

Annexes

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

Tenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council¹

Porto, 6 and 7 December 2002

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¹ MC.DOC/1/02, 7 December 2002.

1. Porto Ministerial Declaration

Responding to Change

1. We, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the participating States of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, have met in Porto and reaffirmed our determination to work together to protect our peoples from existing and emerging threats to security. The evolving political, security and economic environment creates new challenges for the OSCE. As we advance in the new century, we see these challenges more clearly and the OSCE's unique contribution to an international community in which all nations and individuals can feel secure becomes ever more valuable. We have a historic opportunity to consolidate lasting peace, prosperity and democracy throughout a Europe which is becoming ever more united.

2. We reaffirm our commitment to promote security and co-operation throughout an OSCE area with no dividing lines, by building mutual confidence and working together to resolve security issues in a spirit of transparency and partnership. Our efforts will be complemented by those of other international organizations and institutions with which we will co-operate closely, on the basis of the Platform for Co-operative Security.

3. At the same time, our Organization must develop new responses to the changing nature of the threats to our security, embracing and enhancing all three dimensions of our comprehensive approach. Our efforts to promote peace and stability must go hand in hand with our determination to ensure full respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law, and to reinforce the conditions essential for sustainable development in all our States.

4. Terrorism, as recent terrorist acts like the hostage-taking in Moscow demonstrate, remains a threat to individual and global security. The Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism which we have adopted today sets out the principles of our common approach to terrorism. Last year, in Bucharest, following the events of 11 September, we adopted a Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism, and today we have decided to further intensify our efforts to implement it.

5. In order to ensure that the OSCE can effectively respond to present and future demands, we have concluded that it should continue to develop during 2003 a strategy to address threats to security and stability in the twenty-first century. The OSCE Annual Security Review Conference, on which we have decided today, will provide a framework for enhancing security dialogue and for reviewing security work undertaken by the OSCE and its participating States. We have also decided to review the OSCE role in peacekeeping operations, with a view to assessing the OSCE's capacity and identifying options for its involvement in this field.

6. Good policing can make a major contribution to security and stability. We confirm that the OSCE should continue to develop its capacity to assist participating States wishing to strengthen their policing skills and we encourage participating States to provide the necessary resources.

7. Today we have decided to develop a new strategy during 2003 to enhance the OSCE's Economic and Environmental Dimension that will set out the objectives, principles, criteria and methods of OSCE activities in this area, including improved co-operation on environmental issues.

Security and stability can be threatened by economic and environmental factors. The catastrophe caused by the loss of the oil tanker *Prestige* a hundred miles offshore from our meeting place painfully reminds us of the need to protect the marine environment against oil pollution and its consequences for the local population. We call on participating States, the International Maritime Organization and other relevant international organizations to enhance their efforts to ensure the protection of the marine environment against such disasters by strengthening co-operation on the prevention, reduction and control of pollution by oil on the basis of full respect for international law.

8. The Human Dimension remains at the core of the activities of the Organization. The new modalities for the OSCE Human Dimension Implementation meetings adopted this year will further enhance the effectiveness of the work of the Organization and its institutions. We have agreed to revise and update the OSCE Plan of Activities to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings. The promotion of tolerance and non-discrimination, on which we have adopted a separate decision, is a high priority. We have also adopted a decision on election commitments and we will co-operate further in this field.

9. We recognize the significant contribution of our institutions and field operations, through their dedicated staff, in putting into practice the goals and principles of our Organization, in co-operation with host States. We task the Permanent Council to consider, as appropriate, ways of further improving the functioning and effectiveness of field operations.

10. Not all the challenges facing the OSCE are new. We remain concerned over the persistence of conflicts in various regions in the OSCE area that threaten the observance of the OSCE principles and have an impact on peace and stability. We commit ourselves to intensify our efforts to resolve these conflicts.

11. We welcome the significant progress made towards the fulfilment of the commitments undertaken at the 1999 Istanbul Summit, and look forward to early full implementation of these commitments by all the parties concerned.

12. We commend the work done this year on improving the management of the Organization. We task the Permanent Council, through the working group on OSCE reform, to continue consideration of the remaining issues as set out in the relevant Chairmanship's report and to take appropriate decisions in 2003. We also task the Permanent Council to continue its work on OSCE legal status and privileges and immunities.

13. Arms control and confidence- and security-building measures remain indispensable to our comprehensive approach to security. We welcome the decisions of the Forum for Security Co-operation on enhancing implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons; on dealing with the risks arising from stockpiles of surplus ammunition and explosives; and on strengthening the role of the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security in the fight against terrorism. We task the Forum to contribute to common responses to existing and emerging security challenges.

14. We welcome the first year of successful implementation of the Treaty on Open Skies. We recall that all OSCE participating States may apply for accession to the Treaty. We take note that the applications of a number of OSCE participating States have already been approved by the States Parties or are on the agenda of the Open Skies Consultative Commission.

15. We will continue to foster co-operation and dialogue with our Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation and with Japan, the Republic of Korea and Thailand. We look forward to their continued active and goal-oriented participation in the work of the OSCE on subjects of common concern.

16. The OSCE has a unique role in promoting democracy, peace and stability throughout its region. It builds confidence through dialogue and transparency, strengthens civil society, addresses the root causes of threats to stability, establishes principles and commitments and promotes their implementation. It also provides practical assistance for States to reinforce their institutions to face new challenges. This role is more important than ever in the new security environment. Today, we express our determination to strengthen the Organization and to adapt it to changing circumstances.

*Attachment to Porto Ministerial Declaration
Interpretative Statement under Paragraph 79 (Chapter 6)
of the Final Recommendations of the Helsinki Consultations*

By the Delegation of the Netherlands (also on behalf of Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America):

“In relation to paragraph 11 of the Ministerial Declaration and the Statements of the Ministerial Council on Moldova and Georgia, we would like to read out paragraph 15 of the Prague Summit Declaration of NATO countries on 21 November 2001.

‘We remain committed to the CFE Treaty and reaffirm our attachment to the early entry into force of the Adapted Treaty. The CFE regime provides a fundamental contribution to a more secure and integrated Europe. We welcome the approach of those non-CFE countries, which have stated their intention to request accession to the Adapted CFE Treaty upon its entry into force. Their accession would provide an important additional contribution to

European stability and security. We welcome the significant results of Russia's effort to reduce forces in the Treaty's Article V area to agreed levels. We urge swift fulfilment of the outstanding Istanbul commitments on Georgia and Moldova, which will create the conditions for Allies and other States Parties to move forward on ratification of the Adapted CFE Treaty.”

II. OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism

The OSCE participating States, firmly committed to the joint fight against terrorism,

1. Condemn in the strongest terms terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed no matter when, where or by whom and reiterate that no circumstance or motive can justify acts of or support for terrorism;
2. Firmly reject identification of terrorism with any nationality or religion and reaffirm that action against terrorism is not aimed against any religion, nation or people;
3. Recognize that terrorism requires a co-ordinated and comprehensive response and that acts of international terrorism, as stated in the United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), constitute a threat to international and regional peace and security;
4. Declare that acts, methods and practices of terrorism, as well as knowingly providing assistance to, acquiescing in, financing, planning and inciting such acts, are contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the OSCE;
5. Consider of utmost importance to complement the ongoing implementation of OSCE commitments on terrorism with a reaffirmation of the fundamental and timeless principles on which OSCE action has been undertaken and will continue to be based in the future, and to which participating States fully subscribe;
6. Reaffirm their commitment to take the measures needed to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, especially the right to life, of everyone within their jurisdiction against terrorist acts;
7. Undertake to implement effective and resolute measures against terrorism and to conduct all counter-terrorism measures and co-operation in accordance with the rule of law, the United Nations Charter and the relevant provisions of international law, international standards of human rights and, where applicable, international humanitarian law;
8. Reaffirm that every State is obliged to refrain from harbouring terrorists, organizing, instigating, providing active or passive support or assistance to, or otherwise sponsoring terrorist acts in another State, or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts;

9. Will co-operate to ensure that any person who wilfully participates in financing, planning, preparing or perpetrating terrorist acts, or in supporting such acts, is brought to justice and, to that end, 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;
10. Will take appropriate steps to ensure that asylum is not granted to any person who has planned, facilitated or participated in terrorist acts, in conformity with relevant provisions of national and international law, and through the proper application of the exclusion clauses contained in the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol;
11. Recognize that the relevant United Nations conventions and protocols, and United Nations Security Council resolutions, in particular United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), constitute the primary international legal framework for the fight against terrorism;
12. Recognize the importance of the work developed by the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee and reaffirm the obligation and willingness of participating States and the OSCE to co-operate with this Committee;
13. Recall the OSCE's role as a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter, and its obligations in this context to contribute to the global fight against terrorism;
14. Recall their Decision on Combating Terrorism and its Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism, adopted at the Ninth Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council in Bucharest and reaffirm the commitments contained therein;
15. Take note with satisfaction of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the Bishkek International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: Strengthening Comprehensive Efforts to Counter Terrorism, held on 13 and 14 December 2001;
16. Reiterate the commitment undertaken in the framework of the Charter for European Security, including the Platform for Co-operative Security, adopted at the Istanbul Summit, to co-operate more actively and closely with each other and with other international organizations to meet threats and challenges to security;
17. Underscore that the prevention of and fight against terrorism must be built upon a concept of common and comprehensive security and enduring approach, and commit to using the three dimensions and all the bodies and institutions of the OSCE to assist participating States, at their request, in preventing and combating terrorism in all its forms;
18. Undertake to fulfil their obligation, in accordance with the United Nations conventions, protocols and Security Council resolutions, as well as other international commitments, to ensure that terrorist acts and activities that support such acts, including the financing of terrorism, are established as serious criminal offences in domestic laws;

19. Will work together to prevent, suppress, investigate and prosecute terrorist acts, including through increased co-operation and full implementation of the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism;
20. Are convinced of the need to address conditions that may foster and sustain terrorism, in particular by fully respecting democracy and the rule of law, by allowing all citizens to participate fully in political life, by preventing discrimination and encouraging intercultural and inter-religious dialogue in their societies, by engaging civil society in finding common political settlement for conflicts, by promoting human rights and tolerance and by combating poverty;
21. Acknowledge the positive role the media can play in promoting tolerance and understanding among religions, beliefs, cultures and peoples, as well as for raising awareness of the threat of terrorism;
22. Commit themselves to combat hate speech and to take the necessary measures to prevent the abuse of the media and information technology for terrorist purposes, ensuring that such measures are consistent with domestic and international law and OSCE commitments;
23. Will prevent the movement of terrorist individuals or groups through effective border controls and controls relating to the issuance of identity papers and travel documents;
24. Recognize the need to complement international co-operation by taking all necessary measures to prevent and suppress, in their territories through all lawful means, assistance to, and the financing and preparation of, any acts of terrorism, and to criminalize the wilful provision or collection of funds for terrorist purposes, in the framework of their obligations under the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and relevant Security Council resolutions;
25. Reaffirm their commitment to fulfil their international obligations, as set out in United Nations Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1390 (2002), and in particular to freeze the assets of those designated by the Committee established pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolution 1267 (1999);
26. Note with concern the links between terrorism and transnational organized crime, money laundering, trafficking in human beings, drugs and arms, and in this regard emphasize the need to enhance co-ordination and to develop co-operative approaches at all levels in order to strengthen their response to these serious threats and challenges to security and stability;
27. Declare their determination to use in good faith all relevant instruments available within the politico-military dimension of the OSCE, as represented by the Forum for Security Co-operation, and emphasize the importance of fully implementing these instruments in particular, the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons;

28. Reaffirm that arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation remain indispensable elements of co-operative security between States; that they can also make an essential contribution by reducing the risk of terrorists gaining access to weapons and materials of mass destruction and their means of delivery;

Express determination to combat the risk posed by the illicit spread of and access to conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons;

Will make every effort to minimize those dangers through national efforts and through strengthening and enhancing the existing multilateral instruments in the fields of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation including the OSCE Principles Governing Non-Proliferation and to support their effective implementation and, where applicable, universalization.

III. Declaration on Trafficking in Human Beings

I.

We, the members of the Ministerial Council of the OSCE, declare that trafficking in human beings represents a dangerous threat to security in the OSCE area and beyond.

We declare that trafficking in human beings and other modern forms of slavery constitute an abhorrent violation of the dignity and rights of human beings.

We recognize that trafficking in human beings represents a serious and rapidly expanding area of transnational organized crime, generating huge profits for criminal networks that may also be associated with criminal acts such as trafficking in drugs and arms, as well as smuggling of migrants.

We recall and reaffirm our full adherence to the OSCE's commitments to combating trafficking in human beings, as reflected in the Moscow Document of 1991, the Charter for European Security adopted in Istanbul in 1999, Ministerial Council Decision No. 1 adopted in Vienna in 2000, Permanent Council Decision No. 426 and Ministerial Council Decision No. 6 adopted in Bucharest in 2001, and declare our determination to strengthen co-operation in addressing trafficking in human beings in countries of origin, transit and destination.

We reaffirm our determination to combat all forms of trafficking in human beings and call on States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and to its supplementary Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, and to take into account the definition of trafficking in human beings given in the said Protocol. We declare that ratification and full implementation of both these instruments would enhance the international and national legal framework and enforcement capacities for combating trafficking in human beings. We strongly en-

courage States to consider concurrent ratification and full implementation of the Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, also supplementing the above-mentioned Convention.

We reaffirm our support for the ODIHR's Anti-Trafficking and Gender Issues units and favour an increased involvement of the ODIHR's Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues. We also reaffirm our support for OSCE field operations and the OSCE Secretariat, especially the OSCE Adviser on Gender Issues. We commend them for their comprehensive approach and for facilitating national efforts in prevention of trafficking in human beings, prosecution of its perpetrators and protection and assistance to victims.

We also support the work of the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings under the auspices of the OSCE. We commend its role as a driving force for the promotion of regional co-operation and the development of relevant initiatives.

II.

We recognize the need to address root causes of trafficking and to reduce the

economic and social inequalities and disadvantages, which also provoke illegal migration, and which may be exploited by organized criminal networks for their profit. We also recognize the need to fight corruption, which facilitates the operation of such networks. We recommend that the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities play an increased role in addressing all economic aspects of trafficking in human beings.

