
CTC	Counter-Terrorism Committee (UN Security Council)
DOS	Democratic Opposition of Serbia
DPA	Democratic Party of Albanians (Macedonia)
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UN)
DUI	Democratic Union for Integration (FYROM)
EAPC	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
ECAC	Election Complaints and Appeals Sub-Commission (Kosovo)
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunization (UNICEF)
EU	European Union
EUMM	European Union Monitoring Mission
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FOM	Representative on Freedom of the Media
FRY	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)
FSC	Forum for Security Co-operation
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
G7/G8	Group of Seven (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK, USA)/Group of Eight (G7 and Russia)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit (German service company in international development co-operation)
GUUAM-	
States	Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Moldova
HCNM	High Commissioner on National Minorities
HDZ	Croatian Democratic Union (Croatia; Bosnia and Herzegovina)
HNS	Croatian National Party
HRT	Croatian Radiotelevision
HRW	Human Rights Watch

HSLS	Croatian Social Liberal Party
HSP	Croatian Party of Rights
HSS	Croatian Peasant Party
IAC	Interim Administrative Council (Kosovo)
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICA	Institute for Civil Administration (Kosovo)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICC	Informal Consultative Committee (Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe)
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IDS	Istrian Democratic Congress
IFC	Informal Financial Committee (OSCE Permanent Council)
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMU	Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPTF	International Police Task Force
IRI	International Republican Institute
ISPA	Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-accession (EU)
JIAS	Joint Interim Administrative Structure (Kosovo)
JEOMT	OSCE/UN Joint Election Observation Mission (Tajikistan)
KDTP	Turkish Democratic Party of Kosovo
KFOR	Kosovo Force
KIPA	Kosovo-Institute for Public Administration
KOCB	Kosovo Organized Crime Bureau
KP	Povratak Coalition (Kosovo)
KPS	Kosovo Police Service
KPSS	Kosovo Police Service School
KTA	Kosovo Trust Agency
KVM	Kosovo Verification Mission
LDK	Democratic League of Kosovo
LS	Liberal Party (Croatia)
MASTs	OSCE Media Access Support Teams
MIFI	Municipal Infrastructure Finance and Implementation Project (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

NACC	North Atlantic Co-operation Council (replaced by the EAPC in 1997)
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Area
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCSBMs	Negotiations on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NMD	National Missile Defense (US)
NTM	National Technical Means
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OHCHR	Office of the (UN) High Commissioner for Human Rights
OHR	Office of the High Representative
OMIFRY	OSCE Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
OMIK	OSCE Mission in Kosovo
OSCC	Open Skies Consultative Commission
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSI	Open Society Institute
PA	Parliamentary Assembly
PC	Permanent Council
PDK	Democratic Party of Kosovo
PDP	People's Democratic Party (Tajikistan)
PDP	Party for Democratic Prosperity (FYROM)
PDP	Party for Democratic Progress (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
PEC	Provisional Election Commission
PfP	Partnership for Peace
PHARE	Poland and Hungary Assistance for the Reconstruction of the Economy (EU)
PIC	Peace Implementation Council
PIR	Party of Islamic Rebirth (Tajikistan)
PISGs	Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (Kosovo)
PLIP	Property Law Implementation Plan (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
POWs	Prisoners of War
PRC	Political Resource Centre
PSOE	Partido Socialista Obrero Español/Spanish Socialist Party
PTK	Post Telekom Kosovo
RAE	Kosovo Roma Ashkali and Egyptians
REACT	Rapid Expert Assistance and Co-operation Teams
RTS	Serbian State Radio Television
SAA	Stabilization and Association Agreement (EU)
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SAP	Stabilization and Association Process (EU)

SAS	Social Assistance Scheme (UNMIK)
SBIH	Party for Bosnia and Herzegovina
SCO	Shanghai Co-operation Organization
SDA	Party of Democratic Action (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
SDC	Swiss Agency for Co-operation and Development
SDP	Social Democratic Party (Croatia; Bosnia and Herzegovina)
SDS	Serbian Democratic Party (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
SDSM	Alliance of Democratic Forces in Macedonia
SECI	Southeast European Co-operative Initiative
SEE	South-eastern Europe/South-eastern European
SEECF	South Eastern European Co-operation Process
SFOR	Stabilization Force
SIG	Successor Generation Initiative (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
SIOU	Sensitive Information and Operation Unit (UNMIK)
SOEs	Socially owned enterprises
SPAC	Senior Public Appointments Committee (Kosovo)
SPOC	Stability Pact Initiative to Fight Organized Crime
SRSG	Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General
TACIS	Technical Assistance for the CIS (EU)
UCK/KLA	Ushtria Çlirimtarë e Kosovës/Kosovo Liberation Army
UCK/NLA	Ushtria Çlirimtarë Kombëtarë/National Liberation Army (FYROM)
UCPMB	Ushtria Çlirimtarë e Preshevas, Medvegjas e Bujanovcit/Liberation Army for Presevo, Medvedja and Bujanovac (Southern Serbia)
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
UNIPTF	United Nations International Police Task Force (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNMIBH	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNMOT	United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan
UNODCCP	United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention

UNOMIG	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia
UNPREDEP	United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (FYROM)
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UNTOP	United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-Building
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCENTCOM	United States Central Command
USIP	United States Institute of Peace
UTO	United Tajik Opposition
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
VD 90-99	Vienna Documents 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
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
WTO	Warsaw Treaty Organization

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