We recognize that, in countries of destination, demand for the activities of persons trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or other practices similar to slavery is an integral factor in trafficking in human beings. We urge countries of destination to take measures to effectively address such a demand as a key element in their strategy for effectively preventing and combating trafficking in human beings, and to exercise zero tolerance towards sexual exploitation, slavery and all forms of exploitation of forced labour, irrespective of its nature.

We are deeply concerned about reports of involvement by some mission members of international organizations in activities related to trafficking in human beings, particularly in post-conflict countries. We reiterate the importance of Permanent Council Decision No. 426, of 12 July 2001, on trafficking in human beings and encourage the adoption and implementation of relevant measures such as the OSCE Code of Conduct for Mission Members. We will not tolerate international staff members being involved in any illegal activities, inciting this criminal trade or behaving in contravention of this Code of Conduct. We commit ourselves to take all practicable measures to ensure the accountability of international staff members to their respective national, and when appropriate local, authorities for such activities.

We express our concern about the increase in trafficking in minors and, recognizing the special needs of children, we support more research and exchange of information on trafficking in children and, with due regard to the best interest of the child as the primary consideration in all actions concerning children, call for the elaboration of special measures to protect trafficked minors from further exploitation, mindful of their psychological and physical well-being.

We will strive for adequate measures to prevent trafficking in human beings in our countries, taking the form, *inter alia*, of target-oriented awareness raising campaigns and education in countries of origin and transit, directed in particular towards youth and other vulnerable groups, and will seek to develop appropriate campaigns in countries of destination, to organize training for relevant officials and government employees in the areas of law enforcement, border control, criminal justice and social services, and to recommend full co-operation with NGOs in this field.

We will strive to render assistance and protection to the victims of trafficking, especially women and children, and to this end, when appropriate, to establish effective and inclusive national referral mechanisms, ensuring that victims of trafficking do not face prosecution solely because they have been trafficked. The dignity and human rights of victims must be respected at all times. We will consider adopting appropriate measures, such as shelters, and establishing appropriate repatriation processes for the victims of trafficking, with due regard to their safety, including the provision of documents; and developing policies concerning the provision of economic and social benefits to victims, as well as their rehabilitation and reintegration in society.

We recognize that intensified co-operation among relevant actors in countries of origin, transit and destination plays a critical role in the return programmes for victims of trafficking and facilitates their reintegration. Therefore, we encourage all organizations providing assistance to victims, including NGOs, to further develop such co-operation.

We will consider adopting legislative or other measures that permit victims of trafficking to remain in our territory, temporarily or permanently, in appropriate cases, and giving consideration to humanitarian and compassionate factors.

We call on participating States to enhance international co-operation in combating transnational organized crime, including criminal acts such as trafficking in drugs and arms, as well as smuggling of migrants. Such co-operation should include international law enforcement bodies, such as Europol and Interpol, as well as the Southeast European Co-operative Initiative (SECI), with a view to investigating and prosecuting those responsible for trafficking in human beings in accordance with domestic law and, where applicable, international obligations. In this regard, we ask that the Senior Police Adviser should devote increased attention to the fight against trafficking in human beings.

We reiterate the need for national strategies in order to unite efforts directed towards combating trafficking in human beings and to enhance co-ordination among national, international and regional organizations in this field. This need could be met through measures such as appointing inter-ministerial bodies and national co-ordinators or, as appropriate, other relevant bodies or mechanisms.

III.

We agree to intensify co-operation, based on a multidimensional approach, among the relevant OSCE structures and institutions, as well as among the OSCE and other relevant international organizations and actors, including the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the Council of Europe, the European Union and the International Organization for Migration, and task the Permanent Council with examining how better to assure such a co-operation with a view to combating trafficking in human beings.

We task the Permanent Council, through the informal Working Group on Gender Equality and Anti-Trafficking in Human Beings, with revising the Proposed OSCE Action Plan 2000 for Activities to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings and to elaborate a new draft for further appropriate action by 25 July 2003.

We task the Chairmanship-in-Office and the Permanent Council with using existing OSCE bodies and fora to exchange information, review commitments and share best practices on combating trafficking in human beings, as well as with promoting regular participation by experts representing relevant national institutions and bodies, as well as representatives of partner international organizations and NGOs.

IV. Statements by the Ministerial Council

(1)

1. Reviewing OSCE involvement in South-Eastern Europe in 2002, we commend the countries of the region for their endeavours to further consolidate security, stability and democracy and we welcome positive developments in this regard. The OSCE has continued to assist in fostering peace and stability in the region and we reiterate our commitment to support the countries of the region in their path towards peace and prosperity. We also take note of their firm commitment for integration into European and Euro-Atlantic structures. We recognize that responsibility for political and economic progress rests mainly with the authorities and people of the region, and in this regard we welcome improved good neighbourly relations and enhanced regional co-operation. We will continue to work to make progress irreversible and self-sustaining and to realize common goals, based on common commitments and values.

2. Reiterating our adherence to the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris and the 1999 Istanbul Charter for European Security, we fully support the territorial integrity and the inviolability of borders of the States in South-Eastern Europe. We welcome the efforts displayed by the governments, together with the OSCE and other international organizations to maintain peace and enhance security and stability in former crisis areas. We expect full compliance with all international obligations and reaffirm our commitment to the full implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244. We stand ready to continue to play an active role in the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo and to assist the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. We look forward to a rapid adoption of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro and subsequent implementation. We commend and encourage further sustained efforts by the international community and the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina aimed at increasing local ownership of the reform process in the country through implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Dayton/Paris Peace Accords).

3. We reiterate our support for the efforts of the countries of the region to build multiethnic societies based on the strengthening of democratic institutions and the rule of law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities. We encourage concerned countries in the region to adopt and implement legislation on national minorities consistent with their international commitments and with the recommendations of the OSCE/High Commissioner on National Minorities. We believe that the development of an effective, non-discriminatory educational system is an essential tool for reconciliation, and welcome an enhanced role of the OSCE in this area in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

4. We welcome the development of and look forward to the implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing regional co-operation on issues related to refugees and internally displaced persons and encourage additional steps by the countries concerned to facilitate sustainable solutions to their plight, including the full exercise of their rights to return home and to repossess their properties throughout the region.

5. We welcome progress towards establishing stable and democratic institutions in the region. We are pleased that elections, monitored by the OSCE/Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, were conducted largely in accordance with international standards. The OSCE has successfully organized elections in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. We encourage the countries concerned to take further steps to amend their electoral legislation in line with OSCE/ODIHR recommendations.

6. The OSCE, through its institutions, field operations and other co-operative instruments, will continue to do its part to strengthen international co-operation in the region, in accordance with the Platform for Co-operative Security, and to provide assistance to the countries of the region in their efforts to

meet current and new challenges to security and stability. We welcome initiatives by the countries in the region towards increased regional co-operation and encourage them to strengthen efforts in this respect. We remain committed to working together with the countries in the region in tackling the threats of terrorism, organized crime, corruption, illegal immigration and trafficking in arms, narcotic drugs and human beings. We reiterate our support for the work of the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings. The OSCE stands ready to co-operate with the countries of the region and other institutions or organizations to enhance border security.

7. We welcome the enhanced engagement of the OSCE in police activities as requested by the countries of the region, including developing tools in the fight against organized crime in its regional dimension. We are pleased in particular with the progress that has been made in the implementation of joint programmes of multiethnic police training and community policing. We welcome the establishment of a European Union Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in succession of the United Nations International Police Task Force.

8. While remaining committed to assist the countries in tackling the challenges of economic transition and modernization, we recognize that the main vehicles for external support to the region are the European Union's Stabilization and Association Process and the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, which works in complementarity to it and is under the auspices of the OSCE. We welcome the closer, mutually reinforcing co-operation between the OSCE and the European Union in the region. We confirm our commitment to the Stability Pact and welcome the activities carried out by the South-East European Co-operation Process and other regional initiatives and organizations and we encourage closer links between them and the Stability Pact.

9. We welcome the commitment of the countries in the region to fulfil their international obligations. We expect full and comprehensive co-operation by all with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and encourage the countries concerned to take all necessary steps in this regard. All those indicted by the Tribunal must, without exception, be turned over to the ICTY authorities to stand trial, and access to witnesses and archives should be guaranteed. We welcome the involvement of local courts in processing war crimes as envisaged by the ICTY.

10. We welcome the continued work of the OSCE in assisting in the implementation of Articles II and IV of Annex 1-B of the Dayton/Paris Peace Accords. We encourage the parties of Article II to continue their voluntary activities, particularly in developing procedures allowing the entity armed forces to assist one another in cases of man-made or natural disaster. While welcoming progress made under Article IV, we encourage the parties to resolve issues related to the amount of heavy weapons held in exempted categories that allows them to have equipment above permitted ceilings. We wel-

come the first meeting of the Commission implementing the Concluding Document of the Negotiations under Article V of Annex 1-B of the Dayton/Paris Peace Accords, and stand ready to support its future work.

11. We call on the countries of the region to develop and implement effective arms exports regimes in line with OSCE principles and documents, including the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons. We welcome the co-operation with the Stability Pact in addressing problems such as those posed by the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons.

(2)

1. The OSCE welcomes the valuable contributions made by the Central Asian participating States to strengthen stability and security in the region through their efforts undertaken together with the international community to stabilize the situation in Afghanistan. In this context, the Central Asian countries play an indispensable role in countering the specific security issues in the region and in promoting political and economic development.

2. We share the concerns of the Central Asian participating States about the security situation in the region including threats such as international terrorism, organized crime, drugs and arms trafficking. We will continue to work together with Central Asian participating States to address these concerns. In 2002, the OSCE has been steadily working towards implementation of the Bucharest Plan of Action and the Bishkek Programme of Action adopted in December 2001. The OSCE, its institutions and field operations, support the determined efforts of the Central Asian participating States to combat and prevent terrorism, on the basis of the principles contained in those documents.

3. We welcome the efforts by the Central Asian States to develop their co-operation with the OSCE. While maintaining the attention paid to the human dimension, we will strive to achieve a better balance among the three dimensions of the OSCE's approach to security, both at policy and project levels. In this respect, we acknowledge the crucial importance of strengthening our activities in the economic and environmental dimension as a basis also for effective political and social reforms. We will enhance co-ordination with other international organizations and institutions active in the region, including the European Union, as an essential factor in this. Further support by the OSCE for political, economic, ecological and social reforms will contribute to stability and prosperity in the region. We note in particular that the ecological crisis of the Aral Sea has a negative effect on sustainable development and creates a threat to stability and security in the wider region.

4. We encourage the efforts of the Central Asian participating States to pursue reforms aimed at political and economic development in their respective countries in the fulfilment of all OSCE commitments in the three dimensions. Efforts by the OSCE, its bodies and institutions to support the endeav-

ours of the Central Asian participating States in strengthening democracy and its institutions, reinforcing the rule of law and promoting prosperity through the development of market economies will continue.

(3)

1. We are deeply concerned that in spite of the efforts undertaken by the Republic of Moldova and mediators from the OSCE, the Russian Federation and Ukraine no progress was achieved in 2002 towards negotiation of a comprehensive political settlement of the Transnistrian problem. We reaffirm that in the resolution of this conflict the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova must be ensured. In this context, we underline the important role of the mediators in facilitating resumption of the negotiation process within the existing five-sided format and we especially welcome their settlement proposal, known as the Kiev Document, which has been adopted as the basis for the negotiation on the status of the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova.

2. We regret that, notwithstanding all these efforts, the Transnistrian side continues to obstruct the negotiation process. In this respect, we welcome the readiness of all relevant parties to promote a lasting political settlement.

3. We welcome timely completion of withdrawal of the Russian CFE Treaty limited equipment from Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova.

4. We also welcome the efforts made by the Russian Federation to fulfil the commitments undertaken at the OSCE Istanbul Summit in 1999 to complete the withdrawal of Russian forces from the territory of Moldova by the end of 2002. We note that some progress was achieved in 2002 in the withdrawal/disposal of a certain amount of ammunition and other military equipment belonging to the Russian Federation.

5. We are however concerned about the delay in the full and transparent withdrawal/disposal of Russian ammunition and military equipment due in part to the fact that the Transnistrian authorities have systematically created difficulties and obstacles, which are unacceptable.

6. We appreciate the efforts of all participating States of the OSCE which have contributed to the Voluntary Fund to allow the OSCE to assist the Russian Federation in the fulfilment of its 1999 OSCE Istanbul Summit commitments. We welcome the Russian Federation's commitment to complete the withdrawal of Russian forces as early as possible and its intention to do so by 31 December 2003, provided necessary conditions are in place. We encourage the participating States of the OSCE to continue their support for withdrawal/disposal of ammunition and other military equipment by the Russian Federation by appropriate political measures and by making initial or additional contributions to the Voluntary Fund established for that purpose, based on regular reports by the OSCE Mission to Moldova.

(4)

1. We remain deeply concerned at the failure to achieve a settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict despite the intensified dialogue between the parties and the active support of the Minsk Group Co-Chairmen. 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.
3. We welcome the commitment of the parties to the ceasefire and to achieving a peaceful and comprehensive settlement. We welcome in particular the continued meetings of the Presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan and of their Special Representatives. We encourage the parties to continue their efforts, with the active support of the Co-Chairmen, aimed at reaching a just and enduring settlement.

(5)

1. We reiterate our firm commitment to support the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia and reaffirm previous OSCE Summit and Ministerial Council documents concerning Georgia.
2. We state with regret that in recent months the positive dynamics of the peaceful process in the Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia have been considerably disturbed for a number of reasons, and note the importance of adherence to the principles of peaceful settlement of the Georgian-Ossetian conflict as set forth in the Sochi Agreement of 24 June 1992. We support the efforts of the Joint Control Commission on stabilization of the situation, and commend the constructive meeting of expert groups within the framework of the continuation of the political settlement process, held from 27 to 29 October 2002 in Castelo Branco and Lisbon on the initiative of the OSCE acting Chairman, with a mediatory role played by the Russian Federation and with the participation of the OSCE Mission to Georgia. We note that all sides reaffirmed the role of previous expert groups meetings and of the discussion of various aspects of the political settlement, in particular of the draft intermediary document, in broadening the basis for the search of mutually acceptable ways of settling the conflict. We encourage the sides to promote dialogue and increase efforts at all levels to facilitate political negotiations and the return of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), which makes a speedy adoption of a legal framework for refugees' and displaced persons' housing and property restitution essential. We commend the EU financial support in sustaining the negotiations dynamics and its desire to participate in the economic rehabilitation which is imperative in achieving progress towards a full-scale settlement. We support allocation of large-scale economic assistance

into key areas and are in favour of sending an international needs assessment mission to the region.

3. We commend the establishment of the Special Co-ordination Centre on interaction between law enforcement bodies of the parties aimed at combating criminality, and call for continued support of its activities by the international community.

4. We commend the activities of the Joint Peacekeeping Force (JPKF) Command and the OSCE Rapid Reaction Programme addressing basic Georgian and Ossetian communities' needs in exchange for arms and munitions, voluntarily handed over to the JPKF. We look forward to further progress in 2003, building on the greater understanding between the parties particularly on defining the political status of the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia within the State of Georgia.

5. We commend and support the efforts of the United Nations in Abkhazia, Georgia, and its leading role in the negotiations aimed at peaceful settlement of the conflict on the basis of preservation of the territorial integrity of Georgia and protection of rights of all those involved in this conflict.

6. We regret that no substantial progress has been noted in overcoming the precarious stalemate that remains on the core issue of the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict - the future status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia. In this context we call upon the parties in the conflict to resume constructive dialogue and, without predetermining their final agreements, we hope both parties, in particular the Abkhazian side, will accept the document on the distribution of constitutional competencies between Tbilisi and Sukhumi that has been elaborated under United Nations auspices and should become the basis for substantive negotiations. The OSCE stands ready to actively participate in all efforts of the international community aimed at reaching a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

7. We welcome the signs of reducing tension and enhancing stability in the region, particularly facilitated by the joint UNOMIG-CISPKF patrolling of the Kodory Gorge. To enhance this positive trend the parties should implement in good faith all existing agreements, including particularly the Moscow Agreement on Ceasefire of 14 May 1994, and mutual confidence between them should be restored. The general security and human rights situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, remains fragile, particularly in the Gali District. In this respect, the OSCE stands ready to actively support efforts to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, monitoring a future agreement on the return of refugees and IDPs which have been forced to move from places of their permanent residence as a result of mass destruction and forcible expulsion.

8. We urge the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations-led Joint Assessment Mission concerning, *inter alia*, the opening of a branch office in the Gali District, with the same mandate and modalities as the existing United Nations Human Rights Office in Sukhumi, to which a

OSCE human rights officer is seconded. In this context, the OSCE is ready to further its projects in Abkhazia, Georgia, in the field of human dimension.

9. In accordance with the 1999 OSCE Istanbul Summit commitments, we support the desire of the parties to complete negotiations regarding the duration and modalities of the functioning of the Russian military bases at Batumi and Akhalkalaki and the Russian military facilities within the territory of Georgia. We take note of the transparent visit of the OSCE military experts to the Gudauta base in Abkhazia, Georgia, which was a milestone on the way to a speedy and legal transfer of the Gudauta facilities. We commend the successful conclusion of the Melange Project - aimed at neutralization of missile fuel into fertilizer for the acid soil in Western Georgia, administered by the OSCE. We urge the participating States to continue to contribute to the voluntary fund.

10. Taking into account security concerns in the region, 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 and the Ingush Republics of the Russian Federation. We direct the Permanent Council to examine proposals to extend the Border Monitoring Operation to the Georgian border with the Dagestan Republic of the Russian Federation.

Attachment 1 to Statements

*Interpretative Statement under Paragraph 79 (Chapter 6)
of the Final Recommendations of the Helsinki Consultations*

By the Delegation of Moldova:

“The Delegation of the Republic of Moldova would like to state at this stage that it has accepted the text of this document in order to obtain the necessary consensus, thus confirming again its willingness to co-operate with all participating states in promoting our Organization’s goals.

We consider that the provisions of the Ministerial statement contain the engagement of the whole OSCE community to ensure full and thorough implementation of the Istanbul Summit decisions on the Republic of Moldova. We urge the Russian Federation to honour the commitments it undertook in Istanbul in 1999 to complete the withdrawal of its forces from the territory of the Republic of Moldova and expect it to prove its political will in this regard in 2003, as the text of the present document stipulates. As it was agreed by all parties involved in the negotiation of this statement, the mentioning of the ‘necessary conditions’ in the context of withdrawal refers solely to eventual technical arrangements and may in no way be applied to any political circumstances.

We regret that there is no tangible progress to be reported on the issue of the Transnistrian conflict settlement. In this respect, our recognition that the responsibility for it lies entirely with the Transnistrian leaders enables us

to apply in the nearest future a more tougher stand and a set of concrete measures towards the Tiraspol regime, in order to ensure the facilitation of the conflict settlement process. In this context, the Republic of Moldova welcomes the EU Declaration of 4 December 2002 regarding the Transnistrian conflict and the already expressed willingness of other concerned countries to contribute to this common effort.

The Republic of Moldova reiterates its commitments to co-operate with all OSCE participating states, in particular the European Union members, the United States, the Russian Federation and Ukraine in view of ensuring that our common decisions are finally materialized. The credibility and authority of this Organization are dependent on our capacity to do so.”

Attachment 2 to Statements

*Interpretative Statement under Paragraph 79 (Chapter 6)
of the Final Recommendations of the Helsinki Consultations*

By the Delegation of Georgia:

“The Delegation of Georgia has agreed to join the consensus on the draft statement on Georgia, though it would like to make an official clarification of Georgia’s position on the part of the statement where it touches upon the fulfilment of the international commitments of the Russian Federation under the Istanbul Joint Statement.

We remain confident that the Russian Federation has not fulfilled its commitments to the full, *inter alia*, the question of the closure and disbanding of the Gudauta base remains open and will remain open until sufficient transparency measures are taken by the Russian Federation and until the base is legally transferred to the Georgian side.

Together with CFE community we also call on the Russian Federation for the immediate resumption of negotiations and reaching agreement regarding the duration and modalities of the termination of functioning of the Russian military bases at Batumi and Akhalkalaki and the Russian military facilities on the territory of Georgia. In this regard the sovereign rights of Georgia and *basis principle of the CFE Treaty on necessity of free consent of State on any foreign military deployment on its territory* must be taken into account. We expect the Russian Federation to modify its positions according the sovereign demands of host State that will allow us to finalize in constructive manner the resolution of this problem. Otherwise Georgia reserves the right to act according to the requirements of its national interests.”

Attachment 3 to Statements
Interpretative Statement under Paragraph 79 (Chapter 6)
of the Final Recommendations of the Helsinki Consultations

By the Delegation of Azerbaijan:

“With regard to the just adopted decision of the 10th meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council, I would like to make an interpretative statement in accordance with paragraph 79, Chapter 6 of the Final Recommendations of the Helsinki Consultations.

The Republic of Azerbaijan has joined the consensus over the statement on the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan, proceeding from the following principles of the OSCE according to which:

‘The participating States will respect the territorial integrity of each of the participating States.

Accordingly, they will refrain from any action inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations against the territorial integrity, political independence or the unity of any participating State, and in particular from any such action constituting a threat or use of force.

The participating States will likewise refrain from making each other’s territory the object of military occupation or other direct or indirect measures of force in contravention of international law, or the object of acquisition by means of such measures or the threat of them. No such occupation or acquisition will be recognized as legal.’

The Republic of Azerbaijan would also like to stress that the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination shall be exercised in conformity with the following principle of the Helsinki Final Act:

‘The participating States will respect the equal rights of peoples and their right to self-determination, acting at all times in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the relevant norms of international law, including those relating to territorial integrity of states.’

Further on, the Republic of Azerbaijan states that the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan may be solved only on the basis of full respect of the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, which implies:

- unequivocal recognition by Armenia of the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, an inalienable part of which is the Nagorno-Karabakh region;
- immediate and unconditional withdrawal of occupying Armenian forces from all territories of Azerbaijan including the Nagorno-Karabakh region;
- creation of all favourable conditions for the safe return of forcibly expelled Azerbaijani population to their lands.

Furthermore, the Republic of Azerbaijan states that whatever status of self-rule for the Armenian community living in the Nagorno-Karabakh region

of Azerbaijan will be elaborated, it is only possible on the basis of full respect to the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan.

I request you to attach this statement to the journal of the day.”

Attachment 4 to Statements

*Interpretative Statement under Paragraph 79 (Chapter 6)
of the Final Recommendations of the Helsinki Consultations*

By the Delegation of Denmark on behalf of the European Union:

“On the issue of Moldova, the EU would like to recall the Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union regarding the Transnistria [sic!] conflict in Moldova issued in Brussels and Copenhagen on 4 December 2002:

‘The EU is deeply concerned with the situation regarding the Transnistria [sic!] conflict in Moldova. The EU underlines that a solution to the conflict must be found which fully respects the territorial integrity of the Moldovan state. The EU urges the parties to the conflict to further the negotiations with a view to finding a solution as soon as possible.

The EU regrets the limited progress in the fulfilment of the Istanbul commitments.

The EU has consistently supported efforts by international mediators to facilitate a solution to the conflict and seriously regrets the lack of co-operation by the Transnistrian [sic!] side in the negotiation process.

The EU expresses its concern at the illegal activities linked to the conflict. The EU calls on all relevant parties to bring an end to these activities, and is ready to examine measures contributing to the fulfilment of this aim, as well as helping to promote a political settlement.

The EU expects all partners in the region to co-operate constructively with international efforts to break the political deadlock and move the negotiations process forward.”

Attachment 5 to Statements

*Interpretative Statement under Paragraph 79 (Chapter 6)
of the Final Recommendations of the Helsinki Consultations*

By the Delegation of the Netherlands (also on behalf of Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America):

“In relation to paragraph 11 of the Ministerial Declaration and the Statements of the Ministerial Council on Moldova and Georgia, we would like to read out paragraph 15 of the Prague Summit Declaration of NATO countries on 21 November 2001.

‘We remain committed to the CFE Treaty and reaffirm our attachment to the early entry into force of the Adapted Treaty. The CFE regime provides a fundamental contribution to a more secure and integrated Europe. We welcome the approach of those non-CFE countries, which have stated their intention to request accession to the Adapted CFE Treaty upon its entry into force. Their accession would provide an important additional contribution to European stability and security. We welcome the significant results of Russia’s effort to reduce forces in the Treaty’s Article V area to agreed levels. We urge swift fulfilment of the outstanding Istanbul commitments on Georgia and Moldova, which will create the conditions for Allies and other States Parties to move forward on ratification of the Adapted CFE Treaty.’”

V. Decisions of the Porto Ministerial Council Meeting

Decision No. 1

Implementing the OSCE Commitments and Activities on Combating Terrorism²

The Ministerial Council,

Notes the Secretary General’s comprehensive report on the actions of OSCE bodies and institutions to combat terrorism, including implementation of the Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism and the Bishkek Programme of Action;

Decides that all OSCE participating States, bodies and institutions shall continue on an urgent basis to implement and ensure the effectiveness of their Bucharest commitments;

Reaffirms the commitment of all participating States to become parties as soon as possible to all 12 United Nations conventions and protocols related to terrorism and welcomes the steps undertaken by participating States that have already completed these procedures;

Commit themselves to work towards the successful conclusion of negotiations on new universal instruments in this field, presently under way within the United Nations and confirms their readiness to consider, in co-ordination with the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, requests for technical assistance and capacity building with a view to advancing the ratification and implementation of United Nations and other relevant instruments on terrorism;

Recognizing the danger posed by weapons of mass destruction in the hands of terrorists, urges all States to co-operate on negotiations underway at the United Nations on an International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and at the International Atomic Energy Agency

2 MC(10).DEC/1.

on a protocol to the United Nations Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material;

Welcomes the activities undertaken by the Forum for Security Co-operation, as reported by its Chairperson, in line with its Road Map and urges the Forum for Security Co-operation to continue to be seized with the matter of combating terrorism within its mandate and competencies;

Encourages the Co-ordinator for OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities to continue to pursue programmes in co-operation and co-ordination with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support participating States' efforts to strengthen their ability to prevent and suppress terrorist financing;

Welcomes the decision in July 2002 (PC.DEC/487) that all participating States will complete the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) self-assessments on compliance with the Eight Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing and notes with approval the OSCE's 88 per cent response rate to date. Commits to take steps towards speedy implementation of the Financial Action Task Force's Eight Special Recommendations on terrorist financing;

Recalls the Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office for Preventing and Combating Terrorism's recommendation that the OSCE pursue activities *inter alia* in policing, border security, anti-trafficking and suppressing terrorist financing. Requests that interested donors consider providing the necessary resources to implement OSCE projects for combating terrorism;

Decides that the OSCE participating States, bodies and institutions will intensify their efforts and their collective commitment to combat terrorism and the conditions that may foster and sustain it by exploiting its strengths and comparative advantages: its comprehensive approach to security; its expertise in early-warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation; its wide ranging repertoire of proven confidence- and security-building measures and its expertise in capacity building.

Decision No. 2

Development of an OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-first Century³

The Ministerial Council,

Guided by the Bucharest Ministerial Declaration (2001) and, in particular, paragraph 8 on the development of an OSCE strategy to address threats to security and stability in the twenty-first century,

Recalling OSCE documents and decisions, including the Charter for European Security adopted at the Istanbul Summit, which identify risks and challenges to security, and reaffirming the commitment of the participating

3 MC(10).DEC/2.

States to co-operate in a spirit of solidarity in countering them on the basis of the United Nations Charter, norms and principles of international law and commitments taken upon within the OSCE,

Bearing in mind the need to further the concept of the common comprehensive and indivisible security, based on sovereign equality and solidarity of the States,

Reconfirming the importance of the OSCE role in setting up effective co-operative mechanisms to address threats to security and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area and in broadening to this end the dialogue within the OSCE as well as its co-operation and partnership with other international, regional and subregional organizations and institutions on the basis of the Platform for Co-operative Security,

Committed to reinforcing the effectiveness of security-related activities across all three dimensions of the OSCE in line with developing European and global processes,

Taking into account the discussions initiated by the Portuguese Chairmanship on developing a future OSCE Strategy and the contributions of the participating States,

Has decided as follows:

- To task the Permanent Council to continue its work to develop, during the year of 2003, a comprehensive OSCE Strategy to address threats to security and stability in the twenty-first century and to request the Forum for Security Co-operation to make its own contribution to this work, within its competencies and mandate.

This Strategy will, *inter alia*:

- Identify threats to our common security and stability and analyse their changing nature and main causes;
- Address the role of the OSCE bodies, institutions and field operations and their co-ordinated approach to countering threats to security and stability;
- Set out how the OSCE can prevent or counter threats to security and stability and contribute to relevant international efforts. It should in particular:
 - Adapt or supplement, where necessary, the existing instruments and mechanisms of co-operation within the OSCE;
 - Establish enhanced forms of co-operation with other organizations and institutions in this area;
 - Improve the OSCE's response to participating States' needs in capacity building relevant to countering threats to security and stability, taking into account the interests of all participating States.

In this context the participating States will use the OSCE Annual Security Review Conference, *inter alia*, to review the implementation of this Strategy.

The Ministerial Council also decides:

- That the work on the Strategy will be carried out in a special working group of the Permanent Council in close co-operation with the Forum for Security Co-operation and in accordance with the Bucharest Ministerial Decision No. 3 on Fostering the Role of the OSCE as a Forum for Political Dialogue. The progress on the work will be reviewed, when necessary, at the special meetings of the Permanent Council and the Forum for Security Co-operation, including their joint meetings.

Attachment to MC(10).DEC/2

*Interpretative Statement under Paragraph 79 (Chapter 6)
of the Final Recommendations of the Helsinki Consultations*

By the Chairperson of the Tenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council:

“Regarding the OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century, the Chair wants to recognize the very valuable contribution provided by the Russian Federation and the United States for the elaboration of such a Strategy. Unfortunately, it was not possible to make this recognition in the text adopted, but I am sure to represent a vast majority of participating States in expressing our gratitude to those two countries for the work accomplished on this important matter.”

Decision No. 3

*Annual Security Review Conference*⁴

The Ministerial Council,

Restating the OSCE's concept of common, comprehensive, and indivisible security,

Acknowledging the requirement to reinforce the effectiveness of security activities across all three dimensions of the OSCE,

Reaffirming the OSCE's role as a primary organization for the peaceful settlement of disputes within its region and as a key instrument for early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, as well as its nature as an inclusive and comprehensive organization for consultation, decision-making and co-operation in its region,

Taking into account the Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism and the Bishkek Programme of Action, the OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism, as well as the Charter for European Security adopted at the Istanbul Summit and ongoing work to elaborate an OSCE strategy to address threats to security and stability in the twenty-first century,

Emphasizing the increased importance of international co-operation and political dialogue among participating States and with other international, re-

4 MC(10).DEC/3.

gional and subregional organizations in response to threats to our common security,

Mindful of the danger conflicts in various regions in the OSCE area pose to all participating States,

Recalling the Bucharest Ministerial Decision No. 3 on Fostering the Role of the OSCE as a Forum for Political Dialogue,

Acknowledging the role of the Forum for Security Co-operation as the OSCE body for, *inter alia*, negotiation of arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building and for the assessment of the implementation of agreed measures,

Considering the role of the annual Economic Forum and its preparatory and follow-up seminars for reviewing OSCE activities in the economic and environmental dimension of security,

Taking into account the role of the Human Dimension Implementation Meetings, Review Conferences, the Supplementary Human Dimension Meetings and the annual Human Dimension Seminar for reviewing the implementation of commitments in the human dimension of security,

Stressing the need to strike a proper balance among the three dimensions of the OSCE,

Determined to complement and not to duplicate or replace the activities of other OSCE bodies and institutions, including the Annual Implementation Assessment Meeting,

Decides to establish an Annual Security Review Conference, with the following purpose and modalities:

I. Purpose

To provide a framework for enhancing security dialogue and for reviewing security work undertaken by the OSCE and its participating States, *inter alia*:

- Implementation of an OSCE strategy to address threats to security and stability in the twenty-first century;
- Implementation of OSCE commitments in combating terrorism;
- Politico-military aspects of security;
- Implementation of OSCE decisions and activities in the area of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation;
- The security-related activities in OSCE institutions and field operations;
- OSCE police-related activities;
- Other security-related issues, including regional issues, which are dealt with by the OSCE.

The Conference may also provide an opportunity to exchange views on issues related to arms control and confidence- and security-building measures, including the CFE and Open Skies treaties.

In addition, the Conference should also promote the exchange of information and co-operation with relevant international and regional organizations and institutions.

II. Modalities

The Security Review Conference will meet annually, in Vienna unless otherwise decided. The meeting will last for 2 to 3 days, and will be held before the summer recess. Delegations of participating States will be encouraged to be reinforced at senior level from capitals.

The Conference will be chaired by a representative of the Chairmanship-in-office, with Forum for Security Co-operation involvement as appropriate.

The date, agenda and meeting-specific modalities of the Conference will be annually decided by the Permanent Council, taking into account the recommendation of the Forum for Security Co-operation.

The Conference can formulate recommendations to be provided to the Permanent Council and, as appropriate, to the Forum for Security Co-operation, for further consideration.

The contribution of the Forum for Security Co-operation to this Conference will be made in accordance with its procedures, mandate and competences.

Relevant officials of OSCE bodies and institutions shall be invited by the Permanent Council to report to the Conference on their security-related activities and areas for further action.

Relevant international and regional organizations and institutions will be invited to participate as determined by the Permanent Council.

The OSCE established rules of procedure shall apply in the Annual Security Review Conference.

Decision No. 4

Reviewing the OSCE Role in the Field of Peacekeeping Operations⁵

The Ministerial Council,

Taking into account the OSCE role in early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation in the area of its responsibility, as well as the task of elaborating an OSCE strategy to address threats to security and stability in the twenty-first century,

Recalling Decision No. III of the CSCE Helsinki Summit of 1992 as well as provisions of paragraph 46 of the Charter for European Security, and recognizing the significant changes in peacekeeping doctrines and practices since then,

5 MC(10).DEC/4.

Tasks the Permanent Council to conduct a review of peacekeeping, with a view towards assessing OSCE capacity to conduct peacekeeping operations and identifying options for potential OSCE involvement in peacekeeping in the OSCE region, to be completed by the end of 2003. The Forum for Security Co-operation will make its own contribution to this work within its competencies and mandate and in accordance with the Bucharest Ministerial Decision No. 3 on Fostering the Role of the OSCE as a Forum for Political Dialogue.

Decision No. 5

*Enhancing the Role of the OSCE Economic and Environmental Dimension*⁶

The Ministerial Council,

Reaffirming the importance of strengthening the OSCE Economic and Environmental Dimension, making full use of the Organization's comprehensive approach to security, in order to promote stability and respond to threats and challenges to security caused by economic and environmental factors,

Reaffirming the commitments related to the Economic and Environmental Dimension contained in the Helsinki Final Act, Concluding Document of the Conference on Economic Co-operation in Europe (Bonn 1990), Charter of Paris for a New Europe, Charter for European Security adopted at the 1999 OSCE Istanbul Summit and other CSCE/OSCE documents,

Emphasizing the need to improve economic and environmental co-operation throughout the entire OSCE region *inter alia* by means of increased project activities,

Underscoring the need to enhance co-operation in the economic and environmental field between the OSCE and other international organizations and institutions working in this field, in accordance with the Platform for Co-operative Security, in a way which exploits as effectively as possible the strengths and advantages of each and recognizes their respective mandates and expertise,

Recalling the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, and recognizing that the OSCE has a role to play in encouraging participating States' implementation of the Johannesburg Programme of Action,

Noting the relevance of the themes of previous Economic Forum meetings as constituting building blocks of the OSCE's approach to the Economic and Environmental Dimension, their contribution to the strengthening of the OSCE work in this dimension, as well as the importance of further improvement of efficiency and effectiveness and follow-up modalities of the OSCE Economic Forum,

6 MC(10).DEC/5.

Reaffirming the importance of effective implementation, efficient review thereof as well as further development of the OSCE commitments in the Economic and Environmental Dimension,

Decides:

- To task the Permanent Council to develop through its Economic and Environmental Sub-Committee a new OSCE strategy document in the Economic and Environmental Dimension including recommendations and proposals for additional commitments, and to present it at the next OSCE Ministerial. This new document, complementing the Bonn Document, should set out the main objectives, principles and methods of co-operation. It should be based on an assessment of the current situation and of existing economic and environmental threats to security and stability in the OSCE region. It should provide recommendations for addressing such problems and develop criteria for activities and projects as well as guidance for further enhancement of the OSCE capabilities in the Economic and Environmental Dimension, taking account of the OSCE's comparative strengths and role as catalyst for action by other organizations and institutions;
- To invite the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and other partner organizations and specialized agencies to co-operate in elaborating the new strategy;
- That the document should recommend ways to improve the review of implementation of commitments, which takes place annually in the framework of the Economic Forum in Prague, building as much as possible on the positive experience and achievements of the OSCE and other international organizations and institutions.

Decision No. 6

*Tolerance and Non-Discrimination*⁷

The Ministerial Council,

Recalling the principles of human rights and the inherent dignity of the human being, freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief that underpin the general provisions of the OSCE human dimension commitments,

Recalling the Charter for European Security, Istanbul Summit 1999, which reaffirms full adherence to the Charter of the United Nations, and to the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris and all other OSCE documents,

Recalling Decision No. 5 by the Ministerial Council at its Ninth Meeting in Bucharest reaffirming its concern about manifestation of aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and violent extremism, wherever they may occur,

⁷ MC(10).DEC/6

Reiterating that democracy and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms are essential safeguards of tolerance and non-discrimination and constitute important factors for stability, security, co-operation and peaceful development throughout the entire OSCE region, and that conversely tolerance and non-discrimination are important elements in the promotion of human rights,

Reaffirming the internationally recognized prohibition of discrimination, without adverse distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling the continuing work of the OSCE structures and institutions in the field of promoting human rights, tolerance, non-discrimination and multiculturalism, in particular by the human dimension meetings and activities, projects and programmes including those of participating States,

Stressing the positive role of multicultural and inter-religious dialogue in creating better understanding among nations and peoples,

Noting that promoting tolerance and non-discrimination can also contribute to eliminating the basis for hate speech and aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and violent extremism,

Recognizing the responsibility of participating States for promoting tolerance and non-discrimination,

- 1.(a) Condemns in strongest terms all manifestations of aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and violent extremism, as well as hate speech and occurrences of discrimination based on religion or belief;
- (b) Undertakes to further promote multicultural, interethnic and inter-religious dialogue in which governments and civil society will be encouraged to participate actively;
- (c) Also undertakes to further promote the rights of persons belonging to national minorities;
2. Decides to intensify efforts to maintain and strengthen tolerance and non-discrimination, with the assistance of OSCE institutions and in co-operation with relevant international organizations and civil society, by such means as the exchanges of information and best practice;
3. Calls on participating States, which have not yet done so, to consider ratifying the international instruments, which address the problem of discrimination and calls for full compliance with the obligations assumed therein;
4. Commits to take appropriate measures, in conformity with respective constitutional systems, at national, regional and local levels to promote tolerance and non-discrimination as well as to counter prejudices and misrepresentation, particularly in the field of education, culture and information;

5. Condemns, in particular, discrimination on religious grounds and undertakes to endeavour to prevent and protect against attacks directed at any religious group, whether on persons or on places of worship or religious objects;
6. Condemns in particular the recent increase in anti-Semitic incidents in the OSCE area, recognizing the role that the existence of anti-Semitism has played throughout history as a major threat to freedom;
7. Also condemns the recent increase in acts of discrimination and violence against Muslims in the OSCE area and rejects firmly the identification of terrorism and extremism with a particular religion or culture;
8. Decides to take strong public positions against hate speech and other manifestations of aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and violent extremism, as well as occurrences of discrimination based on religion or belief;
9. Calls on relevant authorities of participating States to investigate promptly and impartially acts of violence, especially where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that they were motivated by aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and violent extremism, as well as attacks motivated by hatred against a particular religion or belief, and to prosecute those responsible in accordance with domestic law and consistent with relevant international standards of human rights;
10. Tasks the Permanent Council to consider further enhancement of the Contact Point on Roma and Sinti Issues in the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR);
11. Urges the convening of separately designated human dimension events on issues addressed in this decision, including on the topics of anti-Semitism, discrimination and racism and xenophobia;
12. Tasks the Chairmanship-in-Office and the Permanent Council in close co-operation with the ODIHR, the High Commissioner on National Minorities and the Representative on Freedom of the Media to ensure an effective follow-up of the present decision, through increased use of tools already available to the OSCE, including the annual human dimension meetings and seminars.

Decision No. 7
*Election Commitments*⁸

The Ministerial Council,

Recalling the provisions of the 1990 Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE,

Noting that additional commitments, reflected in the 1996 Lisbon Summit Declaration, the 1999 Istanbul Summit Declaration and the 2001 Bucharest Ministerial Declaration, have supplemented those provisions,

8 MC(10).DEC/7.

Reaffirming the determination to implement these commitments,
Acknowledging that democratic elections can be conducted under a variety of electoral systems,

Recognizing the ODIHR's expertise in assisting participating States in the implementation of election-related commitments,

Taking into account PC Decision No. 509, on international standards and commitments: a practical guide to democratic elections best practice,

Calls upon participating States to strengthen their response to the ODIHR's recommendations following election observations,

Tasks the Permanent Council to consider the need to elaborate additional commitments on elections, in the spirit of enhanced co-operation with other international organizations, as well as among participating States, and to report to the next Ministerial Council meeting.

Decision No. 8

*Role of the OSCE Chairmanship-in-Office*⁹

The Ministerial Council,

Reaffirming the Final Recommendations of the 1973 Helsinki Consultations and the 1992 Helsinki Document,

Further reaffirming all subsequent decisions of the Meetings of Heads of State or Government of the OSCE participating States (hereinafter referred to as "Summit Meetings"), the OSCE Ministerial Council and the Permanent Council concerning the role and functions of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office,

Wishing to streamline the working methods of the Chairmanship-in-Office in order to make them consistent with new practices and experience acquired over the past decade,

Decides to adopt the following guidelines for the activities of the Chairmanship-in-Office:

1. The OSCE Chairmanship-in-Office shall be held for one calendar year by the participating State designated as such by a decision of the Summit Meeting or the Ministerial Council, as a rule two years before the Chairmanship's term of office starts.

The functions of the Chairmanship-in-Office shall be exercised by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the participating State so designated (hereinafter referred to as the "Chairman-in-Office") together with his/her staff, including the Chair of the Permanent Council.

2. Ensuring that its actions are not inconsistent with positions agreed by all the participating States and that the whole spectrum of opinions of participating States is taken into account, the Chairmanship-in-Office:

9 MC(10).DEC/8.

- a) Shall preside over, co-ordinate and report on its activities to the Summit Meetings, the Ministerial Council, the Permanent Council and their subsidiary bodies;
- b) Shall be responsible on behalf of the Ministerial Council and the Permanent Council for the co-ordination of, and consultations on, current OSCE business. To maximize transparency the Chairmanship-in-Office shall consult with the participating States through formal and informal consultations and dialogue. In fulfilling this responsibility, it shall make extensive use of open-ended groups. The Preparatory Committee of the Permanent Council shall be used for focused, informal political consultations on topical issues of interest to the participating States, including regular briefings by the Chairmanship-in-Office on its activities. Discussions in the Preparatory Committee shall cover issues arising in other subsidiary bodies as well as preparation of decisions to be taken in the Permanent Council;
- c) Shall provide the Permanent Council with the required drafts, reports and overviews for its consideration;
- d) Shall provide the Permanent Council with recommendations on specific issues requiring particular attention or decisions;
- e) Shall communicate the views and decisions of Summit Meetings, the Ministerial Council and the Permanent Council to the OSCE Secretariat, institutions and field operations and as such provide them with advice and guidance on their activities as may be required;
- f) Shall carry out its responsibilities for appointments and assignments;
- g) Shall be responsible for the external representation of the OSCE. In pursuing this task the Chairmanship-in-Office shall consult with the participating States on the process and shall act in accordance with the outcome of these consultations. The Chairmanship-in-Office shall, especially in order to ensure effective and continuous working contacts with other international organizations and institutions, be assisted by the Secretary General, to whom representational tasks are delegated as appropriate;
- h) May, when dealing with a crisis or a conflict or in order to ensure better co-ordination of participating States' efforts on specific areas, appoint personal representatives for the duration of the Chairmanship with a clear and precise mandate:
 - (i) When appointing a personal representative to deal urgently with a crisis or conflict, the Chairmanship-in-Office shall, as time permits, consult with the participating States in advance through the Preparatory Committee as well as, on bilateral bases, with any participating State having interests related to the issues covered by the mandate, regarding the creation, the designation and the mandate of such a representative;

- (ii) When appointing a personal representative related to a specific issue, the Chairmanship-in-Office shall consult with the participating States in advance through the Preparatory Committee regarding the creation, the designation and the mandate of such a representative.
3. In performing its duties, the Chairmanship-in-Office shall be assisted by the preceding and succeeding Chairmanships-in-Office, operating together as a Troika, and by the Secretary General. The Chairmanship-in-Office draws upon the expert, advisory, material, technical and other support of the Secretariat, which may include background information, analysis, advice, draft decisions, draft statements, summary records and archival support as required. Such support in no way diminishes the responsibilities of the Chairmanship-in-Office.

The Chairmanship-in-Office shall provide the Secretariat with the necessary information in order to enable it to provide institutional memory and to promote continuity in the handling of OSCE business from one Chairmanship-in-Office to the next.

Attachment to MC(10).DEC/8

*Interpretative Statement under Paragraph 79 (Chapter 6)
of the Final Recommendations of the Helsinki Consultations*

By the Delegation of Belarus:

“In connection with the adoption of the decision on the role of the OSCE Chairmanship-in-Office, I should like to make the following interpretative statement on behalf of the Republic of Belarus.

Belarus is proceeding on the assumption that the provisions of paragraph 2(h) of the decision adopted apply equally to arrangements for the appointment of all personal representatives of the Chairman-in-Office, including personal envoys, special representatives, special envoys, special advisers and so on.

We ask that this interpretative statement be attached to the journal of the meeting.”

Decision No. 9

*New Premises of The OSCE Secretariat and the Representative on Freedom of the Media*¹⁰

The Ministerial Council,

Welcoming the readiness of the Austrian Government to make a centrally-located building in Vienna available to the OSCE Secretariat and the Representative on Freedom of the Media,

¹⁰ MC(10).DEC/9.

Noting with appreciation that the building will be renovated and enlarged at the cost of the host country,

Recognizing that a distinct building for the OSCE will improve the working conditions of the Secretariat and of the Representative on Freedom of the Media and enhance the visibility and effectiveness of the Organization as a whole,

Decides:

- That the building Wallnerstraße 6/6a in Vienna will be the headquarters for the OSCE Secretariat and the Representative on Freedom of the Media after its renovation and enlargement by the Austrian government, to be undertaken in consultation with the OSCE;
- That any additional office space requirements will have to be negotiated with the host country;
- To task the Secretary General to work out with the host country as soon as possible detailed provisions concerning the handing over, maintenance, occupancy and use of the new headquarters, which will grant to the OSCE terms and conditions not less favourable than those accorded by the host country to other international organizations having their seat in Vienna, said provisions to be agreed upon by the Permanent Council; and
- To request the Secretary General to investigate further with the Austrian authorities the possibility of providing co-located office and meeting space for the OSCE Chairmanship.

Decision No. 10

*OSCE Chairmanship in the Years 2004 and 2005*¹¹

The Ministerial Council,

Decides that Bulgaria will exercise the function of the OSCE Chairmanship in the year 2004;

Decides that Slovenia will exercise the function of the OSCE Chairmanship in the year 2005.

Decision No. 11

*Time and Place of the Next Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council*¹²

The Eleventh Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council will be convened in the Netherlands on 1 and 2 December 2003.

11 MC(10).DEC/10.

12 MC(10).DEC/11.

Forms and Forums of Co-operation in the OSCE Area

G7/G8 (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)

EU Accession Negotiations

EU Candidate Countries

EU Association Agreements

Stabilization and Association Process (SAP)

Stabilization and Association Agreements (SAA)

Western European Union (WEU)

Associate Members of the WEU²

Associate Partners of the WEU

WEU Observers³

Eurocorps

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Baltic Defence Council

Barents Euro-Arctic Council

Observers to the Barents Euro-Arctic Council

Nordic Council

Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS)

Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

Observers to the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

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 The WEU does not differentiate between associate and full members.

3 Observer status confers privileges restricted to information exchange and attendance at meetings in individual cases and on invitation.

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)

Sources:

OECD: www.oecd.org
Council of Europe: www.coe.int
NATO: www.nato.int
EU: www.europa.eu.int
WEU: www.w eu.int
Barents Euro-Arctic Council: www.beac.st
Nordic Council: www.norden.org
CBSS: www.cbss.st
Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe: www.stabilitypact.org
CEFTA: www.cefta.org
CEI: www.ceinet.org
SECI: www.secinet.org
BSEC: www.bsec.gov.tr
NAFTA: www.nafta-sec-alena.org

The 55 OSCE Participating States – Facts and Figures¹

1. Albania

Date of accession: June 1991

Scale of distribution: 0.19 per cent (OSCE ranking: 32)²

Area: 28,748 km² (OSCE ranking: 45)³

Population: 3,582,205 (OSCE ranking: 41)⁴

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates⁵: 4,500 (OSCE ranking: 43)⁶

GDP growth: 5.0 per cent (OSCE ranking: 10)⁷

Armed forces (active): 27,000 (OSCE ranking: 30)⁸

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (1995), EAPC, PfP (1994), SAP, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEI (1995), SECI, SEECP, BSEC.

2. Andorra

Date of accession: April 1996

Scale of distribution: 0.125 per cent (43)

Area: 468 km² (50)

Population: 69,150 (51)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 19,000 (22)⁹

GDP growth: 3.8 per cent (23)¹⁰

Armed forces (active): none

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (1994).

3. Armenia

Date of accession: January 1992

Scale of distribution: 0.11 per cent (49)

Area: 29,800 km² (44)

Population: 3,326,448 (42)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 3,800 (45)

GDP growth: 9.6 per cent (4)

Armed forces (active): 44,610 (23)

1 Compiled by Jochen Rasch.

2 Out of 55 registered countries.

3 Out of 55 registered countries.

4 Out of 55 registered countries.

5 PPP: Purchasing Power Parity. 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 dollars 1 would buy in the United States. See The World Bank, World Development Report 2002, Washington, D.C., 2002.

6 Out of 53 registered countries.

7 Out of 52 registered countries.

8 Out of 49 registered countries.

9 2000 (estd.).

10 2000 (estd.).

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (2001), EAPC, PfP (1994), CIS (1991), BSEC.

4. Austria

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 2.3 per cent (13)

Area: 83,858 km² (29)

Population: 8,188,207 (24)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 27,700 (10)

GDP growth: 0.6 per cent (46)

Armed forces (active): 34,600 (26)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: OECD (1961), CoE (1956), EAPC, PfP (1995), EU (1995), WEU Observer (1995), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEI (1989).

5. Azerbaijan

Date of accession: January 1992

Scale of distribution: 0.11 per cent (49)

Area: 86,600 km² (28)

Population: 7,830,764 (25)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 3,500 (46)

GDP growth: 6.1 per cent (8)

Armed forces (active): 72,100 (15)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (2001), EAPC, PfP (1994), CIS (1991), BSEC.

6. Belarus

Date of accession: January 1992

Scale of distribution: 0.51 per cent (28)

Area: 207,600 km² (19)

Population: 10,322,151 (18)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 8,200 (36)

GDP growth: 4.1 per cent (17)

Armed forces (active): 79,800 (13)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: EAPC, PfP (1995), CIS (1991), CEI (1995).

7. Belgium

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 3.55 per cent (10)

Area: 30,510 km² (43)

Population: 10,289,088 (19)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 29,000 (8)

GDP growth: 0.6 per cent (46)

Armed forces (active): 39,260 (25)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: OECD (1961), CoE (1949), NATO (1949), EAPC, EU (1958), WEU (1954), Eurocorps (1992), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

8. Bosnia and Herzegovina

Date of accession: April 1992

Scale of distribution: 0.19 per cent (32)

Area: 51,129 km² (36)

Population: 3,989,018 (38)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 1,900 (52)

GDP growth: 6.0 per cent (9)

Armed forces (active): 19,800 (34)¹¹

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (2002), SAP, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEI (1992), SECI, SEECP Observer.

9. Bulgaria

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 0.55 per cent (26)

Area: 110,910 km² (23)

Population: 7,537,929 (26)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 6,600 (39)

GDP growth: 3.4 per cent (27)

Armed forces (active): 68,450 (16)¹²

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (1992), EAPC, PfP (1994), EU Accession Negotiations (1999), EU Association Agreement (1993), Associate Partner of the WEU (1994), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEFTA, CEI (1995), SECI, SEECP, BSEC.

10. Canada

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 5.45 per cent (7)

Area: 9,976,140 km² (2)

Population: 32,207,113 (11)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 29,400 (7)

GDP growth: 3.4 per cent (27)

Armed forces (active): 52,300 (19)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: G7/G8 (1976), OECD (1961), NATO (1949), EAPC, Observer to the Barents Euro-Arctic Council, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, NAFTA.

11 OSCE ranking based on the total sum of the armed forces (active) of the Muslim-Croat Federation (13,200) and the Republika Srpska (6,600).

12 Approximately 10,000 construction troops not included.

11. Croatia

Date of accession: March 1992

Scale of distribution: 0.19 per cent (32)

Area: 56,542 km² (35)

Population: 4,422,248 (37)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 8,800 (33)

GDP growth: 3.0 per cent (30)

Armed forces (active): 51,000 (20)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (1996), EAPC, PfP (2000), SAA (2001), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEI (1992), SECI, SEECP Observer.

12. Cyprus

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 0.19 per cent (32)

Area: 9,250 km² (48)¹³

Population: 771,657 (47)¹⁴

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: Greek sector: 15,000¹⁵, Turkish sector: 6,000¹⁶

GDP growth: Greek sector: 1.7 per cent¹⁷, Turkish sector: 2.6 per cent¹⁸

Armed forces (active): Greek sector: 10,000, Turkish sector: 5,000

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (1961), EU Accession Negotiations (1997), EU Association Agreement (1972), Observer to the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

13. Czech Republic

Date of accession: January 1993

Scale of distribution: 0.67 per cent (24)

Area: 78,866 km² (30)

Population: 10,249,216 (20)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 15,300 (27)

GDP growth: 2.6 per cent (33)

Armed forces (active): 49,450 (22)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: OECD (1995), CoE (1993), NATO (1999), EAPC, EU Accession Negotiations (1997), EU Association Agreement (1993), Associate Member of the WEU (1999), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEFTA, CEI (1990/1993).

13 Greek sector: 5,895 km², Turkish sector: 3,355 km².

14 Total of Greek and Turkish sectors.

15 2001 (estd.).

16 2002 (estd.).

17 2001 (estd.).

18 2002 (estd.).

14. Denmark

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 2.05 per cent (15)

Area: 43,094 km² (39)

Population: 5,384,384 (30)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 29,000 (8)

GDP growth: 1.8 per cent (38)

Armed forces (active): 22,700 (33)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: OECD (1961), CoE (1949), NATO (1949), EAPC, EU (1973), WEU Observer (1992), Barents Euro-Arctic Council, Nordic Council (1952), CBSS (1992), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

15. Estonia

Date of accession: September 1991

Scale of distribution: 0.19 per cent (32)

Area: 45,226 km² (38)

Population: 1,408,556 (46)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 10,900 (30)

GDP growth: 4.4 per cent (15)

Armed forces (active): 5,510 (45)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (1993), EAPC, PfP (1994), EU Accession Negotiations (1997), EU Association Agreement (1995), Associate Partner of the WEU (1994), Baltic Defence Council, CBSS (1992).

16. Finland

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 2.05 per cent (15)

Area: 337,030 km² (13)

Population: 5,190,785 (31)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 26,200 (14)

GDP growth: 1.1 per cent (43)

Armed forces (active): 31,850 (29)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: OECD (1969), CoE (1989), EAPC, PfP (1994), EU (1995), WEU Observer (1995), Barents Euro-Arctic Council, Nordic Council (1952), CBSS (1992), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

17. France

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 9.1 per cent (1)

Area: 547,030 km² (7)

Population: 60,180,529 (5)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 25,700 (15)

GDP growth: 1.1 per cent (43)

Armed forces (active): 260,400 (6)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: G7/G8 (1975), OECD (1961), CoE (1949), NATO (1949), EAPC, EU (1958), WEU (1954), Eurocorps (1992), Observer to the Barents Euro-Arctic Council, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

18. Georgia

Date of accession: March 1992

Scale of distribution: 0.11 per cent (49)

Area: 69,700 km² (32)

Population: 4,934,413 (32)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 3,100 (47) ¹⁹

GDP growth: 4.0 per cent (18)

Armed forces (active): 17,500 (35)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (1999), EAPC, PfP (1994), CIS (1993), BSEC.

19. Germany

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 9.1 per cent (1)

Area: 357,021 km² (12)

Population: 82,398,326 (3)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 26,600 (13)

GDP growth: 0.4 per cent (48)

Armed forces (active): 296,000 (5)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: G7/G8 (1975), OECD (1961), CoE (1950), NATO (1955), EAPC, EU (1958), WEU (1954), Eurocorps (1992), Observer to the Barents Euro-Arctic Council, CBSS (1992), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

20. Greece

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 0.85 per cent (20)

Area: 131,940 km² (22)

Population: 10,665,989 (16)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 19,000 (22)

GDP growth: 3.5 per cent (25)

Armed forces (active): 177,600 (10)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: OECD (1961), CoE (1949), NATO (1952), EAPC, EU (1981), WEU (1995), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, SECI, SEECF, BSEC.

¹⁹ 2001 (estd.).

21. The Holy See

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 0.125 per cent (43)

Area: 0.44 km² (55)

Population: 911 (55)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: n/a

GDP growth: n/a

Armed forces (active): none (110 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 (22)

Area: 93,030 km² (26)

Population: 10,045,407 (22)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 13,300 (28)

GDP growth: 3.2 per cent (29)

Armed forces (active): 33,400 (28)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: OECD (1996), CoE (1990), NATO (1999), EAPC, PfP (1994), EU Accession Negotiations (1997), EU Association Agreement (1991), Associate Member of the WEU (1999), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEFTA, CEI (1989), SECI.

23. Iceland

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 0.19 per cent (32)

Area: 103,000 km² (24)

Population: 280,798 (50)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 25,000 (18)

GDP growth: -0.7 per cent (52)

Armed forces (active): none

Memberships and forms of co-operation: OECD (1961), CoE (1950), NATO (1949), EAPC, EU Association Agreement (1996), Associate Member of the WEU (1992), Barents Euro-Arctic Council, Nordic Council (1952), CBSS (1992).

24. Ireland

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 0.65 per cent (25)

Area: 70,280 km² (31)

Population: 3,924,140 (39)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 30,500 (6)

GDP growth: 3.9 per cent (22)

Armed forces (active): 10,460 (41)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: OECD (1961), CoE (1949), EAPC, PfP (1999), EU (1973), WEU Observer (1992), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

25. Italy

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 9.1 per cent (1)

Area: 301,230 km² (16)

Population: 57,998,353 (7)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 25,000 (18)

GDP growth: 0.4 per cent (48)

Armed forces (active): 216,800 (7)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: G7/G8 (1975), OECD (1961), CoE (1949), NATO (1949), EAPC, EU (1958), WEU (1954), Observer to the Barents Euro-Arctic Council, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEI (1989).

26. Kazakhstan

Date of accession: January 1992

Scale of distribution: 0.42 per cent (29)

Area: 2,717,300 km² (4)

Population: 16,763,795 (14)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 6,300 (40)

GDP growth: 12.2 per cent (1)

Armed forces (active): 60,000 (17)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: EAPC, PfP (1994), CIS (1991).

27. Kyrgyzstan

Date of accession: January 1992

Scale of distribution: 0.11 per cent (49)

Area: 198,500 km² (20)

Population: 4,892,808 (33)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 2,800 (48)

GDP growth: 5.0 per cent (10)

Armed forces (active): 10,900 (40)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: EAPC, PfP (1994), CIS (1991).

28. Latvia

Date of accession: September 1991

Scale of distribution: 0.19 per cent (32)

Area: 64,589 km² (34)

Population: 2,348,784 (43)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 8,300 (35)

GDP growth: 4.5 per cent (13)

Armed forces (active): 5,500 (46)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (1995), EAPC, PfP (1994), EU Accession Negotiations (1999), EU Association Agreement (1995), Associate Partner of the WEU (1994), Baltic Defence Council, CBSS (1992).

29. Liechtenstein

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 0.125 per cent (43)

Area: 160 km² (52)

Population: 33,145 (52)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 25,000 (18)²⁰

GDP growth: 11.0 per cent (2)²¹

Armed forces (active): none

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (1978), EU Association Agreement (1995), since 1923 Community of Law, Economy and Currency with Switzerland.

30. Lithuania

Date of accession: September 1991

Scale of distribution: 0.19 per cent (32)

Area: 65,200 km² (33)

Population: 3,592,561 (40)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 8,400 (34)

GDP growth: 4.5 per cent (13)

Armed forces (active): 13,510 (38)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (1993), EAPC, PfP (1994), EU Accession Negotiations (1999), EU Association Agreement (1995), Associate Partner of the WEU (1994), Baltic Defence Council, CBSS (1992)

31. Luxembourg

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 0.55 per cent (26)

Area: 2,586 km² (49)

Population: 454,157 (48)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 44,000 (1)

GDP growth: 2.3 per cent (34)

Armed forces (active): 900 (49)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: OECD (1961), CoE (1949), NATO (1949), EAPC, EU (1958), WEU (1954), Eurocorps (1992), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

20 1999 (estd.).

21 1999 (estd.).

32. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Date of accession: October 1995

Scale of distribution: 0.19 per cent (32)

Area: 25,333 km² (46)

Population: 2,063,122 (44)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 5,000 (42)

GDP growth: 3.8 per cent (23)

Armed forces (active): 12,300 (39)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (1995), EAPC, PfP (1995), SAP, SAA (2001), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEI (1993), SECI, SEECP.

33. Malta

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 0.125 per cent (43)

Area: 316 km² (51)

Population: 400,420 (49)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 17,000 (26)

GDP growth: 2.2 per cent (35)

Armed forces (active): 2,140 (48)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (1965), EU Accession Negotiations (1999), EU Association Agreement (1971).

34. Moldova

Date of accession: January 1992

Scale of distribution: 0.11 per cent (49)

Area: 33,843 km² (42)

Population: 4,439,502 (36)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 2,500 (49)

GDP growth: 4.0 per cent (18)

Armed forces (active): 7,210 (43)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (1995), EAPC, PfP (1994), CIS (1991), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEI (1996), SECI, BSEC.

35. Monaco

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 0.125 per cent (43)

Area: 1.95 km² (54)

Population: 32,130 (53)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 27,000 (11)²²

GDP growth: n/a

Armed forces (active): none

22 1999 (estd.).

Memberships and forms of co-operation: Member of the European Economic and Monetary Space by special agreement with France.

36. Netherlands

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 3.8 per cent (9)

Area: 41,526 km² (40)

Population: 16,150,511 (15)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 26,900 (12)

GDP growth: 0.3 per cent (50)

Armed forces (active): 49,580 (21)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: OECD (1961), CoE (1949), NATO (1949), EAPC, EU (1958), WEU (1954), Observer to the Barents Euro-Arctic Council, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

37. Norway

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 2.25 per cent (14)

Area: 324,220 km² (14)

Population: 4,546,123 (35)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 31,800 (4)

GDP growth: 1.6 per cent (40)

Armed forces (active): 26,600 (31)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: OECD (1961), CoE (1949), NATO (1949), EAPC, EU Association Agreement (1996), Associate Member of the WEU (1992), Barents Euro-Arctic Council, Nordic Council (1952), CBSS (1992), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

38. Poland

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 1.4 per cent (17)

Area: 312,685 km² (15)

Population: 38,622,660 (10)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 9,500 (31)

GDP growth: 1.2 per cent (42)

Armed forces (active): 163,000 (11)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: OECD (1996), CoE (1991), NATO (1999), EAPC, EU Accession Negotiations (1997), EU Association Agreement (1991), Associate Member of the WEU (1992), Observer to the Barents Euro-Arctic Council, CBSS (1992), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEFTA, CEI (1991).

39. Portugal

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 0.85 per cent (20)

Area: 92,391 km² (27)

Population: 10,102,022 (21)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 18,000 (24)

GDP growth: 0.8 per cent (45)

Armed forces (active): 43,600 (24)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: OECD (1961), CoE (1976), NATO (1949), EAPC, EU (1986), WEU (1990), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

40. Romania

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 0.7 per cent (22)

Area: 237,500 km² (18)

Population: 22,271,839 (13)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 7,400 (37)

GDP growth: 4.8 per cent (12)

Armed forces (active): 99,200 (12)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (1993), EAPC, PfP (1994), EU Accession Negotiations (1999), EU Association Agreement (1993), Associate Partner of the WEU (1994), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEFTA, CEI (1995), SECI, SEECP, BSEC.

41. Russian Federation

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 9.0 per cent (5)

Area: 17,075,200 km² (1)

Population: 144,526,278 (2)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 9,300 (32)

GDP growth: 4.0 per cent (18)

Armed forces (active): 988,100 (2)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: G8 (1998), CoE (1996), EAPC, PfP (1994), NATO-Russland-Rat (2002), CIS (1991), Barents Euro-Arctic Council, CBSS (1992), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, BSEC.

42. San Marino

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 0.125 per cent (43)

Area: 61 km² (53)

Population: 28,119 (54)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 34,600 (3)²³

23 2001 (estd.).

GDP growth: 7.5 per cent (7)²⁴

Armed forces (active): none

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (1988).

43. Serbia and Montenegro²⁵

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 0.19 per cent (32)

Area: 102,350 km² (25)

Population: 10,655,774 (17)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 2,370 (51)

GDP growth: 3.5 per cent (25)

Armed forces (active): 74,500 (14)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (2003), SAP, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEI (1989/2000), SECI, SEECP.

44. Slovakia

Date of accession: January 1993

Scale of distribution: 0.33 per cent (31)

Area: 48,845 km² (37)

Population: 5,430,033 (29)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 12,200 (29)

GDP growth: 4.0 per cent (18)

Armed forces (active): 26,200 (32)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: OECD (2000), CoE (1993), EAPC, PfP (1994), EU Accession Negotiations (1999), EU Association Agreement (1993), Associate Partner of the WEU (1994), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEFTA, CEI (1990/1993).

45. Slovenia

Date of accession: March 1992

Scale of distribution: 0.19 per cent (32)

Area: 20,273 km² (47)

Population: 1,935,677 (45)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 18,000 (24)

GDP growth: 3.0 per cent (30)

Armed forces (active): 9,000 (42)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (1993), EAPC, PfP (1994), EU Accession Negotiations (1997), EU Association Agreement (1996), Associate Partner of the WEU (1994), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEFTA, CEI (1992), SECI.

²⁴ 2001 (estd.).

²⁵ The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was renamed Serbia and Montenegro in February 2003.

46. Spain

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 4.0 per cent (8)

Area: 504,782 km² (8)

Population: 40,217,413 (9)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 20,700 (21)

GDP growth: 2.0 per cent (36)

Armed forces (active): 177,950 (9)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: OECD (1961), CoE (1977), NATO (1982), EAPC, EU (1986), WEU (1990), Eurocorps (1992), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

47. Sweden

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 3.55 per cent (10)

Area: 449,964 km² (10)

Population: 8,878,085 (23)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 25,400 (16)

GDP growth: 1.8 per cent (38)

Armed forces (active): 33,900 (27)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: OECD (1961), CoE (1949), EAPC, PfP (1994), EU (1995), WEU Observer (1995), Barents Euro-Arctic Council, Nordic Council (1952), CBSS (1992), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

48. Switzerland

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 2.45 per cent (12)

Area: 41,290 km² (41)

Population: 7,318,638 (27)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 31,700 (5)

GDP growth: 2.0 per cent (36)

Armed forces (active): 3,500 (47)²⁶

Memberships and forms of co-operation: OECD (1961), CoE (1963), EAPC, PfP (1996), EU Association Agreement (rejected in a referendum), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

49. Tajikistan

Date of accession: January 1992

Scale of distribution: 0.11 per cent (49)

Area: 143,100 km² (21)

Population: 6,863,752 (28)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 1,250 (53)

26 A total of 24,110 conscripts in 2001, recruited for 15 weeks.

GDP growth: 8.3 per cent (6)

Armed forces (active): 6,000 (44)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: EAPC, PfP (2002), CIS (1991).

50. Turkey

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 1.0 per cent (18)

Area: 780,580 km² (5)

Population: 68,109,469 (4)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 7,000 (38)

GDP growth: 4.2 per cent (16)

Armed forces (active): 514,850 (3)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: OECD (1961), CoE (1949), NATO (1952), EAPC, EU Candidate Country (1987), EU Association Agreement (1973), Associate Member of the WEU (1992), Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, SECI, SEECP, BSEC.

51. Turkmenistan

Date of accession: January 1992

Scale of distribution: 0.11 per cent (49)

Area: 488,100 km² (9)

Population: 4,775,544 (34)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 5,500 (41)

GDP growth: 10.0 per cent (3)

Armed forces (active): 14,500 (37)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: EAPC, PfP (1994), CIS (1991).

52. Ukraine

Date of accession: January 1992

Scale of distribution: 0.95 per cent (19)

Area: 603,700 km² (6)

Population: 48,055,439 (8)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 4,500 (43)

GDP growth: 9.0 per cent (5)

Armed forces (active): 302,300 (4)

Memberships and forms of co-operation: CoE (1995), EAPC, PfP (1994), NATO-Ukraine-Charta (1997), CIS (1991), Observer to the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, CEI (1995), BSEC.

53. United Kingdom

Date of accession: November 1972

Scale of distribution: 9.1 per cent (1)

Area: 244,820 km² (17)

Population: 60,094,648 (6)

GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 25,300 (17)
GDP growth: 1.6 per cent (40)
Armed forces (active): 210,450 (8)
Memberships and forms of co-operation: G7/G8 (1975), OECD (1961), CoE (1949), NATO (1949), EAPC, EU (1973), WEU (1954), Observer to the Barents Euro-Arctic Council, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

54. USA

Date of accession: November 1972
Scale of distribution: 9.0 per cent (5)
Area: 9,629,091 km² (3)
Population: 290,342,554 (1)
GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 37,600 (2)
GDP growth: 0.3 per cent (50)
Armed forces (active): 1,414,000 (1)
Memberships and forms of co-operation: G7/G8 (1975), OECD (1961), NATO (1949), EAPC, Observer to the Barents Euro-Arctic Council, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, SECI, NAFTA.

55. Uzbekistan

Date of accession: January 1992
Scale of distribution: 0.41 per cent (30)
Area: 447,400 km² (11)
Population: 25,981,647 (12)
GDP per capita in US dollars at PPP rates: 2,500 (49)
GDP growth: 3.0 per cent (30)
Armed forces (active): 55,000 (18)²⁷
Memberships and forms of co-operation: EAPC, PfP (1994), CIS (1991).

Sources:

Scale of Distribution: OSCE, Permanent Council, Decision No. 468, Revised Standard Scale of Contributions (PC.DEC/468), at:
<http://www.osce.org/docs/english/pc/2002/decisions/pced468.pdf>

Area: CIA World Factbook 2003, at:
<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/rankorder/2147rank.txt>.

Population (estimated as of July 2003): CIA World Factbook 2003, at:
<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/rankorder/2119rank.txt>.

²⁷ Approximately 50-55,000.

GDP *per capita* in US dollars at PPP rates: CIA World Factbook 2003.

GDP growth (estimated as of 2002, unless stated to the contrary): CIA World Factbook 2003, at:
<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/rankorder/2003rank.txt>.

Armed forces: International Institute for Strategic Studies (ed.), The Military Balance 2002-2003, London 2002.

OSCE Conferences, Meetings and Events 2002/2003¹

2002

1 August	The OSCE opens a new Political Resource Centre in Brcko, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
5 August	The OSCE Mission to Tajikistan and the United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-Building (UNTOP) organize a round table on gender equality in Tajikistan, Dushanbe.
11-25 August	The OSCE Mission to Tajikistan, the German Embassy and the Embassy of the United Kingdom run a summer school programme for students of law and international relations in Shahrinav, western Tajikistan.
12-24 August	ODIHR and the Association of Women with University Education organize a workshop for 30 future gender-issue trainers from Armenian local authorities, universities and secondary schools, in Tsakhadzor.
August	The OSCE Mission to Tajikistan organizes several youth summer camps on civic education in different regions in Tajikistan with the financial support of the US government.
19-20 August	The OSCE Centre in Almaty and the International Foundation for Protection of Freedom of Speech (Adil Soz) host a workshop comparing international legislation on criminal slander, libel and related concepts with juridical practice in Kazakhstan.
22 August	First meeting of the so-called "Chişinău Round" of negotiations on Transdniestrian settlement takes place in the offices of the OSCE Mission to Moldova at the invitation of the mediators of the conflict: the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and the OSCE.
22-23 August	ODIHR round table on civil and political rights of Roma, Sibiu.
26 August	The OSCE Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ² (FRY) hosts the first meeting of representatives of the governments of Serbia, Montenegro and Yugoslavia on the fight against trafficking in human beings, Belgrade.

¹ Compiled by Mirko Guth and translated from the German by Veronica Trespalacios.

² The designation "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (FRY) is used for events that occurred before that country was renamed "Serbia and Montenegro" on 4 February 2003.

26-29 August	ODIHR, the Ministry of the Interior of Kazakhstan and the NGO Penal Reform International organize two training seminars for staff of pre-trial detention facilities in the northern and eastern regions of Kazakhstan, Astana and Almaty.
29 August	At the initiative of the OSCE Mission to the FRY, a cross-border network of NGOs that provide refugees with legal aid is launched.
6 September	The OSCE organizes a meeting of high-level representatives from the Council of Europe, NATO and the EU with representatives from regional and sub-regional organizations and initiatives from South-eastern Europe, the Baltic and the Black Sea regions and Central Asia on the co-ordination of their counter-terrorism activities, Vienna.
9-19 September	Seventh OSCE/ODIHR Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, Warsaw.
12-13 September	The OSCE Office in Yerevan and the State Commission on the Protection of Economic Competition organize a seminar on good governance in economic policy development in Armenia.
18-24 September	The OSCE Mission to Tajikistan and ODIHR implement a human-rights training workshop for employees of law-enforcement agencies, Kurghon-Teppa.
21-25 September	The OSCE Mission to Tajikistan, ODIHR and the Helsinki Human Rights Foundation organize training in human-rights monitoring and reporting for Tajik NGOs, Dushanbe.
23-24 September	The Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) holds the Third Follow-up Conference on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, Vienna.
23-25 September	The OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM), Rolf Ekéus, visits Croatia to discuss the draft Constitutional Law on National Minorities with members of the government, the opposition and representatives of minorities.
26-27 September	Fourth Central Asia Media Conference of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, Freimut Duve, Tashkent.
28-29 September	The OSCE, the EastWest Institute and the Council of Europe hold a joint conference entitled "Southern Adriatic Transfrontier Co-operation Forum", Dubrovnik.
30 Sept.-1 Oct.	ODIHR conference on the abolishment of the death penalty in Kazakhstan, Almaty.

3-4 October	At the invitation of the Spanish Parliament, the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly holds a conference on "The Mediterranean: Ensuring Peace, Democracy and Prosperity in the Region", Madrid.
10-11 October	ODIHR and the Azerbaijani government jointly organize a conference on "The Role of Freedom of Religion and Belief in a Democratic Society: Searching for Ways to Combat Terrorism and Extremism", Baku.
10-11 October	The OSCE, ODIHR and the OSCE Mission to Tajikistan hold a conference on the question of transferring the prison system from the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior to the Ministry of Justice, Dushanbe.
12 October	The OSCE Chairman-in-Office, Portugal's Foreign Minister Antonio Martins da Cruz, visits Bosnia and Herzegovina.
14-15 October	ODIHR, Penal Reform International and the Kyrgyz Ministry of Justice hold a human rights-training seminar for senior prison staff, Bishkek.
14-16 October	Third Conference of the Parliamentary Troika of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe (consisting of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the European Parliament and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly) on "Enhancing Security and Political Stability through Economic Co-operation", Tirana.
21-25 October	The HCNM visits Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.
23-26 October	ODIHR implements the first in a series of six training seminars for the Chechen Lawyers Association.
26-27 October	The ODIHR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues holds a national training workshop for local Roma contact points in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
27-29 October	Eighth meeting of experts on finding a political solution to the Georgian-South Ossetian conflict convenes at the initiative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office, Castelo Branco and Lisbon.
28-29 October	Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting on the role of community policing in building confidence among minority communities and in post-conflict situations, Vienna.
29 Oct.-1 Nov.	The OSCE Chairman-in-Office visits Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan to promote the strengthening of co-operation between Central Asia and the OSCE – particularly in the fight against terrorism.
29 Oct.-3 Nov.	The OSCE Mission to Tajikistan and the Tajik NGO Youth Eco-Centre organize a four-day training work-

	shop on environmental journalism with the financial support of the US government, Dushanbe.
4-5 November	The External Co-operation Section of the OSCE Secretariat organizes a Mediterranean seminar on media and new technologies, Rhodes.
4-5 November	The Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC), the Parliamentary Assembly and the OSCE Mission to the FRY hold a seminar on "Democratic Control of Armed Forces and the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security", Belgrade.
6-8 November	Joint seminar of the OSCE and USAID on water-management issues, Tbilisi.
6-15 November	ODIHR, the OSCE Office in Baku and the Polish Helsinki Foundation implement a training seminar on human-rights monitoring and reporting, Baku.
8 November	ODIHR, the OSCE Centre in Tashkent and the National Centre of Human Rights of Uzbekistan jointly hold a round table on the UN's recommendations in the fight against torture, Tashkent.
8-9 November	The HCNM visits Turkmenistan to discuss interethnic issues with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rashid Meredov.
11-12 November	First preparatory seminar for the Eleventh OSCE Economic Forum focusing on trafficking in small arms and light weapons, Sofia.
11-22 November	The OSCE Centre in Ashgabad and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) hold four training seminars on improving the professionalism of border and customs officials in Turkmenistan, Ashgabad.
18 November	Ukraine's first country-wide telephone hotline to tackle trafficking in human beings, initiated by the ODIHR and the Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, starts up.
18-19 November	ODIHR and the OSCE Presence in Albania host a regional conference on trial monitoring for OSCE missions in South-eastern Europe, Tirana.
19 November	The HCNM and the UNDP hold a conference on promoting integration and development in the Samtskhe-Javakheti region in Georgia, Tbilisi.
22-23 November	ODIHR, the OSCE Presence in Albania and the Council of Europe hold a round table on complaints and appeals, Tirana.
22-23 November	Round table on mass-media law in Kazakhstan held by the OSCE Centre in Almaty, the Soros Foundation and the Adil Soz Foundation, Almaty.

25-26 November	International seminar on establishing jury trials, organized by the ODIHR in co-operation with the German development agency GTZ, the OSCE Centre in Almaty and the Supreme Court of Kazakhstan, Almaty.
28-29 November	The OSCE Centre in Almaty and the CPC hold a conference on the implementation of the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, Almaty.
3-4 December	The OSCE Centre in Almaty, in co-operation with local NGOs, organizes a round table on the "Role of NGOs in Poverty Alleviation in the Regions of Kazakhstan", Shymkent.
3-5 December	The HCNM visits Latvia to hold talks with the new government.
6-7 December	The OSCE Presence in Albania organizes a seminar on communication skills for parliamentary staff, Tirana.
6-7 December	Tenth Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council, Porto.
8-16 December	An ODIHR expert mission visits Armenia to assist the authorities with the establishment of a public monitoring scheme for prisons and detention centres, Yerevan.
9 December	The OSCE Centre in Almaty organizes a follow-up meeting on the recommendations on the import and storage of radioactive waste in Kazakhstan, Astana.
11 December	The OSCE Presence in Albania and the Special Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe organize a regional forum on trafficking at the ministerial level, Tirana.
12-13 December	In co-operation with the OSCE Mission to the FRY, the Mission's office in Montenegro and the Council of Europe, ODIHR holds a round table on the treatment of long-term prisoners in the countries of South-eastern Europe, Podgorica.
13 December	The OSCE Presence in Albania, the Institute for Development, Research and Alternatives (IDRA) and the Albanian Economics Ministry hold a seminar on free trade in Albania, Vlora.
13-14 December	ODIHR and the Project on Ethnic Relations (PER) organize a round table on conflicts related to Roma housing, Skopje.
16-17 December	The OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, the OSCE Centre in Dushanbe and the National Association of Independent Media in Tajikistan organize a conference on "Means and Principles of Improving the Legislation of Tajikistan Regulating Activities of Mass Media", Dushanbe.

16-17 December	ODIHR round table on the Draft Election Code in Azerbaijan, Baku.
17 December	Opening of the OSCE Academy in Bishkek.
18-21 December	ODIHR, the UNHCR and <i>Memorial</i> hold the second training seminar for the Chechen Lawyers Association, Moscow.
27-28 December	ODIHR and the Roma Community Centre (DROM) hold a meeting on Roma refugees and internally displaced persons, Skopje.
31 December	The mandate of the OSCE Advisory and Monitoring Group in Belarus expires.

2003

1 January	The Netherlands takes over the OSCE Chairmanship from Portugal. Netherlands Foreign Minister Jaap de Hoop Scheffer becomes Chairman-in-Office.
1 January	In Minsk, the new OSCE Office replaces the Advisory and Monitoring Group in Belarus.
9-10 January	ODIHR organizes a round table in co-operation with the Council of Europe, the European Commission programme on Roma and the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe on national policy-making on Roma issues, Albania.
13 January	The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly opens a liaison office in Vienna.
13-14 January	Annual Meeting of the OSCE Heads of Mission, Vienna.
14 January	OSCE Troika Meeting, Vienna.
26-28 January	The Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues of the ODIHR and the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina organize a round table on the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons, Sarajevo.
27-28 January	ODIHR and the OSCE Presence in Albania hold a regional meeting of parliamentary experts from OSCE institutions and missions that are active in South-eastern Europe, Tirana.
30 January	Georgia and the OSCE sign an agreement establishing a project to destroy or recycle ammunition stocks at abandoned military bases in Georgia.
31 January	Commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) in the Dutch Foreign Ministry, The Hague.

1-5 February	With the support of ODIHR and the OSCE Centre in Dushanbe, the Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights holds a training workshop for NGOs in Tajikistan on monitoring and reporting on human-rights issues, Dushanbe.
3-8 February	ODIHR, the UNHCR and <i>Memorial</i> organize the third training seminar for Chechen lawyers, Moscow.
5 February	High-level meeting between the OSCE and the Council of Europe, The Hague.
10-11 February	ODIHR, in co-operation with the OSCE's Action Against Terrorism Unit (ATU), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the British Foreign Ministry, organizes a seminar on the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1373 on terrorism and related UN conventions and protocols, London.
12-21 February	The OSCE Office in Baku, together with the BBC Training Centre, gives a two-week training seminar on election reporting, Baku.
13 February	The HCNM visits Hungary to hold talks with Foreign Minister Lázsló Kovács.
14 February	Annual High-Level Tripartite Meeting between the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the OSCE, Geneva.
14-16 February	At the initiative of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, KulturKontakt and the city of Vienna, an event is held on "Freedom of Expression for Art Critics and Commentators", Vienna.
17 February	The OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro, in co-operation with the Montenegrin Ministry of the Interior, starts a police training programme designed to improve police competence in handling traffic, border control and criminal investigation, Podgorica.
17-18 February	Second preparatory seminar for the 11th OSCE Economic Forum on trafficking in human beings, Ioannina.
17-18 February	The OSCE Mission in Kosovo organizes, in co-operation with the Kosovar Institute for Policy Research and Development, a conference on decentralization and reform of local government in Kosovo, Priština.
20 February	The Russian Journalist Anna Politkovskaya receives the 2003 OSCE Award for Journalism and Democracy.
20 February	The OSCE Academy and the OSCE Centre in Bishkek organize a workshop on the economic and environmental dimension in Central Asia, Bishkek.

20-21 February	Second Winter Meeting of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Vienna.
21-22 February	The HCNM visits Turkey for the first time to hold talks on the country's reform process.
21 February	The OSCE and the UNHCR hold a regional meeting of senior officials on questions concerning the return of refugees to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia and Montenegro, Zagreb.
25 February	At the initiative of the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro and the Serbian Ministry for Natural Resources, the Centre for Cross-Sectional Co-operation and Inter-Agency Co-ordination is inaugurated in Belgrade.
25-28 February	The OSCE Centre in Almaty, ODIHR, the Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law and the TV broadcast station Khabar hold a training seminar in support of the campaign on abolishing the death penalty in Kazakhstan, Almaty.
26-27 February	The OSCE Centre in Baku and the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) organize a conference on the new Election Code of Azerbaijan, Baku.
26 Feb.-3 March	Joint ODIHR-Council of Europe assessment mission to the Russian Federation in connection with the referendum in Chechnya.
27 February	The OSCE Centre in Dushanbe opens its fifth field office in Kulyab
27 February	Expert round table of the OSCE Office in Yerevan to discuss provisions for the fight against trafficking in human beings in the new Armenian Criminal Code, Yerevan.
27 February	The OSCE and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) organize a seminar for local leaders and community groups on the inclusion of gender issues in municipal structures and administrative practices, Priština.
27-28 February	The OSCE Centre in Almaty and the Adil Soz Foundation organize a seminar on defamation in the media and precedent cases in democratic states, Almaty.
28 Feb.-2 March	Joint Youth Leadership Conference of the OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje and the Nansen Dialogue Centre, Mavrovo.
4-5 March	13th Annual Implementation Assessment Meeting (Vienna Document), Vienna.

4-5 March	The HCNM visits Bratislava to hold talks with the Slovak Prime Minister, Mikulas Dzurinda, Deputy Prime Minister Pal Csaky and Bela Bugar, Chairman of the Hungarian Coalition.
5-6 March	The OSCE Centre in Almaty, the Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies and the Delegation of the European Commission in Almaty organize a conference on "Economic Integration in the European Union: Valuable Experience and Perspective Models for the Central Asian Countries", Almaty.
8 March	The OSCE Mission to Moldova receives an invitation to verify the evacuation of ammunition stocks and other material of the former Soviet 14th Army from Transdnistria.
11-12 March	The OSCE CPC organizes, in co-operation with the UN Department of Disarmament Affairs and the Slovenian government, a subregional UN-OSCE conference on illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in South-eastern Europe, Brdo.
12-31 March	OSCE needs-assessment mission to Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia on continuation of prison reforms.
17-18 March	Third preparatory seminar for the 11th OSCE Economic Forum on drug trafficking, Tashkent.
17-18 March	The HCNM visits Skopje and Tetovo to hold talks with government officials and minority representatives on the implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement.
21-24 March	An OSCE expert group visits the Russian Federation in connection with the referendum in Chechnya.
24-25 March	Workshop on combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism, organized by the OSCE Office in Yerevan in co-operation with the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, the UNODC and the Armenian government with the support of the Council of Europe, Yerevan.
24-27 March	The HCNM visits Georgia.
24-28 March	The OSCE Centre in Almaty, in co-operation with the Financial Police and the Committee on Judicial Administration of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan, organizes a training of judges in economic matters, Astana.
25 March	The OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje launches a new training programme to strengthen professionalism and financial planning of the media, Skopje.

27-28 March	Second ODIHR expert meeting on international election standards, Vienna.
27-28 March	Workshop on combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism, organized by the OSCE Office in Baku in co-operation with the OSCE Office of the Coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, UNODC and the Azerbaijani government, Baku.
28 March	The OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro holds a round table on the participation of minorities in the elections in Montenegro, Podgorica.
29 March	The OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media and the Media Institute organize a joint conference on media in multilingual societies, Berne.
31 March	Workshop on security and democracy in Central Asia, organized by the OSCE Academy in Bishkek.
3 April	Decision by the OSCE Permanent Council granting Afghanistan the status of partner for co-operation.
7-25 April	ODIHR holds several seminars for prison staff in Kazakhstan.
10 April	In co-operation with the Council of Europe, the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina starts a campaign to strengthen the effectiveness of the European Charter of Local Self-Government in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
10-11 April	Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting on Roma and Sinti, Vienna.
14-17 April	The HCNM visits Kyrgyzstan to meet government officials and minority representatives.
18 April	The OSCE Presence in Albania, in co-operation with the Ministry of Finance of Albania, holds a conference on a national strategy for socio-economic development in Albania, Tirana.
24 April	The OSCE Mission to Moldova hosts the first meeting of the Joint Constitutional Commission of the Republic of Moldova, which is to draft a new constitution, Chişinău.
8 May	Second UN-OSCE meeting of senior officials, Vienna.
12-13 May	Workshop on the implementation of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and CSBMs, Dushanbe.
12-13 May	The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, in co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Moldova, holds a seminar on federalism in Moldova, Chişinău and Tiraspol.
13-14 May	The HCNM visits Latvia to follow up on recommendations for the reform of secondary education.

13-15 May	ODIHR human-dimension seminar on “Participation of Women in Public and Economic Life”, Warsaw.
14-16 May	OSCE Parliamentary Assembly organizes a conference on sub-regional co-operation; over 80 Parliamentarians from 30 OSCE participating States adopt the Berne Declaration on supporting small and medium-sized business in the OSCE region, Berne.
14-16 May	The HCNM visits Moscow to inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Igor Ivanov, and other senior government officials about his activities.
15-16 May	Workshop on the implementation of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and CSBMs, Tashkent.
18-19 May	ODIHR assessment meeting “Western European Advocacy Campaign: Promoting the Rights of Trafficked Persons”, Warsaw.
19-20 May	Third ODIHR expert meeting on international election standards, Vienna.
20-23 May	Eleventh Meeting of the OSCE Economic Forum, Prague.
21-22 May	Fourth Conference of the Parliamentary Troika on the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Brussels.
22-23 May	Ohrid Regional Conference on “Border Security and Management”, Ohrid.
27-28 May	ODIHR holds a regional round table for South Eastern Europe on prison staff development and training courses, Sarajevo.
27-29 May	ODIHR holds a training of trainers workshop for senior prison officials in Armenia.
28-29 May	ODIHR organizes a conference on “Criminal Procedure Standards of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: Practice and Implementation in Kyrgyzstan”, Bishkek.
28-29 May	Anti-trafficking training seminar organized by ODIHR, the Russian Association of Crisis Centres and La Strada Ukraine, Moscow.
28-31 May	OSCE Secretary General Ján Kubiš and the Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office, Daan Everts, visit the 30th session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Tehran.
7-9 June	The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly holds a Trans-Asian Parliamentary Forum for delegates from participating States and partners for co-operation on regional security questions, Almaty.

9 June	ODIHR holds a workshop on the building of national capacities for the development of migration indicators, Kiev.
9-10 June	The HCNM hosts a meeting on the use of minority languages in the electronic media in the OSCE area, Noordwijk.
9-25 June	ODIHR organizes a training workshop for high-ranking police officials and NGOs on combating domestic violence, Tbilisi and Yerevan.
10-11 June	The HCNM visits Estonia to hold talks with Prime Minister Juhan Parts and other representatives of the new government.
13-14 June	Conference of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media on "Freedom of the Media and the Internet", Amsterdam.
13 June	The OSCE Office in Yerevan and the Armenian Foreign Ministry hold a round table on the legal framework to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism, Yerevan.
16-17 June	The CPC, the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and the Project Co-ordinator for the Ukraine organize a seminar on the democratic control of armed forces and the implementation of the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security in Central and Eastern Europe, Kiev.
19-20 June	First OSCE conference on anti-Semitism, Vienna.
19-20 June	ODIHR workshop on the new Law on the State Prosecutor in Serbia and Montenegro, Podgorica.
22-24 June	ODIHR holds a workshop on cross-border co-operation on labour-migration issues in Central Asia and the Russian Federation, Issyk Kul.
23-24 June	ODIHR workshop on "Procedural and Substantive Aspects of the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings", Podgorica.
25-26 June	First Annual Security Review Conference, Vienna.
25-29 June	ODIHR organizes a forum for domestic election observers, Zagreb.
27-30 June	ODIHR holds a "Civil Society Conference of South-Eastern Europe on Building Regional Partnerships and Networks", Priština.
2 July	The OSCE Mission to Croatia, in co-operation with the Croatian Institute for International Relations, organizes a conference on the integration of minorities in South-eastern Europe and the Baltic states, Zagreb.

3-4 July	OSCE Conference on Globalization, Vienna.
5-9 July	Twelfth Annual Session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Rotterdam.
7 July	ODIHR workshop on the reform of the civil registration system in Belarus, Minsk.
7-11 July	The OSCE Centre in Dushanbe and the Field Office in Kulyab hold a summer camp for young people in Tajikistan in co-operation with the Youth Eco-Centre and the Faculty of Biological Sciences at the University of Kulyab.
7-13 July	ODIHR training workshop for NGO coalition members as part of the women's leadership and NGO coalition-building programme in Georgia, Tbilisi.
14-15 July	ODIHR international round table on experiences and prospects for the reform of border services, Baku.
14-20 July	ODIHR training-of-trainers workshop within the scope of the education programme on women's rights in Armenia.
17-18 July	Supplementary OSCE Human Dimension Meeting on Freedom of Religion or Belief, Vienna.
24-25 July	ODIHR, the OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje and the Council of Europe hold a conference on the future of Roma refugees from Kosovo, Skopje.

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Abbreviations

ACEEEO	Association of Central and Eastern European Election Officials
ACERT	Advisory Council for Education of Romany and other Travellers
AIAM	Annual Implementation Assessment Meeting (CSBM)
ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATU	Action Against Terrorism Unit (OSCE Secretariat)
BMO	Border Monitoring Operation (OSCE Mission to Georgia)
BSEC	Black Sea Economic Co-operation
CBMs	Confidence-Building Measures
CBSS	Council of the Baltic Sea States
CEEA	Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
CEFTA	Central European Free Trade Agreement
CEI	Central European Initiative
CEWCP	Centre on Early Warning and Conflict Prevention (Amman)
CFE	Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy (EU)
CICA	Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CJTF	Combined Joint Task Forces
CoE	Council of Europe
COEST	Working Group on Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EU)
CORE	Centre for OSCE Research
COSCE	Working Group on the OSCE (EU)
CPC	Conflict Prevention Centre
CPJ	Committee to Protect Journalists
CSBMs	Confidence- and Security-Building Measures
CSCAP	Council for Security Co-operation in the Asia Pacific
CSCE	Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (since 1 January 1995: OSCE)
CSO	Committee of Senior Officials (since 1 January 1995: Senior Council)
CSSDCA	Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Co-operation in Africa
CTC	Counter-Terrorism Committee (UN Security Council)

DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
EADRCC	Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Co-ordination Centre
EADRU	Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Unit
EAPC	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council
EAVG	East Asian Vision Group
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECHR	European Convention on Human Rights/European Court of Human Rights
ECRI	European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (Council of Europe)
EPC	European Political Co-operation
ESDP	European Security and Defence Policy
EU	European Union
ERRC	European Roma Rights Centre
FIS	Front Islamique du Salut/Islamic Salvation Front (Algeria)
FOM	Representative on Freedom of the Media
FRY	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (renamed Serbia and Montenegro in February 2003)
FSC	Forum for Security Co-operation
G7/G8	Group of Seven (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK, USA)/Group of Eight (G7 and Russia)
GPML	Global Programme Against Money Laundering (UN)
GUUAM	Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Moldova
HCNM	High Commissioner on National Minorities
HDZ	Croatian Democratic Union (Croatia; Bosnia and Herzegovina)
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia
ICWC	Interstate Commission for Water Co-ordination (Tashkent)
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMU	Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPI	International Press Institute
IPTF	International Police Task Force
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force (Afghanistan)
ISG	Intersessional Support Group (ARF)
ISM's	Intersessional Meetings (ARF)
ISPA	Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession (EU)
JCG	Joint Consultative Group (CFE)
KFOR	Kosovo Force

NACC	North Atlantic Co-operation Council (replaced by the EAPC in 1997)
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Area
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPT	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
NRF	NATO Response Force
OAS	Organization of American States
OCEEA	Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities
OCHA	(United Nations) Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFSTED	Office for Standards in Education (UK)
OGRF	Operational Group of Russian Forces in the Transdnistrian Region of the Republic of Moldova
OHCHR	Office of the (UN) High Commissioner for Human Rights
OHR	Office of the High Representative (EU)
OMIFRY	OSCE Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (re-named OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro on 13 February 2003)
OMIK	OSCE Mission in Kosovo
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PA	Parliamentary Assembly
PfP	Partnership for Peace
PHARE	Poland and Hungary Assistance for the Reconstruction of the Economy (EU)
REACT	Rapid Expert Assistance and Co-operation Teams
RSF/RWB	Reporters sans Frontières/Reporters Without Borders
SAA	Stabilization and Association Agreement (EU)
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SAP	Stabilization and Association Process (EU)
SAPARD	Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (EU)
SCO	Shanghai Co-operation Organization
SDS	Serbian Democratic Party (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
SEANWFZ	Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone
SECI	Southeast European Cooperative Initiative
SEECF	South Eastern European Co-operation Process
SFOR	Stabilization Force (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
SPMU	Strategic Police Matters Unit (OSCE Secretariat)

SOMs	Senior Officials Meetings (ARF)
TACIS	Technical Assistance for the CIS (EU)
TCOG	Trilateral Co-ordination and Oversight Group (Japan, USA, Republic of Korea)
TLE	Treaty-Limited Equipment (CFE Treaty)
UÇK/KLA	Ushtria Çlirimtarë e Kosovës/Kosovo Liberation Army
UÇK/NLA	Ushtria Çlirimtarë Kombëtarë/National Liberation Army (Macedonia)
UN/UNO	United Nations/United Nations Organization
UNCERD	United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
UNCHR	United Nations Commission on Human Rights
UNDCP	United Nations Drug Control Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNMIBH	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (formerly UNODCCP)
UNODCCP	United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (since 1 October 2003: UNODC)
UNTOP	United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-Building
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VD 90-99	Vienna Documents on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures (1990, 1992, 1994, 1999)
WEU	Western European Union
WRATE	Women's Rights and Anti-Trafficking Education

